"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Snow to-day; fair Sunday; high northeast wind, becoming northwest Sunday.
For full weather report see Page 18.

VOL. LXIII...NO. 20,475. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1914.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark, | Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

EAST SNOW-SWEPT; TWO SHIPS ASHORE

The Katharine Parks, Cotton Freighter, and Another Off Course in Storm.

SEND OUT CALLS FOR HELP

Suffering Here Relieved by Milder Weather After the Cold Killed Nine.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC DELAYED

Trains from the West Far Behind, and Snow Falling Heavily in the City After Midnight.

Throughout the Eastern States last night falling snow, heavy in some sections, lighter in this city, so far as midnight indications went, brought relief from the zero weather of the preceding two days.

On the coast the snowfall was heavy, and brought two shipwrecks. In a blinding storm off Cape Charles, Va., the big tramp steamer Katherine Park ran on a shoal, and at midnight was in danger of being battered to pieces. The life-saving crews at Cape Henry, soon after the grounding of the Katherine Park was reported, discovered another steamer ashore three miles inside the cape and signaling for assistance through the storm.

While the Cape Henry crews prepared to go out to this steamer, whose identity they were unable then to make out, the Revenue Cutter Onondaga and several wrecking tugs set out from Norfolk to the rescue of the Katherine Park, which with thirty-five men aboard was reported in danger of pounding to pieces should the storm increase.

In this city the snow at first came lightly, and the early predictions of a "blizzard" seemed likely to be set at naught, though high winds from the northeast and more snow were predicted for this afternoon. Then, after midnight came the wind.

At 1:30 o'clock this morning snow was coming down in driving swirls and at that hour had covered the ground to a depth of about two inches. For the first time this Winter the big snow sweepers of the street railway systems were being operated.

The cold snap of the last theee days cost the lives of nine persons here. Three deaths were reported yesterday, all in this city. The suffering due to the extreme cold continued in the city and at midnight last night it was announced that more than 1,600 persons, of whom fifty-six were women and children, had applied to the City Lodging House for shelter and food. Private charities reported also that hundreds of unfortunates had applied for aid to them.

At 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon the Weather Bureau here received a telegram from the National Weather Bureau in Washington saying that storm signals had been ordered hoisted from Cape Hatteras to Nantucket. The dispatch said that a storm was gathering off the coast and that the gales were expected to increase in strength.

The snow that began falling in New York soon after 6 o'clock last night came in small dry flakes and soon covered the ground and housetops.

Overcome in the Street.

The first death due to the cold weather reported yesterday was that of Michael Mullaly of 17 Carlton Avenue, Brooklyn. He fell unconscious in the street and was carried into a restaurant at Cumberland Street and Flushing Avenue, where he died before medical aid could reach him.

Mrs. Lena Freiche of 2,029 Ralph Street, in the Ridgewood section of Queens, went out early yesterday morning to do her day's shopping. She visited the butcher, the baker, and the grocer, and returned home benumbed and weak as a result of her exposure to the weather. She went to bed, where a neighbor found her dead.

Eric Nelson, 72 years old, who was employed as a tailor in the Metropolitan Hospital, on Blackwell's Island, was found dead from exposure in the rear of the Central Feed Company's warehouse at Seventieth and Exterior Streets, Manhattan, yesterday morning. Policeman Smith of the East Sixty-seventh Street Police Station found the body in a large coal bin back of the warehouse. Dr. Crawford of the Reception Hospital, who examined the body, said that the man had been dead several hours.

David Singleton, a farmer, who lives near Mineola, L. I., is in the Nassau Hospital, at Mineola, suffering from exposure to the bitter cold of yesterday morning. He started to walk from the Meadowbrook Inn, on Hempstead Plains, to the home of his nephew, John Roach, a mile away. When Singleton failed to appear at the Roach home, his nephew became alarmed and went out to look for him. Half a mile from the house he found Singleton lying unconscious by the roadside. His feet, legs, hands, and face were frozen.

Policeman Martin of the West 100th Street Station found a well-dressed young man unconscious in the hallway of an apartment house at Columbus Avenue and Ninety-first Street early yesterday morning. The man was removed to the Knickerbocker Hospital, where his condition is critical. There was nothing to identify him, and up to last night the doctors had not succeeded in getting from him either his name or his address.

In the Fordham Hospital, semi-conscious and unable to give her name or address, is a woman about 35 years old who was found unconscious at Mapes Avenue and 171st Street yesterday morning.

Lodging House Overtaxed.

Thursday night was one of the busiest in the history of the Municipal Lodging House, and yesterday morning when Supt. Yorke figured up the total number of persons cared for between the hours of 6 o'clock on Thursday night and 8 o'clock yesterday morning, he found

Continued on Page 2.

BIG HAITIAN BATTLE NEAR.

Our Bluejackets Land at Cape Haitien as Crisis Approaches.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The Navy Department was advised late this afternoon in a dispatch from Commander William K. Harrison, commanding the cruiser San Francisco at Uort Haitien, that it is generally expected there that a pitched battle will take place to-morrow in or near Cape Haitien between President Zamor and Davilmar Theodore, the leader of the revolutionist forces.

Zamor leads the small regular army of Haiti, and in all has upward of 2,000 men.

Commander Harrison has landeded 35 bluejackets to protect the Uuied States Consulate, and is prepared to land a much larger force if circumstances should require it. The British Consulate at Port Haitien is guarded by a detachmen tof marines, and the United States has been asked to extend protection to the various foreign consulates there. The policy of the foreign commanders to alow the contending forces to have a fair chance to try conclusions will be adhered to.

Commander Harrison ventured no estimate of the strength of the two armies or prediction as to which would prove victorious.

CAPE HAITIEN, Haiti, Feb. 13.—Gen. Orestes Zamor, newly chosen President of Haiti, decided to-day to proceed energetically against Gen. Davilmar Theodore, the rebel leader here, who is determined to fight.

The President's army opened its march on Cape Haitien to-day, and at the same time three small Government war vessels were ordered to proceed to the same destination.

Gen. Dugue, commander of Gen. Zamor's troops at Gonaives, has arrived at Plaisance, on the road to this city, where the rebels are preparing to meet an attack. A column of 200 rebels left here to-day to check the advance of Gen. Dugue.

VEDRINES BACK TO FIGHT.

Says He Will Challenge Quinton to a "Tragic" Revolver Duel.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

MARSEILLES, Feb. 13.—Vedrines arrived here to-day from Cairo. He told THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent that he had returned to France to demand an explanation from M. Quinton, President of the French National Aerial League, for the telegram he sent him in Cairo relative to the airman's dispute with Roux, his rival in the Paris-to-Cairo flight.

"I have brought two seconds with me," Vedrines said, "and they will challenge M. Quinton on my behalf to a duel with revolvers. It will be a tragic duel."

Vedrines seems very angry with Quinton, whom he accuses of having judged him without asking for the details of the Roux affair.

In reference to the proposed transatlantic flight Vedrines said:

"Transatlantic flight is impossible. A machine cannot be made to do it. The preparations for the flight which are being made in America are sheer madness. In my opinion, an aviator cannot make such a flight."

CURRENT THROUGH NEON.

Dr. Collie Performs Brilliant Experiments Before Scientists.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—It is nearly a year since Dr. Collie and Mr. Patterson, the physicists, made up their minds that they had produced the element neon by electrical means.

Dr. Collie, lecturing before the Royal Institution to-night, showed some of the most brilliant experiments ever seen in that home of experiment. Probably no audience has ever seen until to-night an electrical discharge passing through an atmosphere of neon.

Dr. Collie had a tube containing the pure gas at very low pressure, and when he put a spark through it from a ten-inch coil the whole audience room was filled with an exquisite crimson light.

The professor then made a series of careful demonstrations to prove that the same glow could be got from vessels that could not have been contaminated with air or any other neon-containing gas.

MRS. ROCKEFELLER IS HOME

Eludes Reporters by a Ruse in Going to Pocantico Hills.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Feb. 13.—Just as quietly as her husband slipped out of Cleveland the other day, Mrs. John D. Rockefeller slipped into Pocantico Hills this morning, and so perfect were the precautions for secrecy surrounding her arrival that, notwithstanding the vigilance of the newspaper reporters, she was lodged at the Rockefeller home there hours before they knew she had come at all.

The station at Tarrytown was watched all day, and the watchers were thrown off the trail by the inquiries made there from the Rockefeller house as to when the train would come in. Mrs. Rockefeller was not brought to Tarrytown, but to Philipse Manor, two miles to the north, and there her husband was waiting for her with an auto. She is ill, and was so feeble that she had to be carried from the train to the motor car.

Ahead of her, and very effective for the purpose of misleading the curious, came the 140 trunks, which were deposited on the platform of the station at Tarrytown. The Rockefellers, it is thought, are here for a prolonged stay.

Tax Blanks Mailed to Rockefeller.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 13.—Harry Weiss, Internal Revenue Collector for Northern Ohio, to-day mailed to John D. Rockefeller at Tarrytown, N. Y., blanks for listing his Federal income tax. Weiss said he would undertake to collect about $2,250,000 from Mr. Rockefeller unless he paid the money to the Revenue Collector in the Tarrytown district.

"It hasn't been decided whether Rockefeller's legal home is Ohio or New York, so I've sent him blanks to be on the safe side," said Weiss to-day. "He will be kept on my list until I am officially informed that he is not a resident of Ohio.

"I have been informed that Mr. Rockefeller earns more than $40,000,000 a year on his stocks. Every man who earns more than $500,000 a year must pay 6 per cent. on such surplus."

BRITISH ROAD HIRES AMERICAN MANAGER

Great Eastern Appoints Henry W. Thornton of the Long Island Railroad.

NO ENGLISHMAN AVAILABLE

Lord Claud Hamilton Says He Had to Get an American to Bring the Road Up to Date.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 14.—The Directorate of the Great Eastern threw a bombshell into the British railway camp yesterday by its announcement that it had named an American executive to bring its system up to date, and that Henry W. Thornton, General Superintendent of the Long Island Railroad, would be its General Manager.

In announcing the appointment at the annual meeting of the company, Lord Claud Hamilton, the Chairman, explained that the dearth of proficient men in the British railway world made the choice of an American necessary, and said there was something paltry about the British system which tended to interfere with the mental activity of employes, reducing them to automata as merit was sacrificed to seniority.

The Directors are much criticised in this morning's newspapers, particularly for the admission that no sufficient effort had been made to keep in touch with operating talent on the railroad.

The Daily Mail, which asserts that the district covered by the Great Eastern is worse served than any other part of England, says it seems extraordinary that in a country of 45,000,000 inhabitants, in a service possessing the prestige of the railways, young men of capacity cannot be found at home.

"The obvious remedy," it continues, "is for railway boards to watch and bring forward their able young men, and make an end of the system that, on its own admission, destroyes initiative and the sense of responsibility and converts latent ability into an indifferent machine. The talent is here in our midst. The Indian, Egyptian, and Argentine railway systems are largely managed and worked by young Englishmen, with whose alertness no fault is found. It is the old story: a prophet has no honor in his own country. The moral is not that Englishmen are incapable, but that some British railway boards need to mend their ways."

In an interview given after his speech, Lord Claud said:

"Let me say at once that it is the system, not the men, that I am criticising. I believe our railway men on the average are as good as you will find in the world; but, while I am convinced that among the 4,000 clerks in our company's service there must be quite a number of able men, the trouble is that under our present system I never get to hear of them."

Mr. Thornton, when interviewed, said:

"I look forward with great interest to taking charge of an English railway. I believe I am the first American manager to take charge of an English railway, but that is no justification for the inference that American ideas are to be introduced, except those fundamental ideas which are considered good business in any part of the world. The governing principle is to provide people with what they want."

When asked if he had any message for the British public, Mr. Thornton said:

"It is just this: Give me a chance to make good, and don't judge me before I have. That is all I want—in other words, British fair play." Mr. Thornton will sail on the Mauretania for New York to-morrow.

While Mr. Thornton is the first American manager of an English surface railway, an American railway expert, A. H. Stanley, was Superintendent of electrification of the Metropolitan District Railway and the tubes controlled by the London Electric Railways, and he is now Managing Director of those underground lines.

Praised by His Associates.

Henry W. Thornton obtained a leave of absence from President Ralph Peters of the Long Island Railroad three weeks ago. This leave was asked for in order that he might visit London to confer with the Directors of the Great Eastern Railroad.

When a cablegram from him arrived at the office of President Peters yesterday the office force thought that it contained merely an announcement that he had completed his conference and was ready to come back home. But the cable turned out to be a notice of Mr. Thornton's resignation, and it created a general sensation throughout the Long Island system when its contents became known.

None of Mr. Thornton's associates had expected him to leave the Long Island, but all spoke of the promotion overseas as the greatest compliment that could have come to Mr. Thornton and also to big system he helped to build up.

"It's a flattering thing—a very flattering thing, indeed," was the first expression of President Peters after glancing over the cablegram. "Thornton was one of the best of the younger officers on the Pennsylvania affiliated lines," President Peters continued. "He was particularly well equipped as a promoter of pleasant relations between the company, its employes, the shippers, and the public in general. We keenly regret that we are to lose Mr. Thornton's services as General Manager. At the same time we feel that his extraordinary promotion will be of the greatest benefit to all the railroads of this country when it becomes known that such an appreciation has been shown for one of their operating men."

The sentiments of President Peters were echoed throughout the Long Island yards and on the trains.

"I'll tell you about Thornton," said

Continued on Page 5.

Morgan Collection Now at the Metropolitan

An interesting article, illustrated, telling about the collection which occupies thirteen rooms and will be open to the public next week, will be one of the features

IN TO-MORROW'S SUNDAY TIMES.

Also

Mr. Dooley on Col. Goethals and Our Police.
Suffragists Crisply Answer Prof. Sedgwick.
Half Our Statuary Fraudulent, Says Borglum.
How to Get Rid of Murphy, by Judge O'Dwyer.

BIG WAVE SWEEPS OCEANIC'S TOP DECK

Carries Passengers Astern, Swimming and Floundering in Four Feet of Water.

The White Star liner Oceanic came in last night fifty hours behind time. Her rigging and decks were covered with ice and showed the effects of a great storm the ship passed through on Thursday. On the bridge the frozen snow was a foot deep. The crow's nest on the foremast looked like a miniature cottage made of snow and ice which glittered in the electric light when she made fast at her pier.

"It was the worst storm I have ever experienced at sea," said Capt. Harry Smith, "and the longest passage the Oceanic has ever made since she entered the New York service fourteen years ago. The worst weather was from 4 o'clock yesterday morning until 5 in the afternoon, when the northwest gale blew at eighty miles with squalls which reached a velocity of 100 miles, accompanied by heavy snow.

"During those thirteen hours the Oceanic was reduced to five knots. The officers on the bridge could not have stood up against the gale if we had been going faster. The gale commenced at 8 o'clock on Wednesday night, when I went on the bridge, and three hours later the speed had been reduced to eight knots. By 11 o'clock last night the weather had abated and I went below and turned in after thirty-six hours on duty.

"The only damage was done by a big sea which rolled over the starboard bow on Friday afternoon about 3 o'clock the day after leaving Queenstown. It carried away the fore and aft bridge leading from the promenade deck to the foc'sle deck, the athwartships teak rail on the promenade deck, and smashed in three ports on the forward end of the deck house. The glass, which was an inch thick and was protected by thick iron shutters, was smashed by the spring in the iron bulkheads after the sea struck them with such force. Fortunately all the steerage passengers were off the forward deck when the sea rolled on board or the results might have been serious. What happened was that the Oceanic dipped down into a deep pocket and had not got up when the succeeding sea came over her."

The 245 cabin and 222 steerage passengers from Southampton, via Cherbourg and Queenstown, gave Capt. Smith, who is the senior commander in the White Star Line, a testimonial before leaving the ship, complimenting him upon the skilful manner in which he had navigated the ship through the series of storms. She made the voyage of 2,901 miles in 8 days 5 hours at an average speed of 14.77 knots.

On her first day out from Queenstown, when she shipped the big sea, there was a moderate to fresh gale, rough sea and squally weather, which was followed next day by a strong gale with very heavy sea. Then came a succession of gales all the way, one after another.

At the time the big sea came over, twelve passengers were sitting in their deck chairs on the starboard side of the promenade deck. They saw the wave tower about ten feet in the air as the bows went under it. Striking the promenade deck, it swept along four feet deep, carrying passengers and their chairs with it. Two of them, Harry Snyder of Boston and Thomas Meredith of Vancouver, B. C., started to swim for the saloon companion, as they were nearest forward and got the full force of the wave.

Meredith called out, "Good-bye, lads, I'm off for Vancouver!" as the sea whirled him along aft to where Paul G. Fourman, agent of the Uranium Steamship Line, was jammed in between two big ventilators. Half of the fore and aft bridge came along the promenade deck astern of the passengers, and the remainder went over with the sea and the teak rail.

C. A. Casion, a young Englishman suffering from seasickness, was lying down in his berth in Cabin 2 on the saloon deck forward under the bridge, when his two glass ports looking out on deck, covered with iron shutters, were smashed to pieces. The spring from the iron bulkhead caused by the impact with the sea was so great that it also smashed a big mirror in the cabin. Flying pieces of glass gave Mr. Casion a severe gash on the forehead. Some were imbedded in the wooden bulkhead on the far side of the cabin. Water poured into the cabin from the holes in the iron shutters made to admit daylight into the cabin. The sea poured down the companion into the dining saloon and flooded some of the cabins on the saloon deck.

According to Capt. Smith, the weather was so rough during the storm on Thursday that many of the passengers were scared at the mountainous seas, but the ship did not sustain any damage.

The lateness of the Oceanic, which brought more than 3,500 sacks of mails, caused great anxiety to merchants downtown, many of whom could not get their goods out of the customs warehouses because the bills of lading had not arrived from the other side.

Storm Delays the Liners.

Owing to the heavy weather prevailing in the Atlantic the liners due to-day will not arrive until Monday or Tuesday, according to the wireless reports received last night. The list includes, among others, the American liners Hamburg, the Campania, from Liverpool; Savoie, from Havre, and St. Louis, from Southampton.

TRUSTS SEEK TO END SUITS.

Can and Corn Products Companies Negotiating at Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—Officials of the American Can Company and the American Corn Products Company have approached officers of the Department of Justice with reference to the suits against these organizations in such a way as to give the impression that the two companies were anxious to adjust their troubles with the Government without court proceedings. Attorney General McReynolds was reticent when asked about the matter to-day, and said that no proposal had been made to him personally by either company. Whatever overtures have been made to subordinate officials of the department have not progressed very far.

Suit for the dissolution of the American Can Company was filed in Baltimore recently. The suit against the Corn Products Company was filed in March, 1913.

TRUST FOR CONTROL OF MUSIC BUSINESS

American Society of Authors, Composers, and Publishers Organized at Meeting Here.

At a meeting yesterday afternoon in Claridge's Hotel, at which every big music-publishing concern and most of the authors and composers of all kinds and conditions of songs were represented, the American Society of Authors, Composers, and Publishers was organized. The society is expected by its founders to become the most powerful organization in the world for the control of the music business, and within the next year, according to its President elected yesterday, will collect more than $1,000,000 in New York City alone for its members.

The object of the society is to prevent the playing of any copyrighted music by any orchestra or at any public performance unless a royalty is paid. Theatre orchestras, cabaret shows, and the phonograph records will be the principal music fields in which the tolls will be collected.

Every class of song writer and composer, from Victor Herbert to Irving Berlin, was represented at the meeting. Rag time writers joined hands with publishers of chamber music, and the President of the organization is George Maxwell, the head, in this country, of G. Ricordi & Co., the largest publishers of operatic music in the world.

The Board of Directors is divided into classes representing the authors, composers, and publishers. The publishing firms of America are represented on the board by Frederick Belcher, J. Witmark, George Maxwell, Walter Watterson, and H. Dreyfuss, the composers by Victor Herbert, Gus. Kerker, Raymond Hubbell, Irving Berlin, Silvio Hein, R. Carrol, and Gus Edwards, and the Authors' Committee on the board is made up by Harry B. Smith, Glen MacDonough, John L. Golden, George Hobart, and William Jerome.

The society will be incorporated at once. There are several hundred applications for membership and Mr. Maxwell said last night that the membership would run into the thousands in a short time.

"The Society of Authors, Composers, and Publishers," said Mr. Maxwell, "is built on the lines of the same organization which has ruled the music field in France, Germany, and Italy for many years. In France the society collects more than $1,000,000 from public performances each year, and it is divided among its members. We will be able to collect more than that every year right here in New York, and the amount collected around the country will run into many millions.

"The society has not been formed to make a fight upon any one or to stir up any trouble. The writers and publishers are given protection under the copyright laws of the United States, and until now that protection has never been carefully brought into use. When orchestras play the music of our members they will have to pay for the right to do so. That is only fair, and the laws of the country make it possible for us to see that the collections are made.

"There is really nothing new in our plans, except the getting together of the men interested to protect their rights. The rights have always been there, and now we are going to enforce them."

CHICAGO CROOKS' PARADISE.

That's Why Burglar Insurance is Highest in That City.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 13.—That this city is the "fence" of the country, that crooks congregate here in greater numbers than in any other city, and is recognized as the last clearing house for stolen goods in the United States, while the police force is inadequate and incompetent to cover the territory assigned to it, are assertions made by agents of companies dealing in insurance against burglary and similar risks.

During the ten years, beginning in 1903, the losses on burglary insurance to Illinois companies was $872,595, ranging from $68,828, paid in 1903 to $144,813 in 1912, while foreign corporations have suffered even greater losses. As a result of this increase in losses the insurance companies have been compelled to advance their rates. Burglary insurance rates in Chicago, as fixed by the leading risk companies, are now the highest in the United States. The increase went into effect a month ago.

A premium covering general burglary costs $18 for $1,000 worth of insurance here, while in New York it is $15, and in Kansas City and St. Louis $12.50. The previous experience of insurance companies is the basis of rates.

The Chicago police force, the insurance men say, is to a large extent an annex to the ruling political machine, with its concomitant graft and soft berths. After dark a uniformed policeman is rarely seen in Chicago outside of the "Loop," the big hotel and retail shopping district.

MOTORBOATS AS ICE SCOUTS

Aquitania and Two Allan Liners to be Equipped with Them.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—Motor boat ice scouts are to be used by transatlantic shipping companies as a means of circumventing ice perils during their voyages in the North Atlantic. The new Allan liners Alsatian and Calgarian are the first ships to be equipped in this way. Each of them is to carry on her next voyage two motor boats, each of the size of a lifeboat, fitted with thirty horse-power motors and with wireless and submarine signaling apparatus.

The plan is to send these ice scouts ahead during foggy weather to report to the liners by wireless telegraphy the whereabouts of ice and other dangers. They will also be available for towing lifeboats in the event of the abandonment of a liner.

The Aquitania of the Cunard Line is to carry four of these craft, and other transatlantic steamers are to be similarly equipped.

Latest Shipping News.

ARRIVED—SS Philadelphia, at Plymouth, Feb. 13.

THIRD TRACKING LET ON 15 PER CENT. BASIS

Elevated Contracts Are Signed Without Bid and on Plan Opposed by Service Board.

BUT CITY CAN'T STOP THEM

May Demand Arbitration on Disputed Expenditures—Profit to Builders $16,000,000.

Theodore P. Shonts, President of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, announced last night that the contracts had been let yesterday for the third tracking of the Second, Third and Ninth Avenue Elevated Railroads in Manhattan and the Bronx. The work is to be done by a group of three contracting firms, the Terry & Tench Company, Incorporated, the Snare & Triest Company, and the T. A. Gillespie Company.

They will not sublet any of the work, and will each perform that portion of it which is assigned to them by the Chief Engineer of the Interborough. Their remuneration is to be the actual cost of the work, plus 15 per cent. profit, and it is understood that this will amount to between $16,000,000 and $18,000,000, the amount of steel work needed being very great.

A good deal of attention was attracted last night by this announcement, on account of the method which has been adopted for paying for this part of the new rapid transit work. It was admitted at the Public Service Commission that, as technically the third tracking was being done by the Manhattan Railroad Company, and not by the Interborough, the Commission had nothing to say about the form in which the construction contracts were drawn, but it was pointed out at the same time that the company had suggested a plan of payment directly opposed to that which the Commission had said that it approved in regard to contracts let by the Interborough and the B. R. T.

Largely in consequence of the criticism which had been the result of the grant of the Sea Beach Line contract by the B. R. T. to the McNulty firm without public letting and a competition of bidders, the Commission wrote last November to both the two big companies, and informed them that in future it would not be willing to approve any construction contract which had not been advertised in exactly the same way as one of the regular subway sections. In the case of construction contracts let by the Interborough and the B. R. T., the approval of the Commission is necessary, but the Manhattan Railway Company is not obliged to submit its agreements for this inspection.

City's Right Limited.

The commission, indeed, retains the right to approve the actual expenditure of money by the Manhattan, if it is to be charged up to cost of construction. Since the city has retained the right to recapture the third tracks of the elevated lines, and since the cost of construction of these third tracks will affect the net profits of the dual system, which are to be eventually divided between the operator and the city, the Chief Engineer of the commission has the right to inspect the expenditure of every dollar on the third tracks before it is approved, and in case he is not satisfied with the validity of any expenditure it may be submitted to arbitration. But beyond this the commission has no right to go.

Last Summer, when it was suggested that the same principal of payment of actual cost, plus 15 per cent., should be applied to the third tracking and the extensions of the elevated in a contract to be given to J. F. Stevens, the commission was able to prevent it because it excluded the elevated extensions, the building of which belonged to the Interborough and not to the Manhattan. In this case, however, only the third tracking is concerned.

In his statement last night Mr. Shonts explained why the contracts had been let by selection and not after public bidding. The contracts, he said, would cover the use of the plants, tools, and machinery belonging to the three firms mentioned, as well as the services of Messrs. Snare, Triest, Terry, Tench, and Gillespie, who would give their personal attention to the job. Moreover, there would be no sub-letting of any part of the work, because the firms were equipped to perform the entire work themselves, as they had on hand extensive and expersive machinery adapted to this very kind of construction.

Then Mr. Shonts said the work was of the most difficult character, requiring the laying of additional tracks without interfering with the regular operation of the elevated trains, and he said he felt that by utilizing these contractors the Interborough had assured the completion of the work in the quickest possible time with the greatest degree of safety to the public. Moreover, Mr. Shonts said, this method and the employment of these contractors would result in the least inconvenience and interruption of the railroad service, as they had already done similar work in this city and were the best known steel erectors and general construction contractors in the country.

Work Was Delayed Anyway.

Since the Manhattan has been unable to procure the assent of the abutting property owners to the laying of the additional tracks at a price which seems to them reasonable, it will be necessary for them to go to the court for the appointment of a commission to condemn the necessary rights. For this reason only recently the commission granted the company an extension of the time in which it was bound to begin the third-tracking work for three months from March 19.

It was suggested last night at the commission that this unavoidable delay would have permitted the Manhattan to advertise for bids without delaying the work, but at the same time it was admitted that the 15 per cent. profit allowed to the contractors was not excessive, as long as a firm hand was held over the cost of the construction work. The Third Avenue Railroad Company, it was pointed out, had been ruined through construction on just such a percentage basis, and with this precedent the commission is likely to acquiesce in the action of the Manhattan with a good deal of misgiving.

As a matter of fact a good deal of the third tracking of the three elevated lines has already been completed. Thus in addition to short pieces there is on Second Avenue already a third track from Ninety-third to 128th Street, on Third Avenue from Forty-first to 129th Street, with considerable stretches further north, and on the Ninth Avenue line from Gansevoort Street to 114th Street and from 126th Street to the Harlem River. So the job will not be nearly as big as it might be, but on the other hand there are new express stations to be constructed, and the southerly end of the Third Avenue line is to be completely made over.

The elevated structures, which at present run down the Bowery on either side of the thoroughfare, are to be replaced by one structure in the middle of the roadway. The crossing at Chatham Square is to be radically changed, and there will be a double deck structure along the spur leading from that junction point to the City Hall Park station. In some places, too, it will be necessary to strengthen the original structure, and it is these changes in the elevated lines, as they are to-day, rather than the actual laying of the third tracks, which are likely to cause the chief difficulty and expense.

GEN. SALAZAR KILLED?

Mexican Prisoner Said to Have Been Shot in Attempt to Escape.

EL PASO, Feb. 13.—Gen. José Ynez Salazar, the noted leader of Mexican Federal volunteers, is reported to have been shot and killed to-night by an American soldier guard while he was attempting to escape from the Fort Bliss detention camp.

Gen. Salazar was one of the commanders of the Federal forces at Ojinaga, and when most of the beaten troops fled across the border to the safety, offered by the American patrol, he with Gen. Orozco and a band of irregular horsemen made their escape.

He afterward crossed the border into the United States but was arrested on a train at Sanderson, Tex., on an old warrant charging him with conspiracy to smuggle arms into Mexico.

PREPARES FOR ULSTER WAR.

British War Office Takes Over Park Near Dungannon for Troops.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 14.—A Belfast dispatch to The London Times says it is reported from Dungannon that the War Office authorities have taken over Roughan Park, Tyrone, for the use of troops in case of any emergency arising on the passing of the Home Rule bill.

Roughan Park, which is a few miles from Dungannon, was bought a few years ago by Messrs. O'Neill of New York.

BLEASE A PEACEMAKER.

Governor Stops a Fight on a Train In Which a Gun Figures.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Feb. 13.—Gov. Blease stopped a fight to-day on a train coming to Columbia, which, according to State Representative C. D. Fortner of Spartanburg, one of the participants, might have ended seriously.

Mr. Fortner was talking to some women friends on the train when a man sitting near by swore in a loud tone of voice. Mr. Fortner reprimanded the man, whereupon the latter drew a revolver. Fortner seized the weapon and struck the man a blow in the face. Gov. Blease rushed forward and parted the combatants. The man, a stranger to both of them, left the train at the next station.

TAFT TO LECTURE IN CANADA

Will Open the Marfleet Course, at Toronto University.

Special to The New York Times.

TORONTO, Ont., Feb. 13.—William H. Taft has accepted the invitation of the University of Toronto to open Marfleet foundation lectures in the session of 1914-15. He will lecture on some subject dealing with the relations between Canada and the United States. Mr. Taft will deliver three lectures.

IN POLITICAL RACE AFOOT.

Candidate Intends to Walk Through Every County in Wisconsin.

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 13.—A 3,000-mile walking tour faces Henry E. Roethe of Fennimore, candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor of Wisconsin, who is running on a platform of economy and lower taxes.

Mr. Roethe announced here to-day that he proposed to open his pedestrian campaign about March 15. His average walking rate is thirty miles a day, but he will slow down to twenty-five so as to discuss lower taxes at country stores and tack up placards. He hopes to visit every county in the State before Aug. 15.

RISKS LIFE TO SAVE DOGS.

Firemen Rescue Mrs. Van Aiken from Flames, but Pets Perish.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Feb. 13.—Mrs. Clarence Van Aiken, daughter of William Tait, a former New York City Alderman, had a narrow escape last night when her father's house was burned at Sound Beach, Conn. She entered the burning house thinking to save a prize-winning Pomeranian and a Boston bull terrier and was overcome with smoke. Firemen found her lying in the hallway in the upper part of the house and carried her out. The dogs were burned to death.

Mrs. Van Aiken is under a physician's care quite ill from nervous shock.

ABANDON YACHT WARRIOR.

Ten Seamen Left Aboard Stranded Vanderbilt Vessel Depart.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 13.—Ten members of the crew of the yacht Warrior, owned by Frederick W. Vanderbilt, left on board when the yacht went aground several weeks ago off the Colombian coast, have abandoned the vessel, according to a radiogram received here late to-day from Santa Marta. The message said there was little likelihood of floating the yacht before April.

Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt and their guests, the Duke and Duchess of Manchester, and Lord Falconer, with thirty-eight members of the crew, were taken off the Warrior soon after she went aground.

RESCUE WOMEN AT FIRE.

Passaic Department Store Burns and Families Are Imperiled.

Special to The New York Times.

PASSAIC, N. J., Feb. 13.—Fire to-night destroyed the large department store of Isaac Liebson at 313-315 Passaic Street. It started from an overheated furnace under the stairway in the basement of the store, and rapidly spread to the second floor, where Liebson, his wife and two daughters and son, Dr. Charles Liebson, make their home. Dr. Liebson was awakened by smoke in the apartment at 11 o'clock. He aroused his father, and the two men helped the women to the street.

Mrs. Richard Goggin, a widow 70 years old, and her three daughters, who lived on the third floor, attempted to escape from the building by the front stairway, but found the stairs a mass of flames. Dr. Liebson and a policeman rescued the women by taking them down the fire escape. Both families were in their night clothes, and suffered greatly from the cold. Mrs. Goggin was overcome by smoke, and was revived in the home of a neighbor. The damage was estimated at $30,000.

Sometimes a Pipe's the Only Thing

To keep a boy from ruin—
For every snare the world can fling
Is set for his undoin'
Wreathed in gray films, in careless slouch,
His firm mind he'll recover—
And thank the Allogether Pouch
That's Altogether Rubber!—Adv.

LEGATIONS READY FOR OUTBREAK IN MEXICO CITY

British Send Two Rapid-Fire Guns from Vera Cruz to Protect Foreigners.

DEFENSE FULLY ORGANIZED

O'Shaughnessy Thinks the Situation So Grave That He Postpones a Trip Home.

MONEY PANIC IS FEARED

Exchange at the Highest Point in Twenty Years, and Likely to Soar To-day.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 13.—The foreign legations here are making full preparations to deal with any emergency within the range of reasonable possibilities, so far as the protection of foreign lives is concerned.

The latest development was the dispatch to-day from Vera Cruz to the capital of two machine guns taken from the cruiser Suffolk and consigned to the British Legation.

All the legations are working in accord, although the American Embassy is not specifically included in either the plans or the organization. It is said that the British purpose to help care for Americans, should the necessity arise.

It is probable that some plan will be made by which Americans may assist in a non-combatant capacity.

The defense plans include a military organization, which has been carried out with extreme secrecy, all the members being sworn.

It is believed that officers and men have been sent here quietly by the various Governments concerned.

The portion of the town which is to be used for concentration purposes has been carefully mapped, and to each colonk has been assigned its position.

These positions have been chosen with a view to the number of nationals here and their ability to furnish men for police and defense purposes.

The diplomats positively refuse to discuss the arrangements in any way, although they admit that they have taken what measures they considered to be necessary for the protection of their nationals.

Governments Have Sent Rifles.

It is understood that the British Military Attaché has largely participated in the arrangements. The sending of machine guns from Vera Cruz is considered a part of this plan, since it is generally known that rifles have already been sent here by the British, German, Spanish, and other governments for the purpose of arming those who will patrol the concentration zone.

What purported to be an offer from Maximo Castillo of his services to the Huerta cause came in a letter, dated Feb. 6, addressed to Gen. Antonio Rojas, one of the Federal generals who escaped from Ojinaga. In view of the fact that the mails from the border are generally from ten to fifteen days in arriving in Mexico City, the authenticity of the letter is extremely doubtful. Gen. Rojas is inclined to believe that it is a forgery intended to discredit Huerta by connecting him with the bandit's outrage at Cumbre.

A full report of the burning of the passenger train beyond Cardenas is not yet available. It is only known that all the passengers and crew arrived unmolested at Cardenas. The railway authorities are not informed as to whether Americans were on the train. It is reported that traffic was resumed to-day.

Japanese Loan Story Discredited.

The story of a Japanese loan printed here in Mexican papers is evidently without any foundation whatever and is generally discredited, although it is impossible to get any statement from the Government.

An officer of the Japanese cruiser Izumo, with several men, has remained here, ostensibly to make a study of Mexican governmental methods. He has been investigating all departments, having finished with that of Finance several days ago and having sent his report to Tokio. He is now investigating the Department of Commerce and Industry.

It is generally believed that this is done with a view to possible Japanese immigration to Mexico.

Since it is known that Huerta lacks funds, it has been understood here that he was making an attempt to induce a Japanese arms factory to accept national bonds in part or entire payment for the rifles he ordered recently, some of which have already been delivered, and also for cannon which a Japanese firm is now attempting to place here instead of French ordnance.

Bankers say that, while it is entirely possible that the Japanese firms may accept bonds in payment for arms,

they do not believe that Huerta can obtain any cash.

Exchange at the Highest Point.

Exchange rates to-day went to the highest point in more than twenty years, American gold selling in the local market at almost three and four to one. Indications on the closing of the market to-day were that it would open weak to-morrow, and that the result might be a panic which would force Mexican silver still lower. Bankers consider that this absolutely discredits the Japanese loan rumor, since, should this be true, the value of Mexican silver would rise instead of falling, it having been demonstrated that the exchange market is particularly susceptible to fluctuations in accord with rumors regarding loans.

Heavy buying of gold in the local market to-day was caused by the general belief in some important development in the near future, although there seems to be no reason for it.

A prominent diplomat here recently expressed the opinion that the present war would not be settled, whether Huerta, Carranza, or some other leader won, without the sacking of the capital.

O'SHAUGHNESSY TO STAY.

Thinks Situation So Serious He Can't Come to Dying Father.

Dispatch to The Associated Press.

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 13.—Impressed with the seriousness of the situation here, Nelson O'Shaughnessy, the American Chargé, decided to-night not to abandon his post, even for a brief interval, in spite of his receipt of news that his father is dying in New York.

For a short time to-day Mr. O'Shaughnessy considered the advisability of asking the State Department at Washington for permission to leave to see his father, but to-night he abandoned the idea.

The exact whereabouts of his father, Col. James T. O'Shaughnessy, is unknown to the American Chargé, but he cabled to-day to acquaintances in New York in an endeavor to find out.

The information received by Mr. O'Shaughnessy is that his father is suffering from pneumonia. Col. O'Shaughnessy is 77 years old and was once identified with the Nicaraguan canal project.

"PUT-UP JOB," SAYS MAASS.

Even if U. S. Officer Was Shot At, He Thinks It of No Moment.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VERA CRUZ, Feb. 13.—Gen. Maass, the Federal military commander, and the city authorities treat the shooting of Lieut. Cook in the most nonchalant fashion possible, although Maass has received Rear Admiral Mayo's note calling his attention to the attack.

No police or other investigation is being made, as they express their belief that, even if the shooting did happen, it was of no consequence and does not, they say, warrant the fuss the Americans are trying to make out of the affair.

As no witnesses could be found by the police, and not even the coach in which the party was driving or the coachman, Gen. Maass professes to view the whole incident as a put-up job, and says he has dropped consideration of it.

GUNS SENT FROM VERA CRUZ.

But Washington Is Not Aware of Any Special Preparations Now.

VERA CRUZ, Feb. 13.—A party of British bluejackets landed two machine guns from the British flagship Suffolk late last night and placed them on board a car on the Mexican Railway, consigned to the British Legation in Mexico City. With the guns was sent a great amount of ammunition.

It is assumed here that the guns and ammunition are intended for the defense of the British Legation in case of an uprising in the Federal capital.

Rear Admiral Mayo to-day forwarded to Gen. Maass, the Federal military commandant here, a brief note calling his attention to the attempted assassination of Lieut. Arthur B. Cook of the United States battleship Connecticut, on Wednesday night.

In this report Lieut. Cook declared that there was absolutely no doubt that the shot which tore its way through the side of the carriage in which he was riding with his wife and Miss Ethel McKenzie of Philadelphia, and which bruised his hip, was aimed at him.

Further action in the matter is dependent upon the character of the reply of Gen. Maass.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The example set by the British Admiral, Sir Christopher Craddock, in sending a marine guard with machine guns from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico to protect the British Legation has not been followed by this Government, and it is not thought likely that any attempt will be made to send an armed force to provide Nelson O'Shaughnessy, the American Chargé, with an embassy guard.

Rear Admiral Fletcher, in command of the squadron in Mexican waters, however, has full discretion in regard to the matter, and Mr. O'Shaughnessy would only have to make the request to have a guard of marines on the way to the capital to protect him. Mr. O'Shaughnessy's dispatches have never contained a word in regard to the protection of the United States Embassy, and he has shown no apprehension whatever as to the safety of himself and his family. Mrs. O'Shaughnessy is still with him, and this circumstance goes far to reassure any who might be disposed to fear that the Embassy would be subject to attack if rioting should be started in the City of Mexico.

John Lind, at Vera Cruz, has been provided with a small guard and is amply protected by the smaller vessels of the United States squadron stationed there.

A dispatch was received at the Navy Department late to-day from Rear Admiral Mayo, in which details were given of the attack upon Lieut. Arthur B. Cook, aid on the staff of Rear Admiral Fletcher, as he was passing through the streets of Vera Cruz.

Admiral Mayo has been advised by the municipal authorities of Vera Cruz that they are trying to identify the assailant, and that they assume full responsibility for his punishment if caught.

Admiral Fletcher has not yet learned of the affair, as he is on the way from Tampico to Vera Cruz.

NEW HUERTA BORDER MOVE.

Force Moves on Nuevo Laredo—Villa Fears Flank Attack.

LAREDO, Texas, Feb. 13.—The first aggressive move in the campaign ordered by President Huerta in Northeastern Mexico was made to-night, when 1,000 Federals under Gen. Guardiola left Nuevo Laredo to attack the Constitutionalist garrison at San Ygnacio, twenty-five miles down the river, which is the port of entry through which rebels have exported cattle to the United States and received large ammunition supplies since the embargo was raised. The strength of the rebel garrison is not known.

Guardiola will be reinforced, it was said, by detachments from Lampasas and Monterey, and will continue the campaign to Matamoras, opposite Brownsville, the Constitutionalist headquarters for Tamaulipas and Nuevo Leon. Only a small garrison was left in Nuevo Laredo, as it was thought safe from attack while the Federals assume the offensive.

JUAREZ, Feb. 13.—Fear that a Federal force recruited on the American side by Huerta agents, may attack his rear after he leaves Juarez, was expressed by Gen. Villa this afternoon.

"The men who engineered the uprising Wednesday night are Cientificos, and I know their names," said Villa. "That incident indicates to me that I must strengthen the garrison here before leaving for Torreon to direct the big battle which must be decided there.

"I have every confidence in the American authorities and Gen. Scott's success in preventing any considerable number of Federals from crossing the river Wednesday and in saving the horses, shows how fast he can work. However, the border is long and the Cientificos are desperate."

U. S. TROOP HORSES POISONED.

Ten Dead and Water Blamed—Were Pursuing Mexican Federal Recruits.

EL PASO, Texas, Feb. 13.—The presence of poison in the water given to some of the horses of the American troops on guard at Ysleta was discovered to-day. Three horses died Wednesday night, when the Americans, under Capt. A. H. Davidson of the Thirteenth Cavalry, were rushed to Ysleta in pursuit of the Mexican Federal recruits who escaped across the river. Since then seven more have died, and a post-mortem examination to-day disclosed the cause.

Gen. Scott will investigate to ascertain if the poisoning was accidental through the dumping of refuse.

REPORT CASTILLO ALIVE.

Reports from Rebel Sources Say Bandit Is in Sonora.

DOUGLAS, Ariz., Feb. 13.—Maximo Castillo, the bandit leader who is held responsible for the Cumbre Tunnel disaster, is encamped with some of his followers near El Paso, Sonora, about fifteen miles east of Colonia Oaxaca, according to official dispatches received to-day by Constitutionalist officials at Agua Prieta.

It was understood that a force of men would be dispatched from Agua Prieta to attack Castillo as soon as the reports as to his whereabouts could be confirmed.

AZCONA CALLS ON HERRICK.

Carranza's Emissary in Unofficial Talk with the Ambassador.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, Feb. 13.—Gen. Carranza's emissary, Juan Sanchez Azcona, accompanied by the late President Madero's former Minister to Paris, Diaz Lombargo, called on Ambassador Herrick on Thursday morning and spent the better part of an hour talking to him.

Mr. Herrick told an interviewer that he had been pleased to receive a visit from them, but made no further comment.

Señor Lombargo said they had been cordially received, and were very much pleased with their visit. Señor Azcona said he had been much moved by this display of cordiality.

Señor Lombargo, when questioned further, said that the subject of conversation was the Mexican situation, but only in a general and informatory way, and that no official communications had passed between the Ambassador and his visitors.

ONLY AMERICA CAN MEDDLE.

Statement by This Government to Germany Is Told Reichstag.

BERLIN, Feb. 13.—The Mexican situation came up for discussion to-day in the Imperial Parliament when Dr. Alfred Zimmermann, Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, answered an interpellation by two of the National Liberal leaders as to whether President Huerta had made representations to Germany in regard to the raising of the embargo on the evportation of arms from the United States to Mexico.

Dr. Zimmermann said the United States Government, when it informed Germany of the raising of the embargo, had expressed the conviction that nobody outside of Mexico could enforce a settlement of that country's difficulties. The restoration of peace in Mexico, he said, could be hoped for only if the Mexican factions were allowed to fight out their quarrels without interference; and the raising of the embargo merely gave American citizens the same right of selling arms as that enjoyed by other nations.

The Under Secretary informed the House that measures had been taken to protect Germans in Mexico, and declared that Mexico would be held fully responsible for all their property losses, which had been considerable.

WATCH DIAZ'S FOES IN HAVANA

Officials Hear Alleged Huerta Landed from Steamship.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Feb. 13.—Because of reports that would-be assassins of Gen. Felix Diaz were on their way from Vera Cruz to this port, every Mexican passnger on the Ypiranga, which arrived to-day, was closely scrutinized by the authorities.

Late this afternoon detectives located a passenger who had landed, representing himself to be a merchant, but is now understood to be a secret emissary of President Huerta. He stoutly denies the accusation, but the police are keeping an eye on him.

The Cuban Government received to-night by registered mail the first remittance of the new $10,000,000 loan. It consisted of $3,000,000.

MAY DEPORT MEXICAN GIRL.

Authorities Threaten Senorita Leon, Involved in Divorce Suit.

CHICAGO, Feb. 13.—Laura Leon, daughter of a Mexican ranch owner, who escaped from bandits and was escorted to safety in this country by Donald P. Scott, formerly Superintendent of a mine at Durango, was ordered deported to-day by the United States immigration authorities. The order came from Washington while Señorita Leon was a witness before a Federal Grand Jury inquiring into the circumstances of her flight with Scott.

An attempt was made by Deputy Sheriffs, while Señorita Leon was on her way to the Grand Jury room, to serve upon her a subpoena to testify in the divorce suit Mrs. Scott has filed against her husband. The Scotts have been estranged since he escorted Señorita Leon to Chicago.

Immigration officials intimated that the deportation order would not be enforced until Señorita Leon had testified in the pending action. She is to be examined by the United States Commissioner as soon as the Grand Jury is through with him.

City Brevities.

The hearing set for yesterday before Judge Bijur of the New York Supreme Court to determine whether the injunction obtained on Tuesday last by William R. Hearst against The Associated Press should be dissolved or made permanent was adjourned to March 2 by mutual agreement of the parties.

Judge Henry A. Gildersleeve will give a dinner in honor of Andrew Freedman at the Knickerbocker on Monday evening.

Mrs. Randolph Guggenheimer will give the newsboys a Washington's Birthday dinner on Feb. 23 at the Newsboys' Home.

Ex-Fire Commissioner Joseph J. Johnson, who has been ill, is recovering at his home, 558 West 147th Street.

The Delaware Valley Society will have a dinner in the Manhattan Hotel at 7 P. M. to-day. Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary will be the honor guest.

SAYS OBEYING LAW SANK THE MONROE

If He Had Kept On in the Fog, He Might Have Saved Her, Capt. Johnson Testifies.

BUT IT WAS A SLIM CHANCE

And if He Had It to Do Again He Would Do the Same Thing—Complimented Even by Berry's Counsel.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 13.—Capt. Edward E. Johnson, master of the wrecked Old Dominion liner Monroe, testified to-day that if he he had disregarded the international rules of navigation he might have avoided the collision with the steamer Nantucket and the consequent loss of the Monroe and forty-one lives.

Resuming the stand at the trial of Capt. Osmyn Berry of the Nantucket before the Government authorities for alleged negligence in the management of his ship, Capt. Johnson declared that if he had not stopped the Monroe when he heard the Nantucket's fog signal, his vessel might have cleared the Nantucket. But he said it was a slim chance, and his voice trembled as he said his course was justified.

"If I had it to do over again," he exclaimed, half rising from his chair, "I would do the same thing. The collision might have been averted, but I have my doubts. The time was short. I had to act quickly."

John F. Lewis, President of the Academy of the Fine Arts, widely known as an authority on admiralty law and counsel for Capt. Berry, said: "It is cheap enough for us landsmen to talk in this room about the proper thing to do. Capt. Johnson, you and you alone knew how quickly you had to act. While counsel for Capt. Berry, I do not in any form seek to criticise or condemn you."

Starboard for Safety.

The international rule requires masters to stop their craft upon hearing a fog signal from an approaching ship. Capt. Johnson swore he had observed this rule. Then, when he saw the loom of the approaching Nantucket, he ordered "engines full speed ahead," countermanding this order to "full speed astern" a few seconds before the crash. Capt. Johnson testified that when he saw the loom of the Nantucket's light he went ahead full speed to port.

"If I had put my helm hard astarboard and gone ahead full speed when I heard the fog whistle I might have cleared the Nantucket. That is the only possible thing, I think, I could have done to avoid the collision, but I would have been violating the law."

This testimony brought about a curious situation—that is, Capt. Johnson's adherence to the rule helped to make the collision possible, while one of the charges against Capt. Berry is that his alleged failure to obey the same rule was the immediate cause of the collision."

While Mr. Lewis spared Capt. Johnson and complimented him for his bravery, the attorney made it plain that Capt. Berry's defense would be that the Monroe's master was culpable. In an interview Mr. Lewis said the collision might have been avoided by several quick manoeuvres by Johnson, but that he had swung his ship broadside into the lane of the Nantucket.

Might Have Sunk Nantucket.

Asked if it would have been a good thing for the Nantucket when she struck the Monroe to have remained locked to her, with a view of helping in the rescue work, instead of backing off, Capt. Johnson gave it as his opinion that it would have been a "foolish thing to do," as the Monroe might have pulled the Nantucket down by the stem, when water would have poured into the big hole in the Nantucket's bow and might have sunk her.

One of the mysteries of the disaster, Capt. Johnson said, was why the Monroe sank by the stern, when the hole was forward. The only way he could account for it, he said, was that the water probably ran to the stern and caused that part of the vessel to settle first.

Capt. Johnson finished his testimony to-day after having been on the witness stand three days. The examining authorities complimented Capt. Johnson for the "manly manner" in which he had answered their questions.

MORE CENSORS OF STAGE.

Anti-Suffragists to Pick Out the Good and Bad Plays.

Censoring the stage has spread to the New York State Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, and next monday the Committee on the Drama appointed by that organization will begin its labors to pick out the good and the bad plays now being presented in New York.

The committee is headed by Miss Alice Hill Chittenden. President; Mrs. Everett P. Wheeler, Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, and Mrs. Benjamin Nicoll.

"The necessity for exerting the influence of our society against undesirable plays," said Miss Chittenden last night, "is apparent when the character of the plays that have been approved, indorsed, and praised by some of our sex is seen.

"We believe that it is merely doing our duty as women to try to discountenance and discontinue a certain type of production. We shall not adopt 'militant methods,' (we leave that to others,) nor are there 'cranks' among us who will aim for the sensational and the bizarre. We are merely laying before our men and women a list of plays suitable for presentation.

"As a mark of indorsement of the play 'Young Wisdom,' by Rachel Crothers, 200 anti-suffragists will attend the performance of the play at the Gaiety Theatre next Thursday."

SUN ALUMNI DINE.

Former Members of Newspaper's Staff Hold Tenth Annual Reunion.

The tenth annual dinner of the Sun Alumni Association was held last night at the Waldorf-Astoria, and many of those who worked formerly on The New York Sun gathered to talk of old times. Although there was much speaking, no "speakers' list" had been prepared. Those who talked were called upon at random by Dr. Talcott Williams, the toastmaster, or volunteered their remarks.

General permission for speech-making was given in a notice on the menu which read:

"Any one with an egg of oratory in his system is at liberty to lay it and cackle. We'll all stay."

The absence of a formal list of speakers was explained in this verse:

It were indeed invidious to name a single name
Where all are Natural Orators and all well known to fame.

And, as an invitation to eat, this quatrain ascribed to Bartlett's "Familiar Quotations" was printed at the top of the menu:

For those who, being broke, erstwhile wore blinkers
When passing Hitchcock's Famed Bazaar for Sinkers,
Oscar's prepared this Nutriment for Thinkers,
Which is to "Beef—and" what coal is to clinkers.

After a few reminiscences Dr. Williams called upon Will Irwin, who declined to make a speech, but read instead the poem about "The Man Who Worked with Dana on The New York Sun" by Eugene Field. Collin Armstrong, Chairman of the association's Executive Committee, was next called upon. Among those who followed him were Robert S. Yard, editor of The Century Magazine; Samuel Hopkins Adams, Chester S. Lord, Fire Commissioner Robert Adamson, Thomas W. Churchill, President of the Board of Education, and Edward G. Riggs.

These officers of the association were elected: President—Dr. Talcott Williams, re-elected; Vice Presidents—Brainard G. Smith and George B. Mallon; Secretary—John P. Kenny, re-elected; Treasurer—Richard S. Lord. Among those present were Magistrate Paul Krotel, Second Deputy Police Commissioner J. Robert Rubin, Willis Holly, Edward H. Mott, Edward Hungerford, Oscar H. Gottschalk, Henry A. Beers, Jr., George B Baker, and Lawrence Hills.

WOMEN PASS INTERNE TEST.

Qualify at Bellevue for First Time in Hospital's History.

For the first time in the history of Bellevue Hospital, women have qualified to become ambulance surgeons. Two young women doctors from the Cornell medical school passed the examinations which ended yesterday, and it is now up to the Board of Trustees whether they shall become full fledged internes. There is also some question about quarters for the women doctors, as the hospital has no room fitted for them.

The successful candidates are Drs. Helen Balliser of Brooklyn and Dr. Ana Tjohnlands of Manhattan. At the close of the examinations, in which fifty-five entrants competed, they stood tenth and twelfth. By the resignation of two men doctors who stood ahead of them they were moved up to ninth and tenth positions and thus just qualified. They are eligible to be appointed on July 1. The position carries no salary with it, but the city provides full maintenance and the positions are generally sought by young doctors for the sake of the practice they give.

Dr. Balliser, if accepted by the Board of Trustees will get eighteen months' service, while Dr. Tjohnlands will get twelve months. The Board of Trustees has power to reject any applicant.

The examining board comprised Drs. Bissel, Lilienthal, Smith, Wylie, Lambert and Mamack.

CAR KILLS MAN ON BRIDGE.

Jumping Track, It Crushes B. R. T. Inspector Against Railing.

A trolley car packed with Brooklyn-bound folk was crossing the Brooklyn Bridge during the rush hour last evening, when, as the motorman put on speed, it jumped from the slippery, snow-covered rails, and crashed into the iron railing along the edge of the roadway. In its course the car struck Maurice Walsh, a B. R. T. traffic inspector, as he stood in the middle of the roadway. It struck him, swept him off his feet, and pinned him against the iron railing with such force that he was crushed to death instantly.

The cries of those who saw the car strike Walsh were caught up inside the trolley by the shaken passengers, and several women fainted. None of them was hurt, however, and after a little while they were able to wile out and go back afoot to the Manhattan end of the bridge.

Trolley and roadway traffic on the bridge was halted for an hour and a half, and it was 8 o'clock before conditions were restored to anything like normal.

Walsh was 45 years old, and lived with his wife at 1,001 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn

WOULD END MALE SUIT.

Counsel for Railroads Says Case Doesn't Belong in This District.

Judge Ward was asked yesterday by counsel for the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railway Company, the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad Company, and other defendants to dismiss the suit begun against them by Francis S. Male in the Federal District Court for $125,000, on the ground that the Atchison Company does so little business here that there was no warrant for bringing action against it in this district.

Mr. Male is suing as the holder in trust of certain bonds of the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad Company, one of the lines absorbed in the reorganized Atchison. The principal of these fell due on Oct. 1, 1912, but was not refunded, although it is contended that the earnings of the actual stretch of railroad against which they were issued were enough to pay interest and principal.

BRITISH ROAD HIRES AMERICAN MANAGER

Continued from Page 1.

an engineer as he leaned out of his cab at the Flushing station. "He was what we railroad men call 'square.' Not in the way you outsiders would mean it, but just in a way we can appreciate ourselves. It didn't matter whether it was 2 o'clock in the morning at his home or 9 o'clock in the morning at his office. If any of us got in trouble we always knew we could go to him and tell him all about it. He understood just what we were up against all the time, and he worked to keep us going the right way."

Mr. Thornton's Railroad Career.

The biography of Mr. Thornton on file in the offices of the Long Island system gives this view of his career:

Henry Worth Thornton was born at Logansport, Ind., Nov. 4, 1871. He prepared for college at St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., entered the civil engineering department of the University of Pennsylvania in the Fall of 1890, and was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Science in 1894.

Mr. Thornton entered the service of the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburgh on Dec. 1, 1894, as draughtsman in the chief engineer's office of the Southwest system, and was appointed assistant engineer of construction of the Cleveland & Marietta Railroad, one of the subsidiary lines of the Pennsylvania Company, in May, 1895. He remained in that position until May, 1896, at which time he was detailed to topographical work in connection with surveys in Southern Indiana, and was thus engaged until August of the same year, when he was appointed assistant on the engineering corps of the Pittsburgh Division of the Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad. He remained there until March, 1897. Then he was transferred and detailed in charge of a party running levels on the Southwest system until June, 1897. He was next appointed supervisor in the Columbus Yard and occupied that post until November, 1897, when he was appointed assistant engineer of the Cincinnati Division. In the Spring of 1899 he was detached and assigned by the General Manager to special work.

On Nov. 1, 1899, Mr. Thornton was appointed engineer of maintenance of way of the Erie & Ashtabula Division, and on March 1, 1901, he was appointed Superintendent of the Marietta Division of the Cleveland & Marietta Railroad. In May, 1902, he was appointed Superintendent of the Cleveland, Akron & Columbus Railroad, and on Dec. 23, 1902, was transferred to the Erie & Ashtabula Division. On Feb. of 1911, he was appointed Assistant General Superintendent of the Long Island Railroad and on Nov. 14, 1911, he was advanced to be General Superintendent.

Great Eastern Operates 1,133 Miles.

The Great Eastern Railway, of whose operation Mr. Thornton will have charge, is capitalized for $289,145,570. It operates 1,133 miles of road ,over which it operates 1,900 locomotives and 32,000 cars. Last year its working expenses amounted to 67 per cent. of its annual revenue of $6,601,034.

POULTRY TRUST MEN SENT TO THE TOMBS

Judge Miller Issues a Certificate of Reasonable Doubt Too Late to Save Them.

MAY HAVE 30 DAYS' BAIL

While the Case Is Prepared for Settlement by Highest Court—Two Fail to Appear.

Eleven of the thirteen members of the "Poultry Trust," all of them prosperous business men, who were convicted of conspiracy in restraint of trade in August, 1911, were forced yesterday, after a legal fight begun immediately after their conviction, to begin the service of their sentences of three months in jail and $500 fines. Late last night, several hours after the doors of the Tombs nad closed upon the men, Judge Miller of the Court of Appeals granted a certificate of reasonable doubt, which would operate to allow the prisoners to be admitted to bail, but word of the issuance of the certificate was not received in time to have bail fixed.

All day long the convicted men waited to hear from Albany the outcome of the argument for the certificate in the hope that they would be spared the trying experience of a night in the Tombs. When dinner time came, however, they made up their minds that they would have to remain in their cells. Soon afterward messengers were sent out to a Franklin Street restaurant and they returned with baskets of food such as the Tombs has seldom known.

The poultrymen might have been obliged to spend the night in the penitentiary on Blackwell's Island but for an order to show cause which was issued by Supreme Court Justice Rudd. This order acted as a stay, delaying the service of the penitentiary sentence, but did not allow them to be released from the Tombs.

The application for the certificate was argued for the defendants by Isaac Jacobson, Assistant District Attorney William A. De Ford opposing. Under its terms the prisoners may be released on bail for thirty days, pending a final decision by the Court of Appeals.

Two of the thirteen men who were convicted did not appear yesterday at the time set for their commitment by Judge William H. Wadhams of the Court of General Sessions. They were Solomon Frankel and William W. Smith. Frankel, his counsel explained, was seriously ill and his attendance in court would have made his recovery doubtful.

Smith, it was asserted, was now on his way here from the State of Washington. His counsel said that a year ago Smith's wife was very ill and during a trip to the Pacific Coast for her health he was in a railroad collision, as a result of which he was crippled for life. He is now making the journey to New York in easy stages.

Assistant District Attorney Delehanty told Judge Wadhams that he had investigated the stories about both men and found them to be correct. He asked that their bail be not forfeited, with which Judge Wadhams complied. Mr. Delehanty then asked that the eleven men be committed to the Tombs.

Francis A. Winslow, former District Attorney of Westchester County, who appeared for the poultrymen, asked that their commitment to the Tombs be postponed until the outcome of the argument at Albany had been learned. Judge Wadhams decided, however, that there were no papers before him on which he could grant such a motion, and ruled that the defendants should begin their sentence.

The sight of the eleven men lined up against the rail before Judge Wadhams was an unusual one. Most of the prisoners were well dressed men of middle age. Several of them were gray-haired. They were all prosperous looking, and one or two of them are reputed millionaires.

The eleven men were led by the Deputy Sheriffs through the prisoners' chute into the pen, from which they were taken across the bridge of Sighs to the Tombs. Warden Hanley assigned them to cells immediately.

The men committed were Ervin V. Dwyer and Arthur G. Dwyer of Bayonne, N. J., both of whom were the controlling factors in the Charles Collins Company; Charles Westerberg of Charles Westerberg & Co., Harlem; Jewell of Belmar, N. J., of the firm of Jewell Brothers; James N. Norris of 703 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, and William H. Norris of Sea Cliff, L. I., of the firm of James N. Norris, Sons & Co.; Charles T. Hawk of Newark, N. J., and Charles Hawk of Belmar, N. J., both of the firm of G. Z. Hawk & Sons Co.; Clenen Bishop of Tottenville, S. I.; Samuel Werner of 316 West Ninety-fourth Street, and Charles Werner of 1,855 Seventh Avenue of the firm of Werner & Jacobs.

The combination for which the conspiracy convictions were obtained was formed in June, 1906. Nearly all the live poultry received in the New York market was handled through it. It was shown that in secret meetings the price at which the commission men diverted the poultry to jobbers was fixed every week.

The certificate of reasonable doubt granted last night by Judge Miller provides that the men may be released on bail for thirty days pending a final decision by the Court of Appeals. Such bail will probably be furnished this morning for all of the poultrymen.

Should the conviction be finally upheld it will be the first criminal case brought to a successful prosecution under an anti-trust law. The statute under which the prosecution was brought had been in force fifty years without ever before having been invoked.

BILLINGS TO AID BANK.

Said to be Helping Reorganize the Memphis Mercantile.

Special to The New York Times.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 13.—C. K. G. Billings, who has extensive holdings in Memphis, is reported to have agreed to join in the reorganization move on the part of officers and directors of the Mercantile Bank, wrecked by the defalcation of its President, C. Hunter Raine. Mr. Billings is said to have offered to invest $500,000 in the reorganized bank.

Frank Jones, the local harness horse sportsman, is said to have offered another $250,000. Mr. Jones is an intimate associate of Mr. Billings and is a Director of the Mercantile Bank.

Beyond admitting that word of an encouraging nature had been received from Mr. Billings and that the reorganization was being arranged, the officers of the bank declined to make any statement.

WHITE HOUSE'S JERSEY DAY.

President Unable to Receive All His 400 Guests from Home State.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13. — President Wilson, on account of the orders of his physicians, was unable to receive the 400 residents of New Jersey who came here to-day—Friday, the 13th—to be his guests. The occasion was the reception aranged at the suggestion of President Wilson as a tribute to the people who first elected him to public office.

The party included Gov. and Mrs. Fielder, the Congressional delegation, State Committeemen and active Democrats. Most of the visitors brought their wives with them. Mrs. Wilson, Miss Wilson and Secretary Tumulty received their old friends.

The President saw a number of the visitors in his room during the afternoon, while most of the others went to the Capitol and called upon Senators Hughes and Martine and the Congressmen. There was some talk about politics with Secretary Tumulty, who is familiar with conditions in New Jersey. The visitors were told that the President was vitally interested in seeing a Democrat elected to Congress to succeed the late Congressman Bremner. Gov. Fielder informed the President that he intended to issue the writ for a special election in a few days.

Mrs. Wilson, assisted by the Vice President and Mrs. Marshall, the members of the Cabinet and their wives, received the visitors to-night, while the Marine Band played in the court facing the Blue Room. The White House was brilliantly decorated with flowers for the occasion, which was the first of its kind in the present Administration.

Among the visitors were H. Otto Wittpen of Hudson County, Emil Groth, who is understood to be slated for Sheriff in Hudson; President Scolum of the State Senate, Judge Howard Carrow of Camden, State Committeeman Michael Kearns of Cape May, Joseph Newton of Woodbury, William B. Loudenslager of Atlantic City, State Chairman Grosscup and his daughter, Sheriff Vedin of Jersey City, Mr. and Mrs. Ray E. Mayham of Westfield, Secretary of State Crater, Vice Chancellor and Mrs. John Griffin, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas J. Hughes of Montclair, Mr. and Mrs. George E. Hollander of Hackensack, and Col. David M. Flynn of Princeton.

E. S. MONTAGU PROMOTED.

Financial Secretary to Treasury in Line for British Cabinet.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—Edwin Samuel Montagu, Parliamentary Secretary of State for India, has been appointed Financial Secretary to the Treasury, to succeed Charles Frederick Gurney Masterman, who, in the Cabinet changes resulting from the retirement of Viscount Gladstone as Governor General of the Union of South Africa, will become Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. The Financial Secretaryship to the Treasury is considered a stepping stone to the Cabinet.

Mr. Montagu is the second son of Lord Swaythling, head of the banking firm of Samuel Montagu & Co. He is 35 years old and previously has served as Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister and to the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

EAST SNOW-SWEPT; TWO SHIPS ASHORE

Continued from Page 1.

that the city had given shelter and food to 1,776 men, 47 women, 11 boys, and 4 young girls

"As a result of the severe weather," said Acting General Director Burritt of the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, yesterday, "and the inability of men to obtain employment, we have in our care to-day 1,000 more families than we had at this time last year. In January of last year 300 families who had never before sought charity asked us for aid. In January of this year we had 531 such cases.

"The cold wave of the last three days has increased greatly the number of calls for help. On Friday more than one hundred requests for aid were received. Our visitors report that in many of the homes to which they have been sent the distress is acute. Our coal bill for January was three times what it was in January, 1913, and the association is greatly in need of help to provide rent, food, and clothing."

In the bitter cold that prevailed from 7 o'clock on Thursday night until 7 o'clock last night, the Fire Department of Manhattan and the Bronx was called out to eighty-one fires, and of this number fifty of the alarms were turned in between 7 P. M. Friday and 4 o'clock yesterday morning. The work was hard for the firemen, as the water froze as fast as it struck the buildings or sidewalks.

The coldest point yesterday morning, when the mercury was hovering around zero, a fire was discovered in the Turkish bath establishment at 161-163 Monroe Street. The baths are in the basement of a thickly populated tenement district, and more than 200 men, women, and children were driven out into the bitter cold scantily clad. Several of the children were overcome before the firemen extinguished the blaze, and the tenants were permitted to return to their flats.

It was estimated yesterday that the loss to milk dealers due to the cold weather would come to thousands of dollars. Milk bottles left on doorsteps and in hallways were found broken by the frost.

PROGRESS OF THE STORM.

Towns of the Middle West Report Heavy Falls of Snow.

The progress of the storm toward this city could be traced through dispatches from towns which it reached yesterday. From the cities of the Middle West came reports of trains delayed by snow and of suffering among the poor. Snow from 4 to 12 inches deep covered all Kansas and western Missouri. Oklahoma had from 2 to 7 inches. Temperature in the three States ranged from 2 degrees above zero at Dodge City, Kan., to 12 degrees above zero in Oklahoma City.

In St. Louis 3,000 men were kept at work all Thursday night in an attempt to keep the switches clear in the terminal yards, but notwithstanding their efforts many trains were delayed for hours before they could enter the Union Station. The Missouri, Kansas & Texas train from Texas was five hours late. Illinois Central, Frisco and Iron Mountain trains from the south were an hour late.

The snow drifted in East St. Louis, Ill., and for a while street-car traffic there was suspended. For an hour the upper deck of the Eads Bridge, connecting St. Louis and East St. Louis was impassable. The schools of East St. Louis were closed for the day.

Cleveland and vicinity experienced the coldest weather of the Winter yesterday. At 6 o'clock in the morning the Government thermometer recorded 6 degrees below zero.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 13.—This city experienced the heaviest fall of snow of the Winter to-day. Railroad trains and interurban cars are hours behind time, while traffic in the city is being operated under great difficulties. Reports from Northern Kentucky and Southern Ohio indicate that the snowfall is general and that worse conditions are growing worse. Three inches of snow had fallen up to noon.

BOSTON, Feb. 13.—After advancing 20 degrees from the low point of the Winter, attained yesterday morning, it grew colder steadily last night, and early to-day the thermometer registered 3 degrees below zero.

TWO STEAMERS ASHORE.

Big Freighters in Peril Off the Virginia Capes.

Special to The New York Times.

NORFOLK, Va., Feb. 13.—The big tramp steamer Katharine Park, loaded with cotton, ran on a shoal off Cape Charles to-day and to-night was in danger of being battered to pieces. The steamer Tafna, Capt. Boulter, laden with phosphate rock, is in distress on the rocks and is said to be badly damaged below the water line. The Tafna struck heavily upon a submerged obstruction. A diver hastily summoned from Savannah is striving to make temporary repairs. It is expected that the vessel will be able to make Brunswick under her own steam.

The Tafna is of 4,393 tons gross register. She was built at Sunderland in 1911 and is owned by the English-American Shipping Company of London.

THE VENEZIA FORCED TO HALT

Fabre Liner, Short of Coal, Puts Into Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Feb. 13.—Fabre Line steamship Venezia, from Marseilles to New York, and several days overdue, put into Newport this afternoon short of coal. Throughout the passage the vessel encountered severe storms and her bow was badly iced up. She came into port with a sharp list to port, due to her bunkers being empty.

After taking on coal she proceeded to-night for New York. She has 435 immigrants on board.

SOUGHT SHELTER IN A CAVE.

Policeman Found Laborer Out of Work Suffering from the Cold.

Mounted Patrolman Reilly of the Kingsbridge Station saw smoke issuing from the ground near an embankment at Sedgwick Avenue and Kingsbridge Road in the Bronx yesterday. He found that two great rocks leaning against each other formed a cave and that inside it a man in ragged clothes was hovering over the fire from a few sticks.

The man, who said he was Kajelon Lamulis, a laborer of Elizabeth, N. J., had no coat and the soles of his shoes were worn out. He said that he came to this city looking for work and was steadily increasing in force, and the lifesavers had been unable to get a boat through the pounding surf. The ship is being slowly driven inshore.

The Katherine Park is a steel screw steamer of 4,854 tons, built by Napier & Miller of Glasgow in 1903 for the Park Steamship Company of Glasgow. She is 382.2 feet long, 52.2 feet beam, and 26 feet in depth of hold.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., Feb. 13.—The schooner Maria O. Teel, bound from Boston to Philadelphia, was reported in distress to-night in Nanucket Sound, and the revenue cutter Acushnet was called by wireless to her assistance. The Teel's position was given as six miles north by west of Handkerchief Shoals Lightship.

AVIATORS FOR SHIP RESCUE.

Ready to Drop Lines to Big Vessels Caught in Lake Michigan Ice.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 13.—Two of the larger lake steamships, with more than 100 persons aboard, are firmly imbedded in ice. The vessels are two miles off shore, and can be seen from the roofs of Chicago skyscrapers. The vessels are in danger of being crushed by the ice. Aviators to-night are preparing their aeroplanes for use at the first opportunity to drop life lines over the vessels and rescue their passengers and crews.

For forty-eight hours almost the steamer Arizona of the Goodrich Line and the Kansas of the Northern Michigan transportation fleet have been icebound with the wind steadily blowing from the east. Wireless dispatches from the commanders of the two vessels say that the ice surrounding them is from fifty to sixty feet deep and packed solid. There is danger of a gale springing up, forcing even greater masses of ice from the e

HALT SENATE ACTION ON L. & N. DEFIANCE

Senators Object to Invoking the Power of Subpoena to Get Railroad's Records.

DENIALS FROM MAPOTHER

Official Repudiates Some Charges, but Upholds Company's Right to Withhold Privileged Data.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The alleged ejection of Interstate Commerce Commission investigators from the offices of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad by Wible L. Mapother, Vice President of the road, was the subject of a lively debate in the Senate this afternoon. Earlier in the day the Committee on Audit and Control had reported favorably Senator Lea's resolution for the appointment of a select committee of five Senators to assist the Interstate Commerce Commission in getting the desired data through the committee's power of subpoena. Important constitutional objections were raised to this procedure, and the resolution went over until to-morrow without action.

The affairs of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad are an important political issue in Tennessee, and as a personal courtesy Mr. Lea of Tennessee, though not a member of the committee, was allowed to make the report. He caused to be read the letter from Commissioner Meyer, printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES this morning, in which the Commissioner said he was informed that Mr. Mapother had sworn at the investigators and thrown them bodily from his office. Then a long telegram was read from Mr. Mapother denying most of the allegations, but insisting on the company's right to separate its privileged correspondence from its official records before opening its files to the investigators.

"Mr. Mapother's attitude," said Mr. Lea, "is that he will submit to the commission what documents he thinks are relevant and not what the commission thinks. That is an old practice of the Louisville & Nashville. A Senate committee, by its power of subpoena, can greatly expedite the work of the Interstate Commerce Commission in getting these files while they are still intact, before they are destroyed, and can stop some of the lawlessness now being practiced."

Mr. Lea's reference to the possible destruction of the files before the mandamus proceedings instituted by the Interstate Commerce Commission could be completed, was based on a report from Henry C. Keen, an examiner of the Interstate Commerce Commission, dated Nashville Tenn., Feb. 6, 1914. The report was presented to the Committee on Audit and Control by Mr. Lea. Mr. Keen said in part:

On the afternoon of Feb. 4, accompanied by Examiner Crandall, who had arrived to assist me, I visited the furnace of the carrier, which is used to heat its library building, located next door to the general office building.

Mr. Price, an employe of the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis road, had stated to me that the carrier cremated its records in this furnace. I found a large number of vouchers in shape to be destroyed, an inspection of which revealed that their dates ranged from 1889 to 1891. I learned from a negro fireman who was engaged in burning the vouchers that the work was in charge of Mr. Henson.

I saw Mr. Henson at once, and he explained that vouchers of dates 1905 to 1906 were being cremated, with the exception of those carrying charges for construction expenditure. Accompanied by Mr. Henson, I then visited the record room in the library building, where the construction vouchers were being segregated from the others for retention in the files. About ten young men were engaged in this task, most of whom Mr. Henson was forced to admit had little or no accounting experience. However, he stated that under his direction he considered that they could perform their work intelligently.

In inspecting some of the vouchers in the furnace room I found one which carried construction expenditures, and which, although small in amount, served to bear out my contention, that the work was being inefficiently done.

"The Louisville & Nashville," said Mr. Lea, "has not come up to the spirit of the times for the obedience of law. It has been violating the law, and there is danger that it will destroy evidence before the three or four years needed for the court procedings have elapsed."

"I doubt the jurisdiction of the Senate," said Senator Sutherland, a Republican of Utah, "in an investigation properly within the scope of the Interstate Commerce Commission and which the commission has already begun. It is not for the Senate to investigate whether a law is being violated, but simply to investigate general facts on which further legislation may be based."

"The railroad," said Mr. Brandegee, a Republican from Connecticut, "could resist the Senate Committee as well as it resisted the commission, and the Senate's only recourse would be to the same court now trying the mandamus proceedings. The road may be guilty, but it is for the constituted courts to say what its rights are."

Mr. Lea admitted that the court proceedings would be as necessary to carry out the investigation by a committee of the Senate as in the case of the Interstate Commerce Commission, but he added that he did not think the road would show the "same contempt for a committee of the Senate as it appeared to have for the Interstate Commerce Commission."

Mr. Lea seemed to be worried by the general opposition to his resolution, but his efforts to enlist progressive Republican support through Mr. Kenyon of Iowa failed.

"This resolution has a peculiar look, said Mr. Sutherland, after studying a volume of precedents. "In case the witness refused to submit the desired documents the Senate would find itself in a humiliating situation. There would be no ground for supporting the Senate's demand for information. We are constantly passing resolutions that invade the field of the administrative and judicial branches of the Government, and we pass them because they are aimed against great corporations that are unpopular. If these resolutions proposed investigation of private citizens they would never pass, but our jurisdiction over private citizens would be as great as over corporations."

SIGN 12TH PEACE TREATY.

Costa Rica Indorses Bryan Plan—Switzerland Signatory Also.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The twelfth of the Bryan peace treaties was signed late to-day when Secretary Bryan, for the United States, and Minister Calvo for Costa Rica, affixed their signatures to an agreement which provides for the investigation by an international commission, for a year, of all misunderstandings between the two countries which cannot be adjusted by diplomatic means. This latest treaty, identical with one signed last month with Bolivia, while providing that hostilities shall not be commenced during the period of investigation, makes no provision for the maintenance of the status quo as to military and naval armament during that period.

Earlier in the day a similar convention between the United States and Switzerland was signed.

Would Alter Income Tax Machinery.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—A bill to repeal the collection-at-the-source feature of the income tax law was introduced to-day by Representative Cantor of New York after conferring with city authorities and others in New York. The measure would have the person who under the existing law would deduct the income furnish to the Government information in detail as to amounts and persons so the Treasury Department might collect.

FIGHTS PARCEL POST CURB.

Lewis of Maryland Denounces Bankhead-Bryan Move.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—Representative D. J. Lewis of Maryland and other advocates of the present parcel post law began laying plans to-day for the defeat of the Bankhead-Bryan project of the Senate committee to strip the Postmaster General of power to change the parcel post classification, rates, weight limit, zones, and other conditions from time to time. They regard the Bankhead-Bryan move as an assault upon the basic feature of the law.

The Bankhead-Bryan plan is now contained in the confidential committee print of the Post Office Appropriation bill. The bill as a whole is being considered by the Senate Post Office Committee. The parcel post amendment is favored by Senator Bryan of Florida and Senator Bankhead of Alabama. It must yet run the gantlet of the Senate, but should it pass that body, every effort would be made to defeat it in the House.

"The repeal of that part of the Parcel Post act," said Representative Lewis today, "would destroy its power to compete with the express companies, and would mean the death of the parcel post. It will enable the express companies, if they succeed, to capture all the profitable traffic and confine the parcel post to the rural routes."

TRINITY'S LENTEN TALKERS.

Distinguished Clergymen Selected as Speakers at Noonday Services.

The list of noonday preachers at Trinity Church for the approaching Lenten season includes the name of many distinguished Protestant Episcopal clergymen. The services will begin at noon and end punctually at 12:30 o'clock. The first preacher of the season will be the Right Rev. David H. Greer, D. D., LL. D., Bishop of New York. Bishop Greer will occupy the pulpit on Feb. 25, 26, and 27.

The succeeding midday preachers will be: From March 2 to March 6, inclusive, the Rev. Endicott Peabody, D. D., Groton School; from March 9 to March 13, inclusive, the Rev. J. Peterson Smyth, D. D., St. George's Church, Montreal; from March 16 to March 20, inclusive, the Venerable Hudson Stuck, D. D., Archdeacon of Alaska; from March 23 to March 27, inclusive, the Rev. George Craig Stewart, St. Luke's Church, Evanston, Ill.; from March 30 to April 3, inclusive, the Rev. Edward M. Jeffreys, D. D., St. Peter's Church, Philadelphia, Penn.; April 6, the Rev. John Mockridge, D. D., Vicar of Trinity Church. Holy Week, April 7 to 10, inclusive, and the three-hour service on Good Friday, 12 M. to 3 P. M., the Right Rev. Charles E. Woodcock, D. D., Bishop of Kentucky.

WRECKS CONVENT CARRIAGE

Dr. Locke's Auto Hits Sacred Heart Vehicle—Driver Hurt.

While responding to a call from the home of C. K. G. Billings in Fort Washington Avenue last night, Dr. C F. A Locke of 605 West 179th Street drove his automobile into a carriage used to drive the Sisters of Charity of the Convent of the Sacred Heart to and from the 181st Street Subway station.

The accident occurred near the Billings house, and Dr. Locke did not see the carriage in the road in front of him on account of the storm and the fact that no rear light showed. The carriage was hopelessly smashed and the horse attached to it killed. After a search Dr. Locke found Nicola Chekini, the driver, 12 feet away. No Sisters of Charity were in the vehicle. The physician carried the driver to the automobile garage attached to the Billings residence, where he attended him, and then took him in one of Mr. Billings's automobiles to the Fort Washington Hospital.

At the hospital it was said that the driver's injuries consisted of scalp wounds and possible fracture of the skull. His condition is serious. Chauffeurs for Mr. Billings said they had frequently complained because the convent carriage, which passes up and down Fort Washington Avenue each evening never carried any rear lights

ESTERBROOK ACTING MAYOR

Aldermen's Vice Chairman Builds His Own Fire at City Hall.

O. Grant Esterbrook, Vice Chairman of the Board of Aldermen, is Acting Mayor of New York City to-day and will be Acting Mayor until Monday, when Mayor Mitchel returns from a week-end vacation at Atlantic City. George McAneny, President of the Board of Aldermen, is out of the city also.

Mr. Esterbrook got on the job at the Mayor's office early yesterday morning and found the room so cold that he built his own fire in the fireplace, the Mayor's room being the only one in the City Hall that is not steam heated. The fact that he assumed his new duties on Friday, the 13th, did not bother Mr. Esterbrook.

"I consider it good luck that I am able to sit in during the Mayor's absence," he said. "If I wasn't here I'd be presiding at a hearing before the Aldermen to change the number of 13 Arlington Place, Brooklyn, to 11A."

TOOK MARKS LITERALLY.

Man Out of Work Asks the "City's Janitor" for a Job.

Borough President Marcus M. Marks received a request yesterday from a janitor for a job, on the ground that the Borough President was the city's janitor. The request came from C. G. Anderson of 144 East Fortieth Street, who wrote:

I am a janitor now, but I am a first-class machinist and engineer by trade; have first-class license from an ocean steamer. The reason why I write you is when you was a candidate for your office you was in a small Methodist Episcopal church on Seventeenth Street, between Second and First Avenues one night, and among other things you said was this: "Mr. McAneny said once to me I am a janitor." Then I thought: "Well, if he is a janitor, you must be one, too, if you get his place, then I will see you about a janitor job." So I am asking you to help me.

President Marks didn't say whether Anderson would get a job.

ANTI-ALIEN LAND BILL DEAD.

South Carolina Senate Kills It at Its Author's Request.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Feb. 13.—The anti-alien land bill, directed against ownership of land by Asiatics, was killed in the Senate to-day at the request of its author, following the failure of a similar bill to pass the Lower House late last night.

Senator Stuckey, author of the bill, addressed the Senate emphasizing his theory "that to permit people to own land and yet deny them citizenship is contrary to the fundamentals of our Government." He made frequent reference to Japanese immigration to Florida and California, and declared that Japanese were "incompatible with our people."

Disclaiming any intention to embarrass the national Administration, he contended that there was no treaty compelling South Carolina to permit aliens to acquire and hold land.

Big Theatre Party Dances at Century

Several hundred officials and employes of the National Biscuit Company attended the performance of "Cavalleria Rusticana" and "Hansel and Gretel" at the Century Opera House last night, forming the largest theatre party that has yet visited the house. After the close of the opera the party occupied the Vanderbilt room, across the upper foyer of the Century, and danced for several hours. An exposition of the furiana had been given incidental to the international ballet during the evening's operatic performance by Albertina Rasch and her dancing partner, and it found many imitators among the party.

Only One "BROMO QUININE."
To get the genuine, call for full name, "LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE." Look for signature of E. W. GROVE. Cures a Cold in One Day. 25c.—Adv.

VICE ADMIRAL BILL PASSES THE SENATE

It Provides for the Appointment of Six Officers of That Rank.

NATIONAL DIGNITY AN ISSUE

Advocates Point to Humiliation of Having American Naval Officers Outranked in Mexico.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The Senate this afternoon, without a roll call and with practically no opposition, passed the bill introduced by Senator Bryan of Florida creating the grade of Vice Admirals at salaries of $11,000 a year for the appointment of six Vice Admorals at salaries of $11,000 a year while on sea duty or shore duty outside the continental United States, though shore duty at home would entitle them only to the pay and allowances of a Rear Admiral of the upper nine.

The Senate adopted an amendment, proposed by Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, that will prevent the appointment of Vice Admirals from causing a horizontal promotion through all grades of the service, by providing that the number of Vice Admirals and Rear Admirals together shall not exceed the present number of Rear Admirals of both classes. The bill provides that all appointments to the new grade shall be made by the President with the consent of the Senate from the Rear Admirals who "have served with credit in command of a fleet, squadron, division or other command afloat."

The brief debate in the Senate showed that the motive behind the bill arose chiefly from a desire to prevent American naval officers in important commands from being outranked by foreign officers. This was the view taken by Mr. Lodge of Massachusetts and Mr. Root of New York, while Mr. Overman of North Carolina emphasized the suggestion by saying that the American naval officer in command at Vera Cruz would probably have to yield to a British officer if any international force of marines should be sent inland to Mexico City.

"What is the condition in Mexico today?" said Mr. Overman. "There is England with two little cruisers. Here is our Admiral with twenty-six battleships. Yet England, by the fact that she has a Vice Admiral, takes charge in case we have to go into Mexico with our marines, and we have to take a back seat.

"I am informed that in case we had to send marines into the City of Mexico this man would take charge and pursue his policy. England would not permit for a moment that her Vice Admiral should be commanded by an American Rear Admiral.

The only fight of the day came on an amendment proposed by Senator Bristow of Kansas, increasing the age of retirement for Vice Admirals from 62 to 65 years. The amendment was adopted. Mr. Bristow said there was no reason for retiring the highest officers at the age of 62, when many of them were as hale and hearty as ever. He deplored the increase of the retired list, which he said was instituted chiefly for the sake of increasing the Government's salary roll without increasing the Government's "return on its investment."

"A few years ago I looked into this matter," said Mr. Bristow. "That year there were only 18 Rear Admirals on the active list, but on the retired list there were 210 Rear Admirals, 49 Commodores, 102 Captains, 100 Commanders, 62 Lieutenant Commanders, 79 Lieutenants, 61 Junior Lieutenants, 110 Ensigns, and 123 warrant officers. The cost of the retired list of the navy for that one year was $2,898,901."

Only four of the six Vice Admirals will be appointed this year, if the bill becomes law. Secretary Daniels said today that in the selection of officers for the new grade it would be his rule to pick the biggest and best men he could find. The rule of seniority will not apply, and the present exigencies of the different commands will largely control in making the selections.

The first four officers who are expected to be advanced to the grade of Vice Admiral are Rear Admiral Charles J. Badger, commanding the Atlantic Fleet; Rear Admiral Frank Friday Fletcher, commanding the detached squadron stationed in Mexican waters; Rear Admiral Thomas B. Howard, commanding the Pacific Fleet, and Rear Admiral Walter S. Cowles, commanding the Asiatic Fleet. If any variation is to be made in this list of selections it may happen that the promotion of Rear Admiral Howard will be postponed in order that a Rear Admiral on duty with the Atlantic Fleet may be promoted to provide for the presence of an American Vice Admiral in Haitian waters during the revolution there following the downfall of President Oreste.

Church Excursion to Washington.

A special train of steel cars, consisting of five coaches, two dining cars, and a baggage car, will leave the Pennsylvania Station on Saturday, Feb. 21, carrying three hundred passengers from the West End Presbyterian Church to Washington for a Washington's Birthday excursion. The excursionists will remain in Washington until Feb. 23. This is an entirely new venture in church work.

TAX RIOTS IN TOKIO.

Police Use Sabres Freely and Arrest Two Hundred Persons.

TOKIO, Japan, Feb. 13.—Serious riots, started by citizens of the Japanese capital as a protest against the levying of increased taxation, led to sharp fights between the police and the public, and the arrest of 200 persons in the lower section of the city at midnight. The disorders were quickly suppressed by a body of 500 policemen, who by free use of their sabres dispersed the mob.

In pursuance of its determination to stifle rigorously any street demonstrations the Government to-day ordered the arrest of a number of editors of Opposition papers which had advocated the agitation, and at the same time suppressed their newspapers.

Mass meetings have been called for to-day and to-morrow to insist on the resignation of the Cabinet and to protest against the harshness used in the suppression of popular demonstrations.

The recent disorders in the Japanese House of Representatives in connection with the Japanese naval scandals caused the resignation to-day of its Speaker, Ikuzo Oaka, who said he felt himself personally responsible for the incidents in Parliament. Later, however, he was induced to continue in office.

Count Gombei Yamamoto, the Premier, and Kei Hara, Minister of the Interior, conferred with the Emperor to-day on the situation, which is even more acute, as several additional public meetings of protest have been arranged.

KING PRAISES INDUSTRY.

George V. Says He Has to Work Hard, and Thinks It Salutary.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—King George today told Prebendary Wilson Carlile, head of the Church Army, that he was a fervent believer in hard work.

"I have to work hard myself," his Majesty said, "and I think it is good for people."

The King's remark was made during an audience granted to Mr. Carlile at Buckingham Palace. He also expressed his strong disapproval of indiscriminate charity, saying that he considered voluntary agencies, such as the Church Army, far better able to help backsliders and unfortunate people back to good citizenship.

As Mr. Carlile was entering the palace he was accosted by a former pickpocket, who had been reclaimed by the Church Army, and who sent a message to the King, saying that he had lived honestly since the day of King Edward's coronation, when he had stolen thirty-two watches and purses. He said he had $640 in the savings bank.

BRITISH PEACE FUND LOW.

Only $50,000 Out of $300,000 Needed for Centennial Raised So Far.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—The response to the appeal made by the British committee last October for a public subscription of $300,000 to enable it to carry out the British programme in connection with the Anglo-American peace centenary has thus for been only $50,000, and the Duke of Teck, President of the committee, issued an urgent request to-day for the subscription of the $250,000 still needed.

Of the sum required $75,000 is to be used for the restoration of, and furnishing an endowment for, Sulgrave Manor, in Northamptonshire, the ancestral home of the family of George Washington, which recently was purchased by the committee for $42,000.

ARRAIGN KING GUSTAVE.

Liberals Exhort Nation to Fight for Constitutional Liberty.

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 13.—The constitutional struggle is growing sharper. The members of the Liberal Party in both chambers of Parliament issued unanimously to-day a forceful manifesto against King Gustave's personal politics, exhorting the entire nation to fight for constitutional liberty.

King Gustave, persisting in his endeavor to obtain a Liberal Cabinet, invited Baron Hammarskjold, former Minister of Ecclesiastical Affairs, and a member of The Hague Court of Arbitration, to form a new ministry. Although Baron Hammarskjold advised King Gustave to resort to the Conservatives for the selection of a Cabinet his Majesty requested him to reconsider his refusal and attempt to form a ministry.

LINEMEN FALL TO DEATH.

One Is Killed Instantly, Another Mortally Injured.

Emile Litchel, 34 years old, of 100 Flushing Street, Long Island City, was killed instantly, and Edward Connolly, 28 years old, of 248 West 189th Street, Manhattan, was mortally injured in an accident at the sub-station of the New York & Queens Electric Light and Power Company on Hamilton Street, Long Island City, last evening.

They were linemen employed by the company, and they were on the outside of the building on a scaffold, thirty-five feet high, fixing cables that entered the building. The scaffold flooring broke, and Litchel fell head first, breaking his neck, and dying instantly. Connolly received a compound fracture of his left arm and broke his back and received other internal injuries. He was taken to St. John's Hospital, where last evening it was said that his injuries would prove fatal.

WANTS U. S. TO TAKE HIS RADIUM SECRET

In Fight Against Lane Bill Flannery of Pittsburgh Offers to Disclose Reduction Process.

SAYS IT COST HIM $400,000

Rapid Administration of Radium Killed Bremner, Head of Chemical Company Asserts.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—Joseph M. Flannery, President of the Standard Chemical Company of Pittsburgh made a protest to-day before the Senate Committee on Mines and Mining against Secretary Lane's bill for sequestration by the Government of lands bearing radium ores, the mining of the ore by the Government, and the construction of a Government plant for reducing the ores. Incidentally, he offered to give to the Government his company's secret process, which he said cost him $400,000, if the secret would be used only for humane purposes and not for competition with private radium owners.

In the course of his remarks Mr. Flannery asserted that Representative Bremner of New Jersey was killed by radium because it was administered too rapidly.

"If the purpose of the pending bill," said Mr. Flannery, "which establishes a precedent by making the Government go into the business of mining and manufacturing, is to furnish to the public radium for humane and charitable purposes, I shall be glad to give the Government the so-called secret process which my company uses for the extraction of the radium from carnotite ore.

"But," continued Mr. Flannery, "if the Government wants to use our process in order to go into competition in the open market with miners and private producers of radium, I shall not feel justified in giving it to the Government. My understanding is that at the present time the Government has no practical, economical process for the extraction of radium from the ore. But if it wants to produce radium only for humane, philanthropic purposes, I am strong for it. That is why I offer to turn over our process."

Mr. Flannery denied that his company had a radium monopoly, and pointed out that one other company was producing radium in this country. Also that four other groups of men were contemplating undertaking similar work in the event of the defeat of the pending bill.

"Let the situation alone and the country will get enough radium," he said. "During the investigation of this subject by the House Committee on Mines and Mining an attempt was made to picture our company and its officers as monopolists on account of our holdings or carnotite ore claims in Colorado. Our company owns only one five-hundredth of 1 per cent. of the known carnotite area in the State of Colorado alone, and for this reason alone it cannot be accused of monopoly.

"There are rich deposits of carnotite ore in Utah. There are some pitchblende deposits in Colorado. And I have had letters from North Dakota, South Dakota, Washington, Arizona, New Mexico, and Pennsylvania, telling me of the discovery of radium-bearing lands in those States. It is a mistake to create the impression that there is a famine of radium in this country or in the world."

Mr. Flannery explained that one of the great troubles the Government would encounter would be in discovering and establishing a process of its own for the extraction of radium. After asserting that it cost his company $400,000 to learn the process of extraction he exhibited a photograph of a pile of ore from which his concern had obtained 1,353 milligrams of radium, not much more than a thimbleful. That pile of ore, he said, weighed 656 tons.

"You can judge from this," he concluded, "how difficult it is to get the radium out in a commercial way."

J. A. ANDERSON ON STAND.

Denies Wife's Charges at Divorce Trial—Says Model Threatened Him.

The second day of the trial of the suit for divorce brought by Mrs. Marguerite Ebling Anderson, daughter of the late William Ebling, against John A. Anderson, was marked yesterday by the husband taking the witness stand and denying all the allegations made by his wife, which had been corroborated by the testimony of Lorraine Parker, a model, who was named as co-respondent. The defendant acknowledged that he had been with Miss Parker at the apartment of a common friend and that he has danced with her to the piano accompaniment of their hostess, but denied that he had been guilty of any misconduct.

He then testified that Miss Parker had come to his apartment on one occasion and had endeavored to entice him to her apartment under threats of injuring his suit against his wife's mother. This suit against Mrs. Ebling is for $50,000 damages for the alienation of his wife's affections. In this action, which is pending trial, Anderson charges his mother-in-law with conspiring to gain a divorce for her daughter in order that she might marry her to a French Count.

Justice Whitaker issued a body attachment for Vivian Lawrence, a chorus girl, who is said to have enjoyed many automobile rides with Anderson, and is wanted as a witness for the plaintiff. Miss Lawrence lives at 1,694 Broadway, but she could not be found yesterday. It was said that she is at Palm Beach and that probably she would not return within the jurisdiction of the court during the trial.

YALE'S TAP DAY REFORMS.

Juniors Say the Event Has Been Attended by Too Much Publicity.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 13.—Members of the junior class at Yale have suggested radical changes in the method of announcing elections to the senior secret societies. The juniors contend that too much publicity has attended the "tap" day exercises, thus magnifying the importance of the societies in undergraduate eyes.

It is proposed that the annual ceremonies be held at Berkeley Oval, a more restricted spot, instead of in the corner of the college yard under the spreading maple tree. To eliminate the contests, it is proposed that the societies previously agree among themselves as to men. To aid in their choice, it is further proposed that a list of seventy members of the junior class be submitted as the choice of the class of those worthy of senior society membership.

First Jury Verdict in Bronx County.

The first jury verdict rendered in the Supreme Court in Bronx County was an award yesterday by a jury before Justice John W. Brady of $2,750 to Helen Keogh, 13 years old, who sued Charles Menges for $25,000. The girl, who lives with her aunt at 382 Willis Avenue, charged that, when she was entering a house owned by Menges at 421 East 157th Street the glass in the vestibule door fell, cutting veins and arteries in her right wrist and permanently maiming her.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Today's the last day of the annual sale of
Saks Overcoats for Men at $14
Were $25, $23 and $20
The selections are thinned out, but the variety is still good.

Men's Silk Knit Four-in-hands at 85c
600 only—and nothing but $1.50 & $2 grades
¶ A goodly selection, despite the limited number. Newest weaves in plain colors and cross stripes.

For today—Men's
$60 Muskrat Fur-lined Coats
(with Persian lamb collar)
reduced to $29.50
A limited number only
Motor Apparel Dept., 6th floor.

Men's Embroidered Initialed Handkerchiefs six for 75c
regularly $1.25
¶ 500 dozen white satin stripe crossbar handkerchiefs, each embroidered with a colored initial.

Men's $1.50 Union Suits at 95c
Just 150 suits reduced because there are not more.

Clean-up of Men's Gloves at good savings today
Fur-lined and fleece-lined gloves made of glace and suede leathers. Not a solitary thing the matter with them, but the assortments are broken. Regularly $2, $2.50 and $3 **today $1.55**
Gray Mocha Gloves, prix seam sewn, being the balance from a recent big sale. **today $1.45**
Knitted Gloves, with one clasp. Oxford shade. Just the thing for this weather. Regularly 75c a pair **today 50c**

Clearance of Men's Sweater Coats of fine grade at $4.85
49 were $6.50 — 51 were $7.50
7 were $8.50 — 4 were $10.00
¶ Imported Scotch and English wool sweaters, with V neck; and domestic brushed sweater coats, with or without collar.
Also, $3.50 to $5 Sweater Coats, today $1.95
¶ All weights—heavy Shaker knit and medium and lightweight Cardigan weaves. V neck, rough neck and auto collar styles. In maroon, Oxford, navy, white and red.

Franklin Simon & Co.
Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Sts.

"Young Men's Shop"
16 West 38th St.—Store Floor
Entirely Separate from Fifth Avenue Store

Will Continue (to-day) Saturday Sale
Of a Special Purchase of
Young Men's Suits
At About One-Half Their Real Value

Young Men's Suits
SIZES 32 TO 42 CHEST
Modeled on new English lines in navy serge, gray, brown or checked cassimere, Scotch tweed or English mixtures.
12.50
Heretofore $21.50 to $24.50

Hand Tailored Suits
FOR YOUNG MEN, 32 TO 42 CHEST
Of imported fabrics in brown, tan, gray or green mixtures checked, cassimeres, navy serge or cheviot.
15.00
Heretofore $27.50 to $30.00

Winter Overcoats
FOR YOUNG MEN, 32 TO 42 CHEST.
Hand tailored, single and double-breasted form-fitting; also double-breasted Ulsters of imported overcoatings.
15.00
Heretofore $27.50 to $30.00

Fur Lined Coats, of black Kersey lined highest grade natural muskrat, collar of Persian lamb. Sizes 36 to 44.
45.00 *Heretofore $98.50*

Men's Furnishings

Men's Imported Silk Ties
Men's Silk Ties of heavy brocaded and twilled silk in rich novel weaves of stripes and figures in the large open end shapes. *Values* $1.50 *to* $3.50 — **.85**

Men's Novelty Tucked Shirts
Exclusive Designs in New Spring Patterns
Of satin finished woven madras, Russian cords and cotton poplin crepe, in novelty and neat colored stripes; soft finish with French cuffs. *Value* $3.75 — **2.95**

Men's Negligee Shirts
New Spring Patterns—Custom Finish
Made of fine quality mercerized materials with satin stripe; also cotton crepe in a large range of colored novelty stripes. *Value* $2.00 *to* $2.50 — **1.65**

Men's Madras Pajamas
Imported mercerized madras and Russian cords in neat colored stripes, low neck, trimmed with double silk frogs. *Value* $2.50 *to* $3.50 — **1.55**

"Young Men's Shop"—16 West 38th St.

Weber and Heilbroner
Call Attention to Their
Season-End Sale
of Their Entire Stock of Heavy
Winter Overcoats and Ulsters
(as well as Winter Suits)
At Reductions ranging from $3.50 up to $20 from former prices
This is an opportunity not only for the present cold weather and the March storms yet to come, but for the coming Fall and Winter.
The styles and fabrics are patterned from this Winter's product of New York's most exclusive tailors.
Six Clothing Stores
27 New St. — 150 Nassau St. — 241 Broadway
1185 Broadway — 44th & Broadway — 42d & 5th Avenue

CONTRIBUTE

There are contractors who contribute—and there are contractors who take away.

Of course, all contractors contribute something, and all contractors take something away.

But the spirit which animates the contractor's service, is what determines the utility and value of that service.

We do not work for nothing, but we contribute tremendously to the success of every building enterprise placed in our control.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

WIRELESS AND CABLE TO THE TIMES

RAYS EXPLODE TORPEDOES.

Ulivi's Apparatus Fires Four at a Distance of Two Miles.

FLORENCE, Feb. 13.—A successful experiment of exploding torpedoes from a long distance by means of the ultra-violet rays discovered by Giulio Ulivi, the Italian inventor, was carried out here to-day.

Signor Ulivi has handed over his secret to the Italian Government, and preparations were made for an experiment details of which were kept as much as possible from public knowledge. It became known, however, that Admiral Pietro Fornari had placed in the River Arno two torpedoes charged with smokeless gunpowder and two others with black gunpowder.

The ultra-violet ray apparatus was posted on the tower of the Palazzo Capponi, about two miles away, where Signor Ulivi awaited the signal from the naval officers in charge of the experiment.

When the signal was given the apparatus was put into operation, and in less than three minutes all four torpedoes exploded.

BOTHA FLAYS LABOR M. P.'S.

Says They Intended Revolution in Recent South African Strike.

CAPE TOWN, South Africa, Feb. 13.—Gen. Louis Botha, Premier of the Union of South Africa, declared to-day that the Government had been faced with a revolution during the recent general strike. He was speaking in the Union Parliament during the debate on the bill to indemnify the Government for its acts in declaring martial law and suppressing the movement with the aid of the military.

But for the action of the Government, he said, the country would have been plunged into a reign of arson and murder. European agitators were at the time exhorting the natives to rise in support of the strike, and the generals who were at the head of the movement sat, he declared, on the labor benches of that Parliament.

ASKS PHILIPPINE FREEDOM

But Progressist Party Wants United States Protectorate for a While.

MANILA, Feb. 13.—Resolutions asking for the independence of the Philippines under the protectorate of the United States were adopted to-day by a meeting of the Progressist Party, which is headed by Juan Sumulong, a former member of the Philippines Commission.

The resolutions added that the protectorate of the United States should continue until the islands possessed forces strong enough to repel any aggression.

ATLANTIC RATE WAR ENDING

Alterations on Hamburg-American Liners in England Stopped.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—An indication that the transatlantic passenger rate war between the German shipping companies had been ended was given to-day when sudden orders were sent by the Hamburg-American Line to the British shipbuilding firms which are converting the Bohemia and other vessels of that company into emigrant liners, to stop the alterations and restore the old fittings.

Earle Taken from Norway to France

CHRISTIANIA, Norway, Feb. 13.—Frederick Pinney Earle, the American painter, who is wanted in France on a charge of kidnapping his son, started to-day for Skien in charge of a policeman. From that port a steamer will take him to Bordeaux. The application for the extradition to France of Miss Charlotte Hermann, who is jointly accused with Earle of kidnapping, has been postponed until Feb. 20.

Peruvians Pleased by Recognition.

LIMA, Feb. 13.—An excellent impression has been created here by the notification of the recognition by the United States Government of the Provisional Government of Peru, which took the place of that headed by President Billinghurst, who was captured by revolutionists and cast into prison on Feb. 4.

Sun Pao-chi Acting Chinese Premier

PEKING, China, Feb. 13.—A Presidential mandate was issued to-day accepting the resignation of Hsiung Hsi-ling, the Chinese Premier, and appointing Sun Pao-chi as acting Premier until a definite nomination is made.

John H. Harjes Ill in France.

GRASSE, Feb. 13.—John H. Harjes, a partner in the firm of Morgan, Harjes & Co., is very ill here. Members of his family arrived from Paris to-day and will remain with him. Physicians after examining the patient this morning said his condition was unchanged.

Leighton Picture Sold for $1,155.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—Lord Leighton's Academy picture "Golden Hours" was sold at Christie's to-day for $1,155.

AMERICANS BOW AT BRITISH COURT

Nine Presented to King and Queen by Ambassador and Mrs. Page.

MANY BEAUTIFUL COSTUMES

Gowns Worn by Women from the United States at First Royal Function of Season Described.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—Many strikingly beautiful costumes were seen at the first Court of the season, held by the King and Queen at Buckingham Palace this evening. In addition to a full attendance of the official diplomatic representatives, there were a large number of presentations of those in the general circle.

Rich and varied colors and a dazzling display of jewels made a scene of exceptional brilliancy and splendor. Many gown trains were enriched with the latest shower embroideries, which have a charming effect.

The King wore his uniform as Colonel in Chief of the First Life Guards. The Queen's gown was of blue and silver brocade, with a train of Honiton lace, lined with silver tissue and trimmed with sprays of silver roses, and she wore a crown of pearls and diamonds. The famous "Star of Africa" diamond blazed on her corsage, and her other ornaments were ropes of pearls and the Order of the Garter.

There were nine American presentations. Ambassador Page presented his son Arthur and Second Secretary Edward Bell. Mrs. Page presented her daughter, and also Mrs. Arthur Page, her daughter-in-law; Mrs. Edward Bell of New York, Mr. Bell's mother, and the Misses Kate Fowler of Pasadena, Cal.; Sylvia Fox of Philadelphia; Harriet McCook of New York, and Elizabeth Wells of Boston.

The Ambassadress wore a gown of gray and silver brocade with a bodice of embroidered net. The front of the gown was embroidered with pearls and diamonds. Her brocaded skirt was caught up with a diamond, the trimming being finished off with two diamond tassels. The train was a pale shade of gray velvet, lined with chiffon and with narrow gray ostrich-feather trimming around the edge.

Mrs. Arthur Page wore a white satin gown with draped skirt, the bodice being trimmed with lace. Her white chiffon train was embroidered in gold.

Miss Page wore a white satin gown with tulle flounces and trimming of silver roses and silver beads. The train of white chiffon was embroidered in silver and pearls.

Mrs. Bell wore white satin broche with white lace flounces, the train being of blue panne velvet. Her ornaments were a diamond tiara and a riviere of diamonds.

Miss Fowler wore a gown of silver-threaded tissue with silver roses on the bodice and skirt. The train was of pailleted tulle over the dress material. She carried a bouquet of pink roses.

Miss McCook wore a white crêpe draped skirt with kimono in the same material, caught in front with a pearl and a diamond. Her butterfly train hung from the shoulders and was draped in point d'esprit net, lined with cream chiffon, and trimmed with rose-tinted flowers and white satin bows.

Miss Fox wore a dress of blue and silver brocade with a train of pale blue velvet, lined with silver tissue and fastened on her shoulders with silver tassels.

KING COMING FOR STUDY.

Ferdinand Hopes to Learn Here How to Develop Bulgarian Industries

SOFIA, Feb. 13.—If affairs of State permit, King Ferdinand will visit the United States at an early date. He will be accompanied by Queen Eleanora and their daughter, the Princess Eudoxia.

King Ferdinand is convinced that Bulgaria could learn more from the United States than from any other country on the best methods of developing the industries of his kingdom, and therefore purposes to take with him, in addition to the Queen and the Princess, a number of able men who, on their return to Bulgaria, will apply the lessons they have learned to the teaching of others.

When he received the American Commissioners of the Panama-Pacific Exposition a few days ago, King Ferdinand told them that he had long intended to visit the United States, and now hoped to be able to make the journey in April.

Steamship Crew Drown in England.

SHOREHAM, Eng., Feb. 13.—The entire crew of eight seamen of the steamship My Own were drowned to-day when that vessel was wrecked while entering the harbor here. The Captain was saved. The My Own was a coasting vessel of 300 tons.

KING PITIES THE FALLEN.

Tells Head of Church Army of His Sympathy for Them.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—Prebendary Carlisle, head of the Church Army, was received by the King at Buckingham Palace to-day. The King was much interested in the work done by the Church Army in reclaiming vagrants and criminals and said afterward:

"I feel the greatest sympathy for those who have made a slip in life and now, without means or character, are working their way back to good citizenship."

At the gates of the palace Prebendary Carlisle met an ex-convict who had been reclaimed by the head of the Church Army. For the last thirteen years he had kept straight and had managed to save £128. He asked the Prebendary to show his Post Office savings bank book to the King and Queen as proof that "the grace of God could keep a man from picking and stealing."

When the book was shown to the King the latter remarked that he remembered that this was the man who had obtained thirty-two watches and purses on the day of King Edward's coronation, and who expressed regret that his late Majesty was not crowned every day.

KAISER WANTS HIS OWN WAY

Says Angrily He's Paying for Opera House and Plans Suit Him.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Feb. 13.—"I'm paying for this building out of my own pocket, so what do I care what anybody else thinks about it?" is the heated observation attributed to the Kaiser in the course of conversation to-day with Chief Burgomaster Wermuth of Berlin on the subject of the new Royal Opera House.

The controversy over the plans of the new structure, which is to cost $3,500,000, has been raging for a couple of years. People thought it had been definitely settled a few days ago when the plans drawn up by City Architect Hoffmann were pronounced satisfactory. The Architects' Academy, however, reopened the discussion by raising objections to some of the features of Herr Hoffmann's scheme.

"Hoffmann's design suits me," the Kaiser is quoted as saying to-day, "and I'm not bothering my head about anybody else's plans."

As the Kaiser's contribution to the cost is limited to half the entire sum, a protest is likely against his reported assumption of the right to have things entirely his own way.

FIRE SHOW PLEASES KAISER.

Sees New Apparatus of the Berlin Department in Operation.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Feb. 13.—Ambassador Gerard was one of the guests at the Kaiser's castle this morning during the review of the Berlin Fire Brigade, arranged for the purpose of showing his Majesty some of the new apparatus.

The novelty which attracted most attention was the equipment extension ladders, which can be raised to a height of eighty-five feet instantaneously by power generated from carbonic acid. A couple of old-fashioned ladders, raised by a reel, also were exhibited, to show the superiority of the power-raised type.

Another feature new to Berliners was a water mast, which hoists a nozzle and throws a stream into places which cannot conveniently be reached by water thrown by men on extension ladders. Another display consisted of sending a fireman, clad in diverlike fireproof clothing, into a blazing pile of petroleum-soaked wood.

All the new apparatus was shown in action in a "fire" which was supposed to have started in the royal cathedral, across the way from the castle.

The Kaiser was delighted at the review and congratulated the brigade on its spick-and-span showing and dashing tactics.

250,000 SOLDIERS SICK IN FRANCE

More Than One-Third of the Army Incapacitated During the Month of January.

CABINET HOTLY ASSAILED

Called "Assassins of Our Sons"—Victims Mostly Conscripts in Their First Year of Service.

PARIS, Feb. 13.—"Assassins of our sons" and other bitter epithets were hurled at the Cabinet to-day in a heated debate which followed an assertion in the Chamber that more than 250,000 soldiers—upward of one-third of the French army—were sick at one time or another during the month of January. The figures were made public by Deputy Edouard Lachaud, who interpellated the French Minister of War on the subject.

Deputy Lachaud said that a few weeks ago, out of a total strength of 717,415 men in the French Army, 194,052 were sick in the barrack rooms, 44,192 were confined in the barrack infirmaries, and 21,570 in station hospitals. Fortunately, he said, the cases were generally light, and only 280 deaths had occurred.

Deputy Colly declared that the members of the Government were "the assassins of our sons," while other Deputies insisted that it was necessary to the country that measures be taken to end the grievous situation. Eugene Etienne, former Minister of War, who was present at the sitting, also was denounced.

Premier Doumergue, when order had been restored, said the Government had nothing to fear from the discussion of any question. For two months the Government had been occupied with measures to reduce the crowding of garrisons and render them healthful. The Premier asked that the Chamber vote the budget rapidly, declaring that such action would give the Government credits and hasten the amelioration of the army's condition.

After the Premier had concluded, there was a renewed call for closure on the question of the day, but the Chamber finally adjourned until Monday without disposing of the interpellation of M. Lachaud.

Figures given by the War Department to-day show that in the 208 garrisons a total of 6,335 soldiers are suffering from measles, scarletina, or cerebro-spinal meningitis. Eighty-five deaths from these diseases have occurred in the army since the beginning of January, according to the official returns.

Many other cases of sickness from different causes are reported, the victims being mostly young men doing the first year of their military service under the three-year system.

SCANDAL ROUSES BRITISH.

Arrest Warrants Issued in Army Canteen Case.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—Sharp action was taken to-day by the police in connection with the British Army canteen scandals, when warrants were issued for the arrest of James Ness, formerly manager of Lipton, Limited, at Malta, and also against Archibald Minto, another employe of Lipton, Limited, neither of whom appeared to answer the summonses sent to them when the case opened. James Ness is believed to be in Canada, while Archibald Minto is said to be in France.

All together nine army officers and eight civilians, all of them employes of Lipton, Limited, have been charged with receiving or giving illicit commissions on contracts for army canteen supplies. The case has aroused widespread interest and great indignation among the British public.

Paquin Won't Sell at Exhibit Here.

Charles Koenigs-Werther, Manager of Paquin & Joire, 398 Fifth Avenue, said yesterday that the Paquin firm of Paris would not enter into competition with its American customers by selling at retail in New York as, he said, might be inferred from a message from Paris published yesterday morning. Mr. Koenigs-Werther said that the exhibition was for the purpose of advertisement only and that no gowns would be sold at it.

J.B. GREENHUT, PRES.
GREENHUT-SIEGEL COOPER CO.

The Weather Man Reports That a Big Blowing
BLIZZARD IS HEADED THIS WAY

Very often, the weather man is right—But be that as it may. The Big Store says, "Let the blizzard come"—(It may be raging while you are reading this announcement). The important thing is this:

Are YOU Ready for a Blizzard?

Are you well supplied with an ULSTER, a SWEATER, WARM GLOVES, RUBBER FOOTWEAR, a MUFFLER, HEAVY UNDERWEAR, ETC.?

Remember there are BIG BARGAINS in almost all of these goods, and Lowest Prices in the City on everything.

In our Greenhut Building, you will find that we are splendidly equipped with HOME OUTFITTINGS OF ALL KINDS to fight the terrors of the cold wave. STOVES AND HEATERS OF ALL KINDS.

The Big Store is always ready for all kinds of weather,—and now, better than ever, with immense stocks of merchandise for blizzardy weather. Of course, there's a saving on every item.

A Charge Account Simplifies Shopping Tremendously

It enables you to buy what you want without the necessity of carrying sums of money or having to be at home to pay when goods are sent C. O. D. We make it easy for you to open such an account here.

Full particulars at Department of Accounts, Balcony, MAIN Building.

Today's Specials in Our Greenhut Building

$20 Brass Bedsteads—all regular sizes; at..... $12.50

$23 Genuine "Ostermoor" Mattresses—at..... $15

Spring Cots, Telescope Couch Beds & Couches

$22.50 Seamless Velvet Rugs—size 9x12; at.... $17.50

$19.50 Seamed Velvet Rugs—size 9x12; at.... $15.75

Many Other Attractive Rug Values in Various Sizes.

Carpets and Inlaid Linoleum at Wonderfully Low Prices.

$18.50 Velour Portieres—pair..... $12.50

Genuine Oil Paintings—sizes 16x20 and 20x30; at $3.50 and $5.95.

$3 "Lindsay" Inverted Gas Light Outfits—at..... $2.39

Splendid Offerings in Stoves, Oil Heaters and Refrigerators

MAIN BUILDING
As in Other Lines, We Lead in Selling **BOOKS At Lowest Prices**

There are at least 100 bargains for today's crowds—and we print these few just as examples:

Historical Works of Louisa Muhlbach—(20 vols.); originally published by Thomas Nelson Sons to sell at $125; our special price, today..... $15.85

These are very handsome sets—splendidly made—beautifully bound in full dark green limp leather; gilt top; photogravure frontispiece (none to dealers).

The Famous Breviary Treasure Series—bound in half parchment; printed on superior woven paper; privately printed; limited number of copies issued; magnificent frontispieces and beautifully decorated; each volume boxed separately; reg. price $5; sale price, today, a volume.... 95c

Poems of Anacreon
Selections from Gesta Romanorum
The Eclogues of Virgil
Marcus Aurelius
The Odyssey
Humor of the Ancients (Classic Wit and Wisdom)
The Wit and Wisdom of Epictetus
The Koran
Poems of Pindar
Satires of Horace

Black's Color Books—originally published at $4.50 to $6; today, at.... 59c

For the lover of artistic books with distinct individuality; 20 or more full-page illustrations. Titles are:

Middlesex
Liege and Ardennes
Vicar of Wakefield
Windsor
Yorkshire
Worcestershire
British Floral Decoration
Country Sketches for City Dwellers
Dutch Bulbs and Gardens
Brabant and East Flanders
Isle of Man
Lausanne
Isle of Wight
Letters from the Holy Land

MAIN BUILDING
Biggest Sale of Overcoats Ever Planned $10

$15, $17.50, $22.50 and $25.00 Grades—Nearly 1,000 Coats for Your Choice, Today, at $10

Wonderful collections of popular styles for men and youths.

Every fashionable fabric shown by leading tailors for this winter is included.

Take your pick of the best, today, for a ten-dollar bill.

We really need not say another word, for this brief announcement alone is sufficient to cause a scramble for these fine overcoats, at store-opening time, today.

Therefore, we warn our friends who are interested in this sale to COME EARLY and avoid disappointment.

Hundreds of Overcoats in This Sale Are Priced at Considerably Less Than Cost of Material and Making

Leading overcoat makers of Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York have contributed their best to this sale. The marvelous assortments include:

FANCY PLAID-BACK OVERCOATS
¼ SILK-LINED OVERCOATS
SHAWL-COLLAR OVERCOATS
CHINCHILLA OVERCOATS WITH SHAWL COLLARS
MUSKRAT-COLLAR OVERCOATS
FORM-FITTING AND BELTED-BACK OVERCOATS

All sizes in a full range of styles, colors and patterns.

Every overcoat in the entire collection is serviceable, stylish and worthy. Smartest and snappiest styles for young fellows. Conservative models for their elders.

912 Suits for Men and Youths

Values to $20. Popular styles in winter, medium and spring weights. All colors. All sizes. Blue all-wool serge suits included; today, at..... $9.95

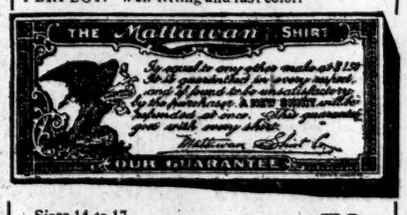
400 Youths' and Young Men's $10 and $12 Suits—*All Styles and Colors. Sizes 31 to 38, Today, at . .* $6.95

MAIN BUILDING
Men's "Mattawan" Negligee Shirts
In a Tremendous Sale, Today, at... **79c**

Of course "Mattawan" shirts at 79c are bargains. To the knowing men of New York it's a "pick-up" at the price.

When you see the patterns, and examine the materials, you'll realize that The Big Store is doing you a service FOR MONTHS TO COME if you'll only buy enough of these shirts to last you during that time.

Plaited or plain bosoms; cuffs attached. All in coat styles, and EVERY SHIRT GUARANTEED PERFECT. Well-fitting and fast color.



Sizes 14 to 17.

Your Choice, Today, at . . . **79c**

AND WE REPEAT, DON'T FAIL TO LAY IN A GOOD SUPPLY.

MAIN BUILDING

Men's Austrian **Velour Hats** *$2.95, $3.50 and $4 Grades, Today, at . . . . .* **$1.95**

Here goes a fine line of "samples" purchased under price from a very prominent importer.

Newest blocks and colors. All sizes for men and youths.

Another Exceptionally Fine Lot of $2 and $3 Derbies—best blocks; full range of sizes; sale, today, at. $1.35

MAIN BUILDING
Women's 16-Button-Length Mousquetaire White Glace Gloves $1.48
Today, a Pair, at

Women's 50c Chamoisette Two-Clasp Gloves—extra quality; white or natural; pair..... 35c

(These gloves wear, wash and dry perfectly.)

MAIN BUILDING
"Choice of the House" Sale of
Men's $1.50 to $3.50 Winter Underwear
Today, at **98c**

Why, this underwear is so good—so desirable from every standpoint—that many wise men will undoubtedly buy a supply and lay some of it away for next winter.

The assortments are very remarkable and include:

"DUOFOLD" MEDIUM AND HEAVY WEIGHT NATURAL AND GRAY UNDERWEAR, HEAVY RIBBED WOOL UNDERWEAR IN WHITE AND COLORS, AUSTRALIAN NATURAL WOOL UNDERWEAR—single- or double-breasted, medium or light weight, plain or ribbed worsted shirts and drawers.

And This Extra Special Bargain:

"DUOFOLD" NATURAL GRAY OR WHITE COMBINATION SUITS, sizes 42 to 48.

Your Choice of Any of the Above; Values $1.50 to $3.50, Today, at 98c

MAIN BUILDING
Sale, Today, of
$1 American Watches, at 59c

Excellent timepieces, guaranteed for one year. Open face; stem wind and set; fitted with second hand; choice of plain or fancy cases. Only 872 watches in today's sale, at 59c.

Scores of other specials for today, in Solid Gold and Gold-Filled Watches, Scarf Pins, Tie Holders, Cuff Links, Razors, etc., etc.

New York's best and most varied stocks of Jewelry are assembled here.

"THE BIG STORE"
BOTH SIDES OF SIXTH AVE.-18TH TO 19TH ST.
NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE

"Everybody's Going to THE BIG STORE"
Double Green Trading Stamps Before 12 o'Clock—Single Stamps Thereafter

J.M. Gidding & Co.
584, 586, 588 Fifth Avenue at 46th St.

WILL CLOSE OUT, TO-DAY, LIMITED GROUPS OF

$45 to $95 Dresses at $25 & $35
Smart tailored styles of cloth and velvet.

$65 to $125 Suits at $25 & $35
Remaining Winter styles, some suitable for early Spring.

$8 to $12 Blouses at $3 & $5
Only a few of a kind, in silk, chiffon, net and lingerie.

Fur Coats & Sets
at $75, $150, $225, $375 to $850
Formerly $150, $225, $300, $600 to $1700.
Other Furs at corresponding reductions.

B. Altman & Co.

A Sale of Men's Furnishings

will take place this day (Saturday), at the following remarkably low prices:

Men's English Raincoats of double texture materials, in blue or tan . . at $12.00

Men's English Raincoats of single texture materials, in blue or tan . . at $9.00

Men's Tan Gabardine Raincoats, American-made . . . . . at $14.75

Men's Imported Sweaters . at 5.75

Men's Silk Four-in-hand Scarfs . at 55c.

All of the above prices are fully ⅛ to ½ less than usual.

The entire remaining stocks of Men's Fur-lined Motor Coats, Foot Muffs, Fur Caps and Woolen Caps and Scarfs have been marked, in order to effect an immediate clearance, at

one-half their original prices.

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York.

DENY SENATOR GORE ATTACKED WOMAN

Defense Witnesses in Mrs. Bond's Suit for $50,000 Support Charge of a 'Frame-Up.'

ACCUSED TESTIFIES TO-DAY

Evidence as to Attempts to "Get" Him—Efforts to Impeach Prosecution's Testimony.

Special to The New York Times.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Feb. 13.—United States Senator Thomas Pryor Gore will take the stand and testify in his own defense to-morrow in the $50,000 damage suit brought against him by Miss Minnie E. Bond for an alleged assault in the Winston Hotel, Washington, on March 24, 1913, according to his counsel.

The plaintiff's case rested this morning, and the defense devoted the day in attempting to show that the suit was the outgrowth of a conspiracy formed by Mrs. Bond, James Jacobs, E. T. Robertson, and possibly others.

Although District Judge George W. Clark's rulings have allowed the plaintiff the greatest of latitude in her attempt to prove the charges against the Senator and have limited the evidence to the alleged incident, Senator Gore's attorneys succeeded in introducing testimony charging that the situation at the hotel was engineered for the express purpose of placing the Senator in an embarrassing position.

Two witnesses testified to having heard Jacobs say after the episode: "We will get him yet," and to Robertson saying: "Gore is drunk with power, but we will pull him down from his high perch." The witnesses denied that they had ever sought political patronage from the Senator.

Robertson, the chief witness for Mrs. Bond, admitted upon cross examination that he had said, while passing the Capitol Building: "If it had not been for that blind ——— R. A. Rogers would be Secretary of the Interior, and we would be in office with our feet upon the table."

Smith Chambers, newspaper man and Postmaster of Tonkawa, Okla., quoted Jacobs as saying the hotel episode was a "frame-up." Chambers testified that he had asked Jacobs how it happened that he, with Robertson and Fitzpatrick, happened to be in the hallway of the hotel at the time of the alleged conspiracy.

Summonses have been issued for the managers of the telegraph companies here with instructions to produce copies of telegrams exchanged between Oklahoma City and Washington at the time of the alleged attack. Mrs. Bond has testified that she sent a dispatch urging her husband to come to Washington, but that the message was not delivered until several days later.

Webster Spates, a special agent for the Department of Justice, said he had overheard Robertson threaten to "get" the Senator. Spates added that he came to Oklahoma to testify at the direction of his superiors in the Department of Justice, and expected to have his expenses paid by Senator Gore.

Several depositions were read. In one Howard B. Read, a Washington detective employed by Senator Gore, testified that on several occasions he had seen James Jacobs, Kirby Fitzpatrick, and Robertson in consultation with Mrs. Bond. J. F. McMurray also attended the conferences, according to Read. Fitzpatrick testified yesterday as an eye-witness to the alleged attack.

Admits Enmity to Senator.

T. E. Robertson, former law partner of Ross Lillard, chief of counsel for the plaintiff, recalled as a witness, admitted enmity toward the Senator because, the witness asserted, Gore had promised to use his influence in behalf of H. A. Rogers of Oklahoma, mentioned as a candidate for the post of Secretary of the Interior, but had failed to do so. Robertson was called as an eye witness to the indignities which Mrs. Bond alleges were offered her by Senator Gore in Washington last March, and on which her suit was based.

The witness gave practically the same testimony as Kirby Fitzpatrick, who preceded him on the witness stand, relating that he witnessed the alleged attack on the woman, which was said to have occurred in a Washington hotel.

Robertson was asked if he, Jacobs, and J. F. McMurray had not met in McMurray's room soon after the alleged incident and discussed the best method of placing the affair before the public; if they had not planned to prosecute Gore, and, failing in that, to place the matter before the Ministerial Alliance of Oklahoma City.

"Nothing of the kind ever happened," replied Robertson.

In reply to questions, Robertson said he had been paid $150 by Jacobs, but that Jacobs owed him money and that the payment had nothing to do with the Gore case.

Robertson was asked if Smith Chambers had not said to him, in the presence of Fitzpatrick and Jacobs, "What is it all about?" and if he did not reply, "We framed it up." The witness made no reply.

Argument over the question by counsel resulted in Judge Clark ruling that the question was not competent. As the court announced the ruling Mrs. Gore arose partially and fell forward on the table.

"Oh, my goodness!" she exclaimed.

The deposition of Miss Inez C. Clark, a magazine writer, who stopped at the hotel at the same time Mrs. Bond was there, was admitted. In this she said Mrs. Bond said to her:

"Wasn't it awful!"

"Wasn't what awful?" asked Miss Clark.

"The way Senator Gore treated me," Mrs. Bond said.

"If it was true, yes," Miss Clark replied.

Miss Clark swore Mrs. Bond told her she intended to publish the incident broadcast. She said Jacobs entered the room while they were talking and that Jacobs said:

"We don't need any assistance from you or your brother in this case. We still have a card up our sleeve and we'll get him yet."

Miss Clark said she and her brother afterward went to the hotel proprietor and told him that if he did not send Mrs. Bond and the men away they would go.

Failed to Get Jobs.

Robertson, Fitzpatrick, Mrs. Bond, and Dr. J. H. Earp, another witness for the plaintiff yesterday, all said that they were in Washington on political missions to obtain appointments to Federal positions and all failed. It is the contention of Senator Gore's attorneys that the present suit is a result of a political intrigue.

James Jacobs, former Democratic National Committeeman from Indian Territory, has yet to be called. It was in Jacobs's rooms that Mrs. Bond alleged that the Senator attacked her.

Efforts were made to impeach the testimony of Dr. J. H. Earp and T. E. Robertson. Earp was asked if he had not told Dr. D. M. Beatty of this city that they were going to "get Gore." He denied making such a statement. He was asked if he had not told a man named Cope of El Reno that the case was all a "frame up." This Earp also denied.

Deputy Sheriff Ezell testified that the Senator had evaded service of the papers in the suit and that he was prevented from seeing the Senator by a number of friends of the latter, who barred the door to Gore's room in a local hotel.

Sheriff Binion testified that he took the papers and went to see Gore, but met the same tactics. Late at night, however, he said he caught sight of the Senator in the hotel and served the papers on him.

GETS BACK $8,000 RING.

Friday, the 13th, Was a Lucky Day for Two Women.

Mrs. John MacGinness, wife of a former Mayor of Butte, Mont., who is stopping with her husband at the Hotel Gramatan, Bronxville, took from her finger an $8,000 diamond ring when she was in the lavatory of a Thirty-fourth Street department store last Monday afternoon, and went away forgetting it. She discovered her loss later and advertised it, offering a substantial reward to the finder of the ring.

Yesterday Mr. MacGinness received a letter from M. D. Smythe of 56 Morningside Avenue, who said that his daughter, Mrs. L. A. Smyles, who lives with him, had found the ring, which contained three large stones in platinum settings. Mr. MacGinness called at the Morningside Avenue address last evening, and the ring was turned over to him. He promptly wrote out a check for $300 for Mrs. Smyles.

"This is Friday the 13th," remarked Mr. Smythe," but it doesn't seem a very unlucky day for Mrs. MacGinness or Mrs. Smyles, either."

FIND MISSING GIRL OF DR. SCIMECCA

Adopted Daughter's Disappearance Recalls Son's Kidnapping in 1910.

WITH "UNCLE" IN PATERSON

No Demand for Ransom, as When Little Michaele Was Carried Off by Pallazolo.

Dr. Mariano Scimecca of 2 Prince Street, whose 3-year-old son Michaele was kidnapped in June, 1910, and returned after a ransom of $750 had been paid to Pietro Pallazolo, learned yesterday that his 11-year-old adopted daughter, Asunda Lendino, who had been missing since last Tuesday, had been in the possession of Pietro Lendino, who called himself the girl's uncle, and lived at 100 Mill Street, Paterson, N. J.

Lendino was arrested in Paterson last night by Detective Charles Corrao of this city and Detective Charles Pirolla of Paterson. The little girl, who was found at his house, was placed in the Crittenden Home until the case is brought before the courts.

When the girl was missed on Tuesday the 7-year-old Michaele told his mother and father that, while they were out, a man, who said he was the uncle of Asunda, had called at the home. Michaele said that, after Asunda and the man had had a long talk together they went away. The uncle told Asunda, according to Michaele, that of she lived with him she would never have to work, and her life would be more pleasant than it had been. The boy said he remembered that the uncle said he lived in Paterson, three blocks away from 45 Mill Street.

Michaele said that the girl seemed to remember having seen the man over in Italy. It was on a trip that Dr. Scimecca and his family made to Italy two years ago that the little girl was adopted. She was the daughter of a woman who in her youth had been a friend of Mrs. Scimecca's.

Lendino, on his arrest, told the detectives that the girl was his sister's daughter. Asunda, he said, had told him that the Scimeccas made her work hard and were cruel to her. He said he took her away in order to keep her from being mistreated.

Mrs. Scimecca said last night that no effort had been made to extort a ransom from them. She denied that the girl had been mistreated. She said the girl was studying under a private tutor, had no work to do outside her studies, and was treated by her husband and herself as their own child. Dr. Scimecca will produce the certificates of adoption to-day in order to regain possession of the girl.

Michaele Scimecca, the three-year-old boy, was kidnapped on June 21, 1910, after his father had received Black Hand letters demanding money for about three years. Detective Corrao, who arrested Lendino yesterday, was one of the detectives who caught Pallazolo, the kidnapper of Michaele. Pallazolo was sentenced to fifty years in the penitentiary by Judge Foster in General Sessions.

Banker Hurt at Subway Station.

As William Klunn, 70 years of age, a banker, living at 200 West Eighty-first Street, was entering the Subway station on the uptown side at John and Dey Streets at 7 o'clock last night he fell heavily, striking his head on the iron steps. He was carried to the waiting room of the station by one of the attendants. Dr. Dugdale took Mr. Klunn to the Hudson Street Hospital, where it was found he was suffering from a bad laceration of the scalp and shock.

Asks Money to Rent Courtroom.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—United States Attorney Marshall and Representative Cantor of New York, before the House Committee on Appropriations to-day, asked an appropriation of $40,000 for rental of additional quarters for the United States courts in New York.

WANT REEF REMOVED.

Service Board Fears Injury to Tunnel if Blasting Is Done Later.

The action of the Rivers and Harbors Committee of the House of Representatives with regard to the deepening of the East River has created much disappointment at the Public Service Commission. It has recommended an appropriation of $500,000 for the deepening of the river to 35 feet, and this will be practically useless in assisting the commission in the construction of the new subway system.

The proposed B. R. T. tunnel to Brooklyn will pass through Coenties Reef, and the commission has requested Congress to undertake immediately the removal of this reef so that the necessary blasting may be completed before the new subway is built. It has represented that if the Government proceeds to blast away the reef after the tunnel has been constructed, and while trains are in actual operation, there will be a grave danger that the tunnel may be injured, with disastrous consequences to the passengers who happened to be in it at the time.

To deepen the East River so as to permit the easy passage of Dreadnoughts to and from the Brooklyn Navy Yard, it will be necessary to dredge out the channel to forty feet, and this would mean the complete removal of Coenties Reef. By now proposing to make the channel only thirty-five feet deep the House of Representatives committee will, it is reckoned, only save from $75,000 to $100,000 and will leave five feet of rock to be blasted off in the future.

THIEVES SHOOT POLICEMAN.

He Interrupts Them at Work on a Door—They Escape.

Policeman Patrick McCarthy of the Fourth Avenue Station, Brooklyn, saw two men busy in the doorway of the dry goods store of Maurice Hillman at Forty-first Street and Third Avenue, Brooklyn, at 2:30 yesterday morning. When he started to walk toward the doorway a shot came from one of the men and struck the policeman in the right leg near the knee.

Both men fled and McCarthy followed them to the corner of Forty-second Street and Third Avenue, where his 200 pounds proved too great a burden for his wounded leg and he collapsed. He was later helped to the Fourth Avenue Station and removed to the Norwegian Hospital. The wound was found to have been made by a weapon of small calibre and was not considered serious. Detectives who later investigated the case found that the two men who were interrupted by McCarthy had partially jimmied the door and had left their jimmy and a black slouch hat behind them.

Two years ago, when McCarthy was attached to the West Thirty-fifth Street Station, in this city, he won special commendation from the Police Commissioner by chasing a murderer over the roofs of several houses and finally capturing him.

Blow to Unions in South Omaha.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 13.—The Nebraska Supreme Court to-day decided that the clause in the charter of South Omaha, Neb., providing that only union labor could be employed on public works, was unconstitutional. The court held that the rule took private property of taxpayers without due process of law to support a privileged class at the expense of the taxpayers.

John Jameson
Three ★★★ Star
Whiskey
The Whiskey of Quality.

PICTURE SALE TOTAL $51,192

'Peasant Knitting' Brings Top Price, $4,550, at the Closing Session.

The sale of paintings by old and modern artists was concluded at the Fifth Avenue Art Galleries last evening with returns of $8,505 and a grand total for the sale of $51,192. "Peasant Knitting," by Bouguereau, brought the highest price of the evening, going to Marshall Clapp for $4,550. It is the picture of a pleasant-faced young girl wearing a black bodice, a blue skirt, and a dark-red ribbon in her hair. She is seriously regarding her knitting.

Among the other pictures sold "Portrait of Lady Wynn and Her Children," by Opie, went to W. J. Parks for $1,100; W. S. Jordan paid $500 for "Portrait of Miss Abbotsford," Sir Joshua Reynolds; J. de Wolfe Cutting paid $202 for "Ideal," by Jacquet; a well-painted marine by Henry P. Smith, a large picture, "A Northeaster," went to Charles Weldon for $125; Herman Meyer gave $700 for "La Bords de Foret," Corot; a brilliant picture, "Toast to the Heir Presumptive," went to J. P. Williamson for $750; "The Last Supper," Bassano, went to J. W. Ashlin, London, for $500; Herman Meyer bid $1,350 for "Portrait of Lady Grantham," Sir Thomas Lawrence; a brilliantly painted picture by Robie, "Roses," went to J. C. Williamson for $750, and W. J. Parks paid $950 for "Portrait of the Duchess of Devonshire," by Northcote.

"Norwegian Winter," Fritz Thaulow, brought $380, and another Winter scene by the same artist, a larger canvas, went to Herman Meyer for $700. A typical Henner, "Ideal Head," went to W. S. Walters for $1,750; a beautiful little Sanchez Perrier, "The Lake," brought $200. "Portrait of Lady Mackintosh," by Allan Ramsey, went to L. D. Adams for $650, and a large picture by Edwin Lord Weeks, "Procession of Shah Jehan," was bought by J. W. Ashlin for $900. "Shepherdess and Sheep," Jacque, went to W. J. Parks for $1,000; "Venice," by Ziem, brought $500; a fine picture of "Sheep in a Storm," by A. F. A. Schenck, went to R. A. Heller for $455, and "In the Harem," by Bridgeman, went to E. D. Cochran for $510.

SMOKE OVERCOMES DOCTOR.

Aged Jamaica Physician Found Insensible with His Room Afire.

Dr. Robert De King, 87 years old, a retired physician, who is proprietor of a jewelry store at 538 Fulton Street, Jamaica, may die as a result of being overcome by smoke in a trifling fire in his store late yesterday afternoon.

The doctor is in the habit of locking his store every afternoon and hanging a sign on the door instructing visitors to knock until he responds. Then he would rest in his apartments in a rear room, where he lived alone. After locking the door yesterday afternoon he seated himself before a stove. It is believed he fell asleep, and as a result did not notice that the stove became overheated and set fire to the woodwork beside it.

George Ruhle of 333 Fulton Street, called by a woman who noticed smoke pouring from the store, broke down the door. Dr. De King was unconscious, still seated in his chair. Sergt. Charles Bruns and Patrolman Steinle carried him out, and Dr. H. H. Blair took him to the Jamaica Hospital in an ambulance. His condition is said to be serious. A still alarm brought a couple of firemen, who extinguished the fire. The loss was small.

JOHN C. NEELY, JR., SHOT.

Chicago Banker, Crack Tennis Player, Wounded by Robbers.

CHICAGO, Feb. 13.—John C. Neely, Jr., a banker who at one time ranked as one of the leading tennis players of the West, was shot and seriously injured early to-day by robbers who attempted to hold him up near his home.

When approached Neely started to run. Several shots were fired at him. Ernest Halvensen, recently released from the Joliet Penitentiary, has been arrested.

GIMBELS

A Magnificent Tribute to the Worthiness of This Sale of the Stock of

Blum Bros., Inc.,

PHILADELPHIA

In The SUBWAY STORE

Is the IMMENSE ATTENDANCE—far greater than even our most sanguine anticipations, especially in the sections for

Men's, Young Men's and Boys' Clothing

Blum Brothers, Inc., Philadelphia, were noted for their fine stocks of Smart Clothing for Boys and Youths. A choice selection of this fine and seasonable apparel goes On Sale Today as a feature offering—briefly, as follows:

Boys' $4 to $6 Suits and Overcoats, $2.65

All made this season, smart materials, absolutely all wool—the original prices would be very low for such quality and workmanship. Overcoats in every imaginable kind for boys 2½ to 18. All of fine fabrics, including chinchilla for the smaller boys, mostly all wool lined.

The Suits, Norfolk styles, with pleated yokes, many with sewed-on belts and patch pockets, nearly all with two pairs of trousers; all styles.

Boys' $6.50 to $10 Suits and Overcoats, $4.50
This is a wonderful opportunity for those who desire a better range of boys' clothing; sizes 2½ to 18. Many a prize in this lot.

Boys' $2 to $3 1914 Wash Suits, $1.10
Newest styles, for boys 2½ to 10.

Boys' 75c Separate Trousers, 35c
Gray and blue mixtures; sizes 6 to 17.

Youths' $12 and $15 Suits and Overcoats, $6.50
Every one all wool, good standard quality; styles and fabrics for young men; sizes 32 to 42.

To make this the greatest of all our clothing sales, we have secured by special concessions of our highest grade clothing manufacturers a stock of

$53,100 in Men's Clothing to Sell for $29,650

Men's $27.50 to $35 Suits and Overcoats, $14.50
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Men's $8.50 to $12 Rain Coats, $3.50.
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GOVERNMENT TO AID OCEAN AERO FLIGHT

Advisory Committee of the Smithsonian Institution Offers Testing Plant.

ENTRY IS CABLED ABROAD

Describes Biplane for Transatlantic Flight, Reserving Names of Pilots.

An offer of help in developing an expedition to fly for Lord Northcliffe's prize of $50,000 for the first aeroplane to cross the Atlantic Ocean was received by Rodman Wanamaker yesterday from the United States Government's aeronautic laboratory conducted in connection with the Smithsonian Institution. Mr. Wanamaker turned the letter over to the Board of Governors of the Aero Club of America, on behalf of whom President Alan R. Hawley announced that the letter was considered to be of great importance.

"I do not know at this time just what the Smithsonian Institution can do to make the proposed trial a success," he said, "but I do know that the fact that we have its good wishes and moral support will hearten every one working on the problem."

The letter to Mr. Wanamaker follows:

Office of the Advisory Committee of the Langley Aerodynamical Laboratory of the Smithsonian Institution.
Washington, D. C., Feb. 12, 1914.

Mr. Rodman Wanamaker, New York City.

Dear Sir: Permit me to offer you the good wishes of the Advisory Committee of the Langley Aerodynamical Laboratory and to proffer its services, in your effort to develop a successful "transatlantic flier."

This committee has at its disposition, among other facilities, a first-class equipment for testing aeronautic engines and materials, and the largest wind tunnel in the world for testing aeroplane models at any speed up to eighty miles, or more, per hour.

Realizing that your enterprise if successful, will greatly enhance the value to mankind of the art of aerial locomotion, I desire to place at your command the best resources of the committee.

CHARLES D. WALCOTT,
Chairman of the Advisory Committee.

The Advisory Committee is composed of the following members: Capt. W. I. Chambers, U. S. N.; Glenn H. Curtiss, John Hays Hammond, Jr., W. J. Humphreys, Col. Samuel Reber, U. S. A.; Naval Constructor H. C. Richardson, U. S. N.; Major Edgar Russel, U. S. A.; Brig. Gen. George P. Scriven, U. S. A.; S. W. Stratton, Charles D. Walcott, Orville Wright, and Albert F. Zahm.

The Aero Club forwarded to the Royal Aero Club of the United Kingdom yesterday the $500 required as an entrance fee for the transatlantic flight, together with a description of the Rodman Wanamaker aeroplane. This makes Rodman Wanamaker's expedition the first to be officially recorded. The cablegram sent to the Royal Aero Club was as follows:

File entry Rodman Wanamaker transatlantic flight. Biplane. Approximate breadth of planes, 8 feet; approximate length of planes, 80 feet; 200 horse power motor; approximate capacity of fuel tanks, 400 gallons. Pilots' names Glenn H. Curtiss, constructor. Have cabled £100 entrance fee. Entry form mailed.
AERO CLUB OF AMERICA.

Rodman Wanamaker replied to requests for interviews about his expedition yesterday to the effect that he didn't propose to do any talking until he had the aeroplane built and was certain what it could do.

A representative of Mr. Wanamaker said that the amount of detail work that had been found to be necessary in getting up the expedition had far exceeded the expectations of all participating in it.

"We may not be the first to cross," he said, "but we are getting a much more detailed knowledge of the problem of crossing than has ever been brought together before. If we do not win the prize ourselves we will at least make it a much easier task than it now is for some one who can win."

WANT AIR RACE SANCTIONED.

Exposition Authorities Impatient for Around-the-World Flight.

Telegrams received from the President of the Panama-Pacific Exposition at the Aero Club of America yesterday indicated that the exposition officials were impatient because of the delay in granting sanction for the proposed around-the-world aeroplane race, and wanted to know all the details of the rules by telegraph, so that they could comply with them at once.

A message received early in the day said that the exposition was ready to give its bond for the $150,000 which is to be the official prize, and to give assurances that auxiliary prizes up to $300,000 would be raised in San Francisco. The message urged that the matter of the sanction be handled with all possible speed, so that the work of organizing the race in San Francisco could go ahead.

President Hawley responded with a long telegram, giving the exact conditions to be met. He said that control stations over two-thirds of the proposed route would be in such remote sections that men would need to start for them with gasoline and supplies two months before the day the fliers would be expected to pass. This work, he said, would prove so expensive that he hesitated to suggest rules requiring the presence of official timers and watchers at many places where such officials really ought to be stationed along the ruote.

FOR AVIATION VOLUNTEERS.

A Regiment Is Proposed for Military Emergency.

A volunteer regiment of aviators who are willing to form themselves into a first reserve flying corps, in case of any international trouble, was launched yesterday by Mortimer Delano when he issued General Order 1, as Commander in Chief of the First Regiment, Aviation Volunteers.

The general orders sketched the work to be done in assembling an aviation regiment in the States of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Massachusetts, and Connecticut, and it designated recruiting officers in each of the States included in the plan, to enlist men.

Mr. Delano explained that the purpose of the movement was to make as soon as practicable an aeronautic map of the northern section of the United States, and then at the first favorable moment to seek Congressional action in equipping the regiment with aeroplanes under the General Militia act.

The recruiting officers named are E. G. Schermerhorn, T. H. Bridgman, and Jerome Kingsbury, Long island; J. Lansing Callan, Albany; W. E. Doherty, Buffalo; F. H. Higgins, Hammondsport; Harold H. Brown, Boston; Raymond V. Morris, New Haven; William Bouldin, Newark; Clarence P. Wynne, Philadelphia, and G. C. Loening, Dayton, Ohio.

WRIGHT'S NEW CONTROL.

Wheel to be Used on His Aeroplanes Instead of Levers.

A new form of aeroplane control, which in the opinion of Orville Wright, its inventor, will make it easier and safer to fly was announced in letters received by aviators here yesterday from the Wright Company at Dayton, Ohio. This is the description of the device as given by Orville Wright:

The usual lever system has been replaced by an automobile type of steering wheel in combination with a handle, which makes the control not only stronger and simpler, but makes it much more effective. Formerly the elevator was controlled by a forward and backward movement of a lever in the left hand, while the warping and rudder were controlled by the forward and backward movement of a lever in the right hand, the rudder being offset for a turn by turning the handle of this right hand lever. This control, which has been used ever since 1908, was very effective for exhibition flying, for which it was particularly designed, and has proved a very precise one when once mastered. But for long distance flights many aviators found this control tiresome, and in the new and safer machine it has become necessary to modify it into the new form.

The steering wheel is of automobile type and the control is perfectly instinctive, the wheel being pushed forward and backward to control the elevation of the machine and turned from side to side to balance it laterally. In turning the wheel from side to side the rudder handle is turned with the wheel, thus giving a perfect lateral balance, and in turns it is only necessary to offset the rudder handle to one side or the other, still controlling the lateral position of the machine by turning the wheel and handle together sideways.

This type of control was adopted after very careful study had been made of all existing systems, and combines many features that have become standard in Europe. The control for lateral balance by the steering wheel, for example, being the standard requirement in the German Army and used on the German Wright aeroplanes.

The novel feature of the control is the simple manner in which the rudder control is combined with the warping.

It has been known for some time that the Wright Company contemplated a change of control, and aviators have been much interested to know what form this would take. Flyers, among them Harry N. Atwood, Oscar Brindley, Beckwith Havens, and several of the army and navy airmen, have expressed great admiration for the new system, particularly because of its instinctiveness, which is bound to make it much easier and safer to fly than formerly.

Capt. Thomas Baldwin, a veteran flier in both dirigibles and aeroplanes, said that the Wright plan to adopt a new control system was a long step ahead in aviation, for the reason that it meant a movement toward a single control system for all aeroplanes. Capt. Baldwin said he expected the next two or three seasons to bring all aeroplanes to a common type, or to one or two standard types, just as has been the case with automobiles.

AVIATOR LOSES INSURANCE.

Appellate Division Refuses to Consider Flying a Mere Recreation.

Aviation is altogether too dangerous to be classed as such "recreation" as may be indulged in by the holder of an accident insurance policy granted to him as the member of a preferred class of risks, the Appellate Division ruled yesterday in setting aside a $23,000 verdict in favor of Albert Newton Ridgely, who came to grief on July 21, 1911, while taking a practice spin in his new biplane.

The Aetna Life Insurance Company, represented by Edward F. Lindsay and John Vernou Bouvier, Jr., was the successful appellant from the Supreme Court verdict in Ridgely's favor. Ridgely described himself in taking out the policy of insurance some seven weeks before the accident, which occurred on the Mineola aviation field, as a "financial writer and reporter." He at that time was building a Curtiss type biplane in which he contemplated flight, but he said in his application that he was not considering any hazardous journey or venture. This the court found was a statement of such a nature as to vitiate the policy.

The court said that all ventures into the air with appliances now known were hazardous and must so be recognized by the courts. It took up the question whether the company would have accepted Ridgely as a preferred risk had it known that he was about to become an amateur aviator and decided that it would not have done so. Hence it held that it had been led to accept him as a risk under a false assumption and could not be held under the contract of insurance.

An added element against Ridgely was that he had taken the machine up in the air without any previous test, when he had grown impatient in awaiting the arrival of a man named Russel, whom he had engaged to test the machine. Making such a test under the circumstances, the court held, was not within the purview of "recreation."

Becker Decision Delayed.

ALBANY, Feb. 13.—The expected decision in the case of Charles Becker, convicted of the murder of Herman Rosenthal, was not handed down by the Court of Appeals to-day. The Court ended its term and took a recess for a week. Decisions will be handed down again on Feb. 24.

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BY CHARLES VALE

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The Kentucky Post

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DRILLING TO START SOON

Oil Deposits Abound, Says the American Company—To Spend $6,000,000 to $10,000,000.

Inquiry into the arrangement between the Chinese Government and the Standard Oil Company of New York for the oil concern's future operations in the Celestial Kingdom disclosed yesterday a transaction which is considered unique in the history of "big business." It amounts to a partnership between a national Government and a private corporation in which, according to Standard Oil officials, the Government will receive nothing more than its share of profits as based on the interest it holds. No loan of $15,000,000 or any other amount was made by the company, it was said, and the Standard Oil interests did not receive a concession of any particular territory to develop.

"When the negotiations were first undertaken several months ago," said W. E. Bemis, Vice President of the company, who made the agreement, "the Chinese officials wanted us to make them a loan and in return offered an oil concession after the fashion generally followed when commercial ventures are sanctioned in the Far East. The company has not made a practice of developing its foreign trade in this way, and the offer was rejected. Then it was proposed than an American-Chinese company be formed in which the Government should have a minority interest and in return for it aid in every way to help the Standard forward its work.

"As far as I can discover this is the first instance in which a Government has entered a partnership with a corporation. And it is no more than a partnership. The Chinese authorities agreed to make arrangements with landowners for the laying of our pipe lines, the building of railroads and storehouses, and, of course, for the free operations of our plants on the fields when they are discovered. In about three weeks our drillers will be on the ground. We will first begin prospecting in the Provinces of Chi Li and Shen Si and continue until profitable fields have been located."

A Race with the Japanese.

Mr. Bemis spoke with satisfaction of the fact that the company had secured the right to develop China's oil resources away from the Japanese. He did not enter into details of the negotiations, but the inference was that it was nip and tuck between the American and Japanese interests for the favor of the Chinese officials, and that the terms offered by the Standard Oil Company were the more acceptable.

"We cannot say yet how profitable operations in the Chinese Republic will be," continued the oil man, "nor the length of time necessary to have our plants in successful operation. It is well known, however, that oil deposits abound and it is only a matter of prospecting until they are clearly sized up. We have had geologists and experts in the oil business looking over the ground for some time, and when their reports come in the company will be ready to start things going. I should say that an expenditure of from $6,000,000 to $10,000,000 will be necessary.

"The Standard Oil Company of New York, I think, has a right to take considerable pride in such commercial advancement as China has made in recent years. We have invested $20,000,000 in the country since 1903, and in the ten years since that date have placed our products in out-of-the-way corners of the kingdom where oil was never known before. And it has been done by our own agents. Previous to 1903 we dealt through the established commercial houses in seaport cities, and were one of the very first foreign organizations to set out to distribute our own products.

"Many people believe that the Chinese are a difficult people to do business with. The Standard of New York has never found this to be so. Since 1906 we have done $100,000,000 worth of business with Chinese merchants, great and small, and with our own Chinese distributors, and in that time have met a loss of 634 taels all told, a matter of something like $440. It is a custom of the Chinese to settle up their debts at their New Year, and they are scrupulous to wipe the slate clean.

"The increase of the use of kerosene in China has trebled the output of the silk industry in the past seven years. The direct cause of this great increase was a lamp we had made, an ordinary kerosene lamp, with a burning capacity of eleven hours at one filling, which we designed and sold for 7½ cents a piece, sometimes making deliveries 3,000 miles in the interior. Previous to the introduction of this lamp in some of the interior parts of the silk-raising territories work had to be confined to the hours when the sun shone brightly. Even in places where they had oil they could not use it to advantage because of antiquated lamps in use. In the first year our special lamp was sent across the sea 875,000 were sold. Since that time annual sales have aggregated 2,000,000, and the company manufacturing them has been worked to capacity to supply the demand.

The Great Increase in Trade.

"The use of a modern lamp naturally increased the call for our product. In 1903 some 3,500,000 cases of oil were sold by the Standard Oil Company of New York in the northern provinces; last year sales totaled something over 9,000,000 cases.

"The Standard Oil Company does not make loans of the sort suggested first by the Chinese officials, because it is not in the banking business. There is a great opportunity for American bankers to gain a foothold in the Celestial Kingdom now at the beginning of a new order of Government. China is in need of money, badly in need of it, and as matters stand now she has to go to Germany or England for her funds. And what are the conditions attached to a loan made by European bankers? Why the most important one is that, if the loan is made for commercial purposes, the goods bought with the proceeds of the borrowing must be bought in the country where the loan was secured.

"I believe that China offers the greatest field for commercial enterprise that exists to-day. Gold, silver, copper, and coal are to be found in quantity, and only capital is needed to do great things. The American banker should not let the opportunity slip past him. It is to be feared that foreign capital is going to get ahead of ours in the vast industrial and commercial expansion which is sure to come unless steps are taken quickly.

"The action of the State Department brought to an end one effort to loan money to the Chinese Government. I sincerely hope that our bankers may yet have the support of the department in financial operations in China, and that, whether this support is given or not, that American bankers will not hesitate to enter the field on their own responsibility."

Wall Street heard yesterday that the action of the Standard Oil Company of New York in taking up its giant project was likely to encourage bankers to participate in the unbuilding of Chinese industries. Under the new currency law it will be possible for national banks to establish branches in other countries, and it is expected that efforts will soon be reported of some of the larger institutions toward placing branches in the leading cities of China.

ENCOURAGING, SAYS STRAIGHT.

Americans Can Follow Oil Company in Chinese Investments.

Willard D. Straight, President of the American Asiatic Society, said yesterday that the contract between the Chinese Government and the Standard Oil Company of New York should be a matter of great satisfaction to Americans interested in the China trade.

"As was stated at the annual dinner of the American Asiatic Society," said he, "the extension of our trade in the East depends primarily upon the initiative and enterprise of American business. The Standard Oil Company has shown such enterprise and is entitled to its reward. The conclusion of this contract should be a source of the greatest satisfaction to all Americans who are now interested, or later hope to become interested, in the China trade, and its principal significance is due to the fact that it is a straight business proposition and not coupled with any loan. As calculated to develop China's resources and in that way to stabilize general conditions, as well as to increase the revenues of the Government, however, this transaction should, by creating added security, increase China's borrowing power.

"The Secretary of State in his address before the American Asiatic Association said that American citizens abroad would be protected, and that the American Government desired to assist in the extension of our foreign trade. These assurances have apparently been satisfactory to the Standard Oil Company, whose action should afford decided encouragement to American interests contemplating investments in the Far East.

"The railway contract reported to have been signed by the Banque Industrielle de Chine is an entirely different matter. American manufacturers cannot hope to sell their materials for the construction of Chinese railways until American money can be secured for the construction of the roads. This in turn depends upon the willingness of the public to purchase Chinese securities, and if the conclusion of the Standard Oil contract be followed by satisfactory arrangements with American contractors for the Red Cross conservancy scheme, it is to be hoped that we will ultimately be able to take our share in the railway development also."

Charge Against McCabe Dismissed.

Through a typographical error it was said in THE NEW YORK TIMES on Feb. 10, that Owen McCabe, hostler in the Fire Department, had been dismissed on a charge of conduct prejudicial to discipline. The announcement should have read that the charge against Mr. McCabe was dismissed. Mr. McCabe has been notified of the dismissal of the charge against him in an official order of the Fire Department.

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Full Silk Lined Models, English Ulsters and Young Men's English Styles,

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The Full Silk Lined Dress Overcoats are in black, Oxford or Cambridge gray and navy blue; Young Men's form fitting, knee length English style coats, in the desirable warmth-without-weight materials; also

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"THE ROSEBERRY"—Priestley's celebrated English waterproof fabric, contains no rubber; exquisitely soft and silky, packs into a very small compass. Raglan or set-in sleeve models. Fast dye navy, tan and black. Also sizes for misses. *Regular price $12.50* **8.75**

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150 Men's Raincoats

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What women will wear in the Spring illustrated and described in the Spring Fashion Number of THE NEW YORK TIMES, March 15th. TIMES'S special correspondent in Paris and leading makers in the French capital provide latest exclusive information on all points of fashionable wear.—Adv.

ASSAILS SMUGGLERS IN CITY'S POLITICS

Collector Malone Tells Jewelers He's Going to Give His Evenings to Reforming His Party.

SEES MURPHY OVERTHROW

President Will Not Tolerate Boss's Leadership in the State, Speaker Says at Trade Dinner.

Speaking at the first annual dinner of the National Jewelers' Board of Trade at the Hotel Astor last night on the duties of the Collector of the Port of New York to detect smuggling and protect honest business men, Collector Dudley Field Malone announced that he was a citizen as well as a Collector of the Port, and that at night, after his offices in the Custom House were closed, he was going to devote himself sedulously to the detection and prevention of political smuggling. Then he spoke of Charles F. Murphy and predicted his overthrow as leader of the Democratic Party in the State of New York.

"It is time to serve notice now," he said, "that the politicians who pitch their camp under his leadership in Fourteenth Street cannot smuggle themselves into the Democratic Party of the State of New York under a guise of pseudo reform and rehabilitation. On the Governor of this State now rests a tremendous responsibility. We stand ready to help him to the utmost of our power against those men who have brought our party into disrepute and who are now professing to seek its rehabilitation.

"I tell you, advisedly, that the President of the United States, who would not have a single representative of that man cast a vote for his nomination when he was a candidate for the nomination as President, will never tolerate while he is President the leadership of Mr. Murphy in the Democratic Party of New York."

Mr. Malone urged the jewelers to uphold President Wilson, although many of them might feel themselves for a time hit hard by the new tariff which doubled the duties on diamonds and precious stones. Notwithstanding individual hardship, he said, all owed such patriotic sacrifices to the common welfare of the country.

"The business of the country to-day," he said, "depends more on the genius, patriotism, and constructive ability of Woodrow Wilson than on all other forces of the country combined. And already we find that despite carping and pessimistic criticism of the Tariff bill and the Currency bill before they were passed none of the dreaded evils has materialized. There has never been a President of the United States who has put more constructive legislation under militant leadership on the statute books than has Woodrow Wilson.

"You hear it objected now and then that he is 'not a very popular man.' Gentlemen, when you are very sick and in need of a major operation, the surgeon may be the most skillful and efficient of medical men, but the chances are that he will not be very popular with you while he is operating upon you, nor afterward for a while, until you are cured and well. When you, proceeding in your business once more along healthy lines, regain your strength with added freedom and power, you will all agree that the President of the United States who cut out the cancerous growths out of the body politic and economic was one of the greatest Presidents the country has ever known."

Meyer D. Rothschild, the toastmaster of the evening, said the trade had not reconciled itself to the higher duties on importations of diamonds and precious stones, feeling that that would help smugglers at the expense of honest importers. He pledged the trade, however, to co-operate to its fullest ability in the observation of the new schedules, now that they were enacted.

Other speakers at the dinner were ex-Senator Charles A. Towne of Minnesota and Justice Isaac F. Russell of Special Sessions. Among those present were F. G. Thearle, Frederick D. Carr, Harry M. Mays, Judge William H. Wadhams, Edmund N. Stone, the Rev. Ernest Risley Eaton, R. W. Adams, Albert L. Stearns, M. Gattle, P. Clust, Max Elbogen, Simon Slobel, J. W. Vreeland, Julius Wodiska, Louis Weil, and Leo Wormser.

Socialist in Jail for Whim.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 13.—Having refused to pay his poll tax for 1912 and 1913, Horace Hervey, one of the city's leading Socialists, was arrested to-day and committed to jail. He is the second man to have been thus treated during the week. He says he will stay there forever rather than pay the assessment, which he holds to be unconstitutional.

BOMB LABEL PUT GROCERIES TO SOAK

Flour and Sugar Landed in a Pail of Water at the Police Station.

BUT MAX HAD HIS SHAVE

Marked His Package So No One Would Steal It, but His Father Took Fright.

When young Max Abramovitz went home from work last night he had under his arm a package that contained one twenty-four-pound bag of flour and one five-pound bag of sugar, both wrapped around with one piece of brown paper. As this was rather hefty, he was irritated to find the Abramovitz flat, on the ground floor of 93½ Seventh Street, locked, and he knew he would have to wait about until his father appeared with the key. He decided to put in the spare time in the chair of a neighboring barber's shop, and he had started to depart, leaving his groceries in the hall outside the door of the flat, when he thought it would be just like one of the other tenants in the tenement to confiscate it before his father's return.

But he would fix it. Young Abramovitz, quick to think and act, took a pencil and wrote on the parcel in large and terrifying script:

Danger. This is from the Black Hand. $1,000 reward. This is a bomb.

That was in English. Underneath in Rumanian he wrote for his father's eyes:

I have gone to get a shave and hair cut.

Chuckling at his own inventiveness, he departed for the barber shop, and was hardly white with lather when home came Abramovitz père. The old man saw that the inscription was in English and, saying something about having lost his glasses, asked a small boy of the neighborhood to read it to him.

The small boy had read about half the legend when, with a terrible cry, the elder Abramovitz started running. He was still running when Policeman Hurley, at the next corner, asked him what it was all about. A few minutes later, Hurley was walking to the Fifth Street Station, holding gingerly the brown paper parcel. In his wake came Mr. Abramovitz and the rest of the neighborhood.

The east side stations know what to do with bombs. The Bureau of Combustibles leaves standing orders to be notified at once, and meantime each suspect parcel must be plunged into a pail of water.

The Abramovitz bomb was so plunged, and the groceries were much impaired by the time the younger Abramovitz, clean-chinned and fragrant with bay rum, emerged from the barber shop. As soon as he heard what had happened, he ran all the way to the station, but by that time the pail was full of paste—thick and sweet.

$7,000 FOR DEATH BY WIRE.

Widow Wins Verdict Against Power Company on Third Trial.

Mrs. Florence Heuscher of old South Road, Jamaica, won a verdict yesterday against the New York & Queens Electric Light and Power Company for $7,000 by a jury in the Queens Supreme Court for the death of her husband, William Heuscher.

On the night of May 7, 1912, Heuscher was going home in a rainstorm carrying an umbrella. At Rockaway Road and South Street, Jamaica, his umbrella suddenly came in contact with an electric arc light that had dropped from its fastenings, and he was shocked to death. This was the third time the case was tried. On the first trial the jury disagreed. On the second trial a verdict for $14,000 was returned, and this was set aside as excessive by Justice Jaycox, who presided at the trial.

SEEK HOTEL CASHIER.

Father Fears Missing Son Studied Too Hard at Dr. Eliot's Book Shelf.

L. P. Carter of Bar Harbor, Me., drove up to Police Headquarters in a taxicab last night and there asked that a general alarm be sent out for his son, W. Simpson Carter, who had been missing, he said, since Tuesday night. The young man, who is a graduate of the University of Maine, became cashier at the Hotel Latham at 4 East Twenty-eighth Street, after Christmas, and made his home with George E. Hanna, cashier of the Prince George, whose apartment is at 544 West 145th Street. The Hannas have seen and heard nothing of him since Tuesday at midnight, when he was heard to leave his room and go out.

When he failed to appear next day, Mr. Hanna sent out a private alarm and telegraphed the news to Bar Harbor. A search of the young man's room showed that he had taken nothing with him—suit case, extra clothing, or anything else. Inquiries made at the hotel showed that his accounts there were in good order. He is of good habits.

Mr. Carter said that he was at a loss to account for the boy's disappearance, except through temporary derangement, and this he was inclined to attribute to overstudy. Young Carter has been an omnivorous reader, and since some two weeks ago when he invested in the "Five Foot Shelf" of Dr. Eliot's choosing, he had spent every spare moment with his nose in a book.

Carter is 24 years old and of medium height. His hair is dark and his eyes blue. He wore a dark, striped suit, a soft gray hat, and a lightweight, light-colored overcoat when he left his room on Tuesday night. How much money he had with him is unknown.

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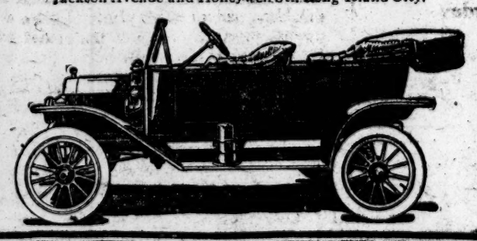

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MAKE SOME NEW DEMANDS

For Security of Balances—Conference Will Continue to Prevent Collapse of Negotiations.

In behalf of depositors of the failed bank of Henry Siegel & Co. who have empowered a committee, consisting of Gen. Theodore A. Bingham, Theodore P. Gilman, and E. W. Bloomingdale to act for them, the offer of the bankers and the mercantile creditors to settle with the depositors on a basis of 30 per cent. cash and notes for the balance, has been formally rejected. This action was made public yesterday in a letter written by the law firm of Hays, Hershfield & Wolf, representing the so-called Bloomingdale Committee.

It was intimated that the same refusal would be made by the law firm of Coudert Brothers, representing the majority of the depositors. That firm has already advised the depositors to stand out for a larger cash payment.

Hays, Hershfield & Wolf said in their letter to Henry Siegel & Co.'s lawyers:

"We regret that the numerous conferences we have had, and the several proposals that have been made have not resulted in an offer of more than 30 per cent. in cash, with secured notes for the balance to the depositors of Henry Siegel & Co., bankers.

"You have notified us that in accordance with your promised effort, friends of Henry Siegel and Frank E. Vogel have agreed to contribute $450,000, which if a settlement is reached will be used for the purpose of providing a fund toward the payment of depositors' claims, which in addition to the assets in the hands of the receivers it is expected will provide a cash dividend of 30 per cent.

"We have made a careful examination of these assets in the hands of the receiver of Henry Siegel & Co., consisting, mainly, of the claim against the Simpson-Crawford Company, the Fourteenth Street Store, and the Boston Store, and we have also examined the statements issued by the receivers of these enterprises.

"The claim against the Simpson-Crawford Company amounts to $1,490,660.28; the claim against the Fourteenth Street Store amounts to $598,129.72, and the claim against the Boston Store amounts to $363,705.59. These claims, we understand, are disputed by the receivers of these various concerns, but we do not agree that the reasons given for questioning the claims are sound.

"On the basis of the investigations we have made, we believe that the Simpson-Crawford Company will be able, in liquidation, to pay its creditors about 25 per cent. on the dollar; the Fourteenth Street Store about 10 per cent. on the dollar, and the Boston Store abou 10 per cent. on the dollar. In other words, if these claims were undisputed, and these various stores went into liquidation, the dividend which the receiver of Henry Siegel & Co. as bankers would receive ultimately thereon, would amount to $473,000 in cash. The compromise of this claim, by the immediate payment of $250,000 cash, is not satisfactory.

"While it is true that an immediate adjustment of these claims is very desirable, instead of a delay by court proceedings, still it seems to us that the proposed compromise of the claims of Henry Siegel & Co. against the stores is not equitable to the depositors.

"In our opinion, the various funds thus to be raised for distribution to the depositors should net them more than 30 per cent.

"We must also insist, for the protection of the depositors, that the individual creditors of Messrs. Siegel and Vogel are not to share either in the $450,000 to be raised by them, nor in the assets in the hands of the revelvers, but that the same should be used exclusively for the benefit of the depositors.

"We should want it understood, also, that the balance of the depositors' claims against Messrs. Siegel and Vogel is to be evidenced by Siegel's and Vogel's notes, to be secured by $4,000,000 of the capital stock of the Siegel Stores Corporation, and to this we shall insist upon being added a large amount of the stock of the Simpson-Crawford Company, The 14th Street Store, and The Boston Store, if reorganized.

"The amount of the stock of the operating stores to be deposited as security for the depositors, is a matter that we cannot at this moment definitely determine.

"We think that all parties should endeavor to liquidate the claims against the stores above mentioned at a sum which substantially represents the value of such claims, so that entire justice may be done to the depositors."

A conference will be held on Feb. 20 between attorneys for the bank depositors and attorneys for the failed bankers and the mercantile creditors, in an effort to arrive at some understanding as to the amount of cash payment to be made to the depositors, and to prevent, if possible, the collapse of the present negotiations for an adequate settlement.

CITY TO AID THE JOBLESS.

A Clearing House for Labor Will Be Opened This Morning.

Commissioner of Licenses Bell announced yesterday that he would open the city's temporary employment bureau and clearing house at 9 o'clock this morning at 27 Lafayette Street. The bureau will be in charge of Augustus Regan of the Commissioner of Accounts office, but it will be under the general supervision of Commissioner Bell. The aim of the bureau is to help the unemployed get employment by putting them in touch with those who need their services without compelling them to make trips all over the city.

Men and women who apply at the clearing house will be listed as to their names, residences, and kind of work they are able to do. A printed list will be sent to all employment agencies twice a day and the list will be posted in different places in the city where people wishing to employ men and women can go and read it. Employment agencies throughout the city have promised to help the plan along. They are expected to send a list of persons wanted to the bureau, which in turn will send to them the help they need.

SUICIDE IN SUBWAY.

Alexander Knapp Leaps in Front of Train at Borough Hall.

Alexander Knapp, 55 years old, a coffee salesman, of 761 Quincy Street, Brooklyn, committed suicide yesterday afternoon by leaping in front of a Subway train at the Borough Hall station. Travel was heavy and there was much excitement as the police and Subway employes worked to recover the body from beneath the wheels.

Knapp was employed by the William B. Harris Company of 65 Front Street. He lived with his wife and two grown sons. At his home last night no reason could be given for suicide, and the widow and sons expressed the belief that Knapp fell in front of the train.

FOUND DROWNED IN A WELL.

Boarder Discovered Woman's Body When He Went for Water.

Mrs. Margaret Fox, a boarding-house keeper, of Webster Avenue, was found drowned in a small well in her yard in Harrison, N. Y., yesterday morning. Coroner Iles of Yonkers has been notified and will make an investigation.

The police are puzzled by the case, although it is thought that Mrs. Fox fell into the well as she was trying to get water from it. Some of the men who boarded at the house arrived there at 6 o'clock on Thursday evening, and Mrs. Fox was not about, although the house was not locked up.

This morning one of the men went to the well to get water and discovered the body there.

Vote for "Go-to-Church" Sunday.

Dr. S. Edward Young, Chairman of the Clerical Conference of the New York Federation of Churches, announced yesterday that a vote of the Clerical Conference Committee of pastors representing twenty-eight denominations of the city was almost unanimously in favor of a simultaneous "Go-to-Church Sunday" for the five boroughs. The third Sunday of October was favored as the day for the demonstration.

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Miss Tozier's book answers many questions parents have been asking and also explains the apparatus which thousands of mothers are successfully using.

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This, a record of personal observation and experience, with a short summary of the more important facts in the history of the archipelago, has ever since been the acknowledged standard work of information concerning the Islands.

In Mr. Worcester's valuable new work, past and present conditions are minutely reviewed with regard for strict accuracy of statement. The author's position giving him free access to all the government records, much of the information thus made available has never before been made public. With practically unlimited material on which to draw in the way of illustrations, very fine and rare photographs intimately related with the text emphasize the lessons which they are respectively intended to teach.

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FEDERAL LEAGUE IN BROOKLYN---EVERS SIGNS WITH BOSTON---NATIONAL TENNIS MEETING

FEDERAL LEAGUE TO PLAY IN BROOKLYN

"Outlaws" Lease Washington Park for Ten Years for New Club.

THREE WARDS AS BACKERS

Toronto Dropped from Circuit—John M. Ward, Old Giant Player, Business Manager of Brooklyn.

The Federal League will place a baseball club in Brooklyn during the coming season, and yesterday signed a ten-year contract for Washington Park, the old home of the Brooklyn National League Club. The "outlaws" have arranged for the building of a concrete and steel grand stand which will seat 18,000 persons. Contractors have promised to complete the stand in six weeks. The league has not announced who the manager will be or who are the players that have been signed to play with the club. Toronto will be dropped from the Federal League circuit.

The officers and backers of the new Brooklyn Club are Robert B. Ward of New Rochelle, President; Walter Ward, treasurer, and John M. Ward, secretary and business manager. Robert B. Ward is at the head of the Ward Baking Company and Walter Ward is his nephew. John M. Ward is the old Giant ball player, and is no relation to the other Wards. President Gilmore announced yesterday that the new club had substantial financial backing and expected to put a first-class ball club at Washington Park.

The Federals in locating in Brooklyn stole a march on organized ball, for the National League magnates, in session here this week, have only smiled at the rumors that the Federals would locate here. The National League had a chance of transferring an International League club to Brooklyn which would have covered that territory, but the proposition of transferring the Jersey City Club was abandoned because they thought it was unnecessary.

The new Brooklyn outlaw club made an auspicious début at the Hotel Knickerbocker last night. President Gilmore of the Federals, with all the Wards who are interested, and Ed Gates of Cincinnati, the outlaws' attorney, assembled in the red parlor of the hotel and launched the club with much ceremony. Besides an army of reporters there were present at the opening exercises President David Flutz, Jake Daubert, and Ed Reulbach of the Players' Fraternity. Mr. Fultz made it known that the presence of himself and the players should not be construed as boosting the Federal popularity. He said they were called simply to state the attitude of the players toward the outlaws. As the Federals are not yet recognized by the fraternity, their position in the present baseball war is entirely neutral, according to Mr. Fultz.

President Gilmore did most of the talking and proved a versatile and tireless talker. He said that he met Mr. Ward in Toronto a week ago, and the New York man immediately became interested in placing a baseball team in Brooklyn.

The lease for Washington Park was signed yesterday afternoon. It is for ten years, with an option of purchase at the end of that time. When the Dodgers deserted Washington Park some time ago President Ebbets gave as one of the reasons that the city would soon open up a street through the property. This did not seem to worry Mr. Gilmore very much. The property was leased from the Litchfield estate.

The new outlaw club, according to Mr. Gilmore, already has six or seven players on its roster, but Secretary John M. Ward would not say who they were nor would he announce what men he had under consideration for manager of the club.

President Gilmore stated that the Brooklyn Club had the best of financial backing and said in answer to a question that the club was not backed by the Frick interests in Pittsburgh, which are said to be behind the Pittsburgh outlaws. Robert B. Ward also stated that no outside capital would be invested in the Brooklyn Club. Allied with Robert B. Ward in the enterprise is his brother George S. Ward, who is one of the Directors.

Mr. Gilmore spent some time yesterday with Finley J Shepard, which gives rise to the rumor that Mr. Shepard was interested in the welfare of the new league. Mr. Gilmore denied that Mr. Shepard conferred with him about baseball. They are old friends.

The Federal League, according to Mr. Gilmore, is not going to be an uneven top-sided affair. He stated that ten days before the training season began, the players would be awarded to the various clubs in a way that would evenly distribute the playing strength. Otto Knabe, the Baltimore manager, however, denied this and stated that he was going to keep all the players he had signed for Baltimore and had engaged them with the intention.

President Gilmore accused Charles W. Murphy of Chicago, of trying to disrupt the league by instigating a man named Sherlock, a former stock holder of the Chicago Federal League Club, to bring suit against the outlaws. Mr. Gilmore admitted that Sherlock had invested about $4,000 in the old club and that he was willing to reimburse him, without taking the matter to court. He said that the old Federal League corporation in Chicago was ready to go into bankruptcy when he took hold of it. Now it had grown to such large proportions that they had no trouble whatever in obtaining all the financial backing they needed.

Up to the present time, Mr. Gilmore stated that the league had invested about $178,000 in players, much of this being given out in advance salaries. He said, however, that they had not paid any player a bonus to sign. Ed. Sweeney, the Yankee catcher, he said was willing to join the Federals, but insisted on getting $16,000 in cash on a three-year contract, and this the league refused to give him.

According to Mr. Gilmore, it is not the purpose of the Federal League to get into any kind of a controversy with organized baseball. He said that he would not pay any attention to the statements of Ban Johnson or Garry Herrmann. The Federals will play a clean game and there will be no mud slinging.

President Gilmore denied emphatically the rumor that Ban Johnson had sent a representative to him making an offer of $100,000 to buy off the Federal League. He said that he had received no word from Johnson and if he had he would not have paid any attention to it.

The Federal League will hold its schedule meeting in Baltimore during the second week in March. With the schedules of the two major leagues in hand, the Federals will arrange a schedule for the season to suit themselves. They expect to embarrass the Brooklyn and Chicago clubs as much as possible in the arrangement of their games in those cities.

The outlaw leader stated that the league had voted to use the Victor ball and announced the staff of umpires as follows: Bill Brennan, Ollie Anderson, Bush, Steve Kane, Monte Cross, Barry McCormick, and Manasau. Arrangements have been made for the teams to train in the South. The Chicago and St. Louis Clubs will go to Shreveport, La., and Baltimore will train at Southern Pines. The other training camps were not announced. The outlaw clubs will play exhibition games in the South among themselves, but will not seek games with the major league clubs.

President Gilmore also made the announcement that the prices of admission to the Federal League parks would be the same as at the major league parks. This puts at rest the rumor that the Federals would try to undersell the major leagues by playing 25-cent ball.

For the first time Attorney Gates yesterday explained the option clause of the Federal League contracts, which he says is lawful and far more just to the players than the reserve clause of organized ball. The Federal contract has an option clause which provides for an increase of salary of at least 5 per cent. for the season following the one for which the players signed. This increase in salary, Mr. Gates pointed out, holds the player to his contract as in any legitimate business. If the club fails to give the 5 per cent. increase then the player is a free agent.

"In other words," said Mr. Gates, "our contract is equitable and fair. The player is in no way deceived. He knows that he is promised at least 5 per cent. increase in salary, with the understanding that he is expected to play the following year."

After Mr. Fultz had appeared before the outlaws and declared that August Herrmann was wrong when he stated that the Players' Fraternity had recognized the reserve clause, Mr. Gilmore stated that the league was perfectly satisfied with the neutral position which the Players' Fraternity had taken in the baseball war, and that soon the Federals would apply for protection under the fraternity. Mr. Fultz refused to say whether or not the outlaws would be given protection.

Charles Weghman, William Walker, and Manager Joe Tinker of the Federals returned to Chicago yesterday, and on the same train was President Ban Johnson of the American League.

When President Ebbets of the Brooklyn Club was asked about the invasion of Brooklyn by the Federal League last night he said: "This is a free country. I did not build a fence around Brooklyn. But let me tell you one thing, they will get a fight, and a good one, too."

MURPHY TO SUE JOHNSON.

American League President Accused of Slander and Conspiracy.

CHICAGO, Feb. 12.—Charles W. Murphy, President of the Chicago club of the National League, who returned tonight from New York, announced that his attorney had been directed to bring suit to-morrow against Ban Johnson, charging the American League President with slander and conspiracy. Johnson had conspired to oust him from baseball, Murphy said. He refused to give any details of the proposed suit and would not say with whom Johnson had conspired. Neither would he say what the basis for the slander charges were.

Murphy also said the Chicago club was not for sale and that he had no intention of putting his stock on the market. He said he would not sell either to any of the men at present in organized baseball, or to any syndicate of business men who might organize for the purpose of taking over the club.

James A. Pugh, a wealthy Chicagoan, to-day confirmed the report that several sportsmen and business men here had asked Murphy for his terms for his share of Club stock. Mr. Pugh said the men held a meeting to-day, and had written a letter submitting a proposal to buy the club. Charles A. McCulloch, one of those included in the offer, said their plan was to make Chicago baseball men a happy family.

"If we succeed in purchasing Mr. Murphy's interest in the Cubs, the first thing we will do will be to try to get Frank Chance back," he said. "We are prepared to give him the biggest offer in baseball history if we can get him away from New York. If we should get the club we will make it a point to get harmony in Chicago. I would often want to visit the American League Park, and we would make it a point always to have a box reserved for Mr. Comiskey."

Mr. Murphy started several times to talk about his baseball plans but before any sentence was concluded his conversation would hark back to Mr. Johnson. "They can't drive me out of baseball," he said. "I'll spend $200,000 to punish those who have been slandering me, and I'll still have the Chicago club."

CHANGES IN THE RULES.

Coaches May No Longer Touch Runners at Third Base.

At a meeting of the Joint Rules Committee, consisting of representatives of the National and American Leagues, held yesterday at the office of the New York Giants, the committee amended and adopted the playing rules for the coming season. Several amendments have been made to rules which under the present style of play required changing so as to eliminate any contention from "freak" and unforeseen plays which might cause disputes. Only two radical changes are noted, and these have to do with the scoring of a home run and the coaching.

The rules regarding the scoring of a game as proposed by the Baseball Writers' Association were adopted without any changes.

The most important of the two radical changes is that of Rule 56, reading: "When baserunners are out." Section 17 of this rule has been changed to read: "If a coacher touch or hold a baserunner at third base, or a baserunner who is rounding third base for the home plate, the umpire shall declare such baserunner out." Sections 17, 18, and 19 of the same rule, pertaining to overrunning first base, have been changed to read Sections 18, 19, and 20, respectively.

Rule 58, regarding coaches, which formerly restricted the advice of the coach to the baserunner, has been changed in such a way as to allow the coach to address words of assistance and direction to the baserunner or the batsman, and also to any members of his own team, but not to those of the opposing team. This is a distinct departure from the old rule, which restricted the coaching to the baserunner only, but which was not carried out properly.

The amendment regarding the scoring of a home run provides that the batsman in knocking the ball out of the grounds, which entitles him to a home run, must complete the full circuit, touching each bag. In citing a case which brought about the amendment Mr. Heydler referred to that of Jimmy Sheckard in Chicago some time ago, when, hitting the ball out of the grounds, he ran as far as second base, then continued to the clubhouse. When "freak" hits which have in the past counted for a home run, such as when the ball had lodged in a wire screen over either field fence, in the future only will count for a two-base hit.

Rule 80.—"Delivery of the ball to the bat" has been amended to conform with the custom always used. The pitcher in making ready for the delivery of a ball shall be in a fair position if one foot is on the plate or any part of the rubber.

Rule 34.—Balking—Has been changed to read: "A balk shall be any delivery of the ball to the bat by the pitcher while either foot is back of and not in contact with the pitcher's plate." Ordinarily a balk was only called when a pitcher dropped the ball.

Rule 51 regarding the calling out of both base runner and batsman when the latter in any way tries to stop a play by hindering the catcher from fielding or throwing has been changed to effect only the offending batsman. Heretofore both runner and batter were called out.

Rule 74.—In suspending play heretofore it was necessary for the pitcher to have the ball in his hand, and he in a position for delivery to the batsman before it has been ordered by the umpire to call the game in times of fire, panic, or storm at his own discretion regardless of the position of the ball.

Diphtheria in Lajoie's Home.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 13.—Napoleon Lajoie, Cleveland American League second baseman, will not be able to go South with the rest of the Naps on the Spring training trip, Feb. 28 by reason of his home being under quarantine, due to his wife's having diphtheria. Antitoxin was administered to Lajoie to-day. Mrs. Lajoie's condition is serious.

Funeral of Comiskey's Stepmother.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 13.—The funeral of Rose Comiskey, stepmother of Charles A. Comiskey, owner of the Chicago American League baseball team, who died at the home of a brother-in-law here on Wednesday, was held to-day. Mrs. Comiskey was 70 years old, and up to ten years ago lived in Chicago.

"Fed" Ball Park Plans Approved.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 13.—Plans for the new Federal League Park grand stand were approved by the building Inspector here to-day and a permit for the work, which will cost about $50,000, was issued. The stands will be of heavy timber construction. Thomas A. Winterrowd, building Inspector, said that under the code the stand was not required to be fireproof.

Browns Start for Florida.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 13.—Twenty-nine members of the St. Louis American League baseball team left here to-night for the Spring training camp at St. Petersburg, Fla.

FRATERNITY WILL REMAIN NEUTRAL

Players Not Lined Up with Organized Ball, Declares President Fultz.

David L. Fultz, President of the Baseball Players' Fraternity, yesterday emphatically denied the report, which was given out after the conference between representatives of organized baseball and the fraternity Thursday, that the latter organization had lined up with organized baseball authorities to work against the operation of the Federal League.

The statement came as a surprise to Fultz and in order to elucidate matters he made a statement, defining the attitude of the fraternity toward both parties. The report stated that Fultz, as representative of the Players' Fraternity, agreed that any member of his organization violating the reserve clause of organized baseball would automatically suspend himself and that he could not file an application for reinstatement until after a period of three years. "No such agreement was even discussed with the officials of organized baseball," said Fultz.

"When the battle between the club owners of organized baseball and the 'outlaw league' first came to the attention of the fraternity," Mr. Fultz said, "the situation was thoroughly gone over and it was decided that the fraternity would take a neutral stand in all matters concerning the officials of both leagues and no decisions would be made, except when they concerned the bona fide members of the Players' Fraternity. It is purely a contest between the club owners of organized ball and those of the invading forces, and unless problems concerning individual players arise the fraternity will not connect itself in any way with either party. There is no collusion between the three parties."

In regard to players jumping from the organized forces to those of the outlaw league, and their subsequent suspension, President Fultz explained that Articles XVI. and XVII. of the by-laws of the fraternity fully covered the matter. The first article states that any member who becomes a manager shall be suspended during the period he acts as manager, and may be reinstated to membership only upon approval of the Advisory Board. Article XVII. reads:

> Any member of the fraternity who ceases to be a member of a protected league shall be automatically suspended until such time as he enters a protected league, during which date his membership shall be automatically restored without the payment of an additional initiation fee, provided, however, that when a member goes directly from one protected league to another protected league he shall not be suspended for any period of time. And in any case a suspended member shall have protection upon any contract with a team in a protected league existing during the period of his membership.

EVERS CASE HALF SETTLED.

He Accepts Boston's Terms—Recompense for Cubs Undecided.

Tempted by a bonus said to be $20,000, Johnny Evers, the deposed manager of the Chicago Cubs, accepted terms with the Boston Club yesterday after a long meeting of the Board of Directors of the National League. President James E. Gaffney of the Boston Club announced that Evers would play with the Braves next season, and that the Boston Club would also retain Perdue and Sweeney, the two players demanded by Charles W. Murphy in the deal. According to the present result of the deal, Chicago gets nothing in return for Evers.

When Mr. Gaffney was asked later what Murphy got through the deal, he referred the matter to President Tener of the National League. Gov. Tener arrived here last night, and after a conference with the Directors, he was very reticent about the deal. As the matter now stands, according to Gov. Tener's explanation, the deal is only half completed. The league will stand by the agreement between Gaffney and Evers, but as to Murphy's part in the transaction, Gov. Tener said that would have to be adjusted later.

As the deal was arranged by the Directors yesterday, Murphy got a rude rebuke and his part of the trade received little or no consideration. There is no doubt that Mr. Murphy's associates in the league are not pleased with the way he acted in the Evers matter.

On the other hand, Murphy returned to Chicago with the understanding that [illegible] would live up to 75 per cent. part of the agreement and turn over Perdue and Sweeney in payment for Evers. Now that the Directors have decided that these players will not have to go to Chicago, Murphy is left in an embarrassing position in receiving no reimbursement whatever for Evers.

Gov. Tener said that the controversy between Murphy and the league would be "ironed out" as soon as possible. At present he could not say whether or not Murphy would get anything out of [illegible] but said that the league Directors had decided that Evers had not voluntarily resigned from the Cubs, as Murphy had contended, and the league had taken the matter in its own hands. In the future he said the league would always be willing to assume any player's contract where it had been shown that the other party to the contract had not lived up to the agreement.

"I think," said Gov. Tener, "that Murphy realizes that he has not acted fairly toward Evers."

The action of the league Directors yesterday in fixing up the Boston deal to the satisfaction of Gaffney and Evers, and at the same time leaving Murphy entirely out of consideration, is taken by many baseball men as a severe rap at the Chicago manager and his tactics. There were rumors about the Waldorf-Astoria last night that it was the first important move to force him out of baseball.

Cornell Defeats Princeton

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Feb. 13.—Cornell moved up closer to Columbia in the Intercollegiate Basket Ball League series to-night by defeating Princeton by the score of 23 to 17. The line-up:

Cornell.	Position.	Princeton.
Lunden	Left forward	Ferrie
Brown	Right forward	Jackson
G. Halsted	Centre	Schmidt
Jandorf	Left guard	Gill
H. Halsted	Right guard	Trenkmann

Goals from field—Lunden, (2,) Brown, G. Halsted, H. Halsted, (2,) Jandorf, Ferrie, (2,) Jackson, Schmidt, Gill, Glick. Goals from foul—G. Halsted, (9,) Jackson, (4,) Salmon. Substitutes—Cass for Lunden, Haeberle for H. Halsted, Glick for Gill, Salmon for Jackson. Referee—Mr. Thorp of Columbia. Time of halves—Twenty minutes.

Minor Basket Ball Results.

The Horace Mann School basket ball team defeated the Ethical Culture quintet at the Thompson gymnasium yesterday by the score of 30 to 9. Geerel's playing was the feature.

Newman School met a decisive setback from De La Salle by the score of 42 to 21 on the former's court. The snappy guard work of Martin and the shooting of Kuser and McCrorken were the features.

Montclair Academy defeated the Leal School of Plainfield at Montclair yesterday in a well-played game. Ball did the best work for the academy, scoring six goals, while Dickson starred for Leal.

Seton Hall College basket ball team defeated the New York University quintet in an exciting game at South Orange last night by the score of 27 to 11.

Princeton Swimmers Beat Penn.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 13.—The Princeton swimming team defeated the University of Pennsylvania here by the score of 32 to 21. Princeton also won the water polo game by 41 to 20. The winners took first place in every event except the fifty-yard swim and fancy diving. Capt. Overbacker of Pennsylvania, who won the fifty-yard swim, equaled the intercollegiate record of 26 seconds.

Columbia Fencers Win.

Columbia overwhelmed the Pennsylvania fencing team in a dual meet in the gymnasium on Morningside Heights last night by winning 8 bouts to 1 for the Quakers. W. Shumway, a substitute who took the place of Louis H. F. Mequin, was the only member of the Columbia team to be defeated. He lost to H. Camamon by 5 touches to 4.

COMISKEY ILL AGAIN.

Baseball Party Leaves Rome Without "Commy"—Tourists Go to Nice.

By JOHN J. McGRAW, Manager of New York Giants.

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By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

ROME, Feb. 13.—President Charles A. Comiskey of the White Sox suffered another attack of stomach trouble here to-day, and the tourists are leaving here to-night without the leader of our trip around the world. He was attended during the day by Prof. Giuseppe Bastianelli, who ordered that the patient must remain in bed and forbade him to leave with the others in the party. Mrs. Comiskey and Ted Sullivan will remain with Mr. Comiskey.

The illness of "Commy" has had a noticeable effect on all the tourists, as he is extremely popular. It is hoped that the rest which he will be able to take during our five-day visit in Paris will result in his complete recovery. He will not be able to visit either Nice or Monte Carlo, and it is likely that he will have to cancel his plans for a short tour of Ireland.

On account of the steady downpour of rain, the Stadium was a morass to-day and the Giants and White Sox were unable to play an exhibition game here. There was much disappointment on account of the postponement, as the interest here in the American game has become very keen within the past few days. A number of sportsmen who had journeyed here from Naples were compelled to return without seeing the teams in action.

The people here were very anxious to see the game of baseball, because few remember the last time a game was played here. That was in 1889, when the A. G. Spalding tourists played in Rome. On that occasion the game was witnessed by the late King Humbert.

THISTLES WIN UTICA CUP.

Rink Skipped by Tom Watt Defeats Caledonians by 15 Shots to 12.

In the final match for the Utica Trophy, subscribed for by curling enthusiasts of Utica, and destined to forward the interests of Scotia's roarin' game in the metropolis, the Thistle Rink defeated the Caledonians by 15 shots to 12, at Van Cortlandt Park, in a series of heads which were replete with interest from early afternoon until well after sunset.

Leading up to this game, the Thistles had disposed of the long-famed St. Andrews's quartet in the semi-final, by a score of 13 shots to 11, the Caledonians having drawn a bye, which qualified them to play the winners.

The semi-final was the bone of contention during the early morning session, and witnessed the downfall of the rink skipped by Tom Nicholson, who was opposed by the four captained by Tom Watt, with but two shots dividing the teams at the end, after a match which bristled with interesting periods. First one rink, then the other would show winning shots, but toward the concluding heads the Watt aggregation laid their stones to the best advantage, and gained the victory by two shots.

The final was long drawn out and keenly contested, with Bob Lauder and Tom Watt playing three and skip for the Thistles, shewing superior form when arrayed against the Caledonians skipped by Dan McKaskill. The latter managed to find every "port" left open when it came to making what would have been winning shots, and eventually suffered defeat by the margin of three shots. The summary:

Semi-Final for Utica Cup.—Thistle—A. Fraser, C. McKenzie, R. Lauder, T. Watt, (skip)—15. St. Andrews—E. Macnee, R. Macgregor, F. Dykes, T. Nicholson, (skip) —11. Caledonian drew a bye.

Final.—Thistle—A. Fraser, C. McKenzie, R. Lauder, T. Watt, (skip)—15. Caledonian—T. R. Archibald, Jr., T. Wigley, J. Stirling, Dan McKaskill, (skip)—12.

Amherst Beats Army at Hockey.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Feb. 13.—Amherst College defeated the Army at hockey to-day by a score of 5 to 4, in a fast and exciting game on Lusk Reservoir. The Cadets showed their best form during the first half. Royce picked the puck out of a scrimmage in front of the Amherst cage after two minutes of playing and shot for a goal. The Army scored three more tallies in this period, and led when the half ended, 4 to 2.

With Royce and Milburn out of the game in the second half, because of injuries, the Army's defense was broken and Amherst had enough goals to win the game. Royce and Harris did good work for the Army, and Gibson, the Cadet goal tender, checked some stubby drives. Bacon and Seymour were the stars for Amherst. The line-up:

Army.	Position.	Amherst
Gibson	Goal	Kimball
Milburn	Point	P. Hardy
Ford	Cover point	Goodrich
Royce	Centre	Stafford
Crawford	Right wing	Bacon
Mangan	Left wing	D. Hardy

Goals—Royce, (2,) Mangan, Crawford, Bacon, (4,) Seymour. Substitutions—Meneely for Mangan, Brundred for Milburn, Mangan for Royce, Milburn for Brundred. Time of halves—Twenty minutes. Referees—Lieut. Purdon and Lieut. Gordon.

Columbia Loses at Hockey Again.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 13.—Columbia University's hockey team completed its northern trip by losing another game, this time to Massachusetts Institute of Technology by the score of 6 to 2.

Hockey Title at Stake To-night.

The intercollegiate hockey championship is at stake to-night in the game between the Harvard and Princeton teams at the St. Nicholas Rink. In the event of Princeton winning to-night the championship series will be tied, and a new series will have to be played. The Harvard team distinguished itself early in the season by victories over both Yale and Princeton, but the Tigers have since contended that the absence of Milner at right wing was responsible for the defeat. This will be the first appearance of the Harvard team in New York this season, and Capt. Willetts will have his best team on the ice. Hobey Baker, Kuhn, and Kilner, the Princeton stars, will all be in the game. The colleges have not adopted the six-man rule, and will play with seven men on each side. President William Russell of the Amateur Hockey League will act as referee.

Columbia Grammar Wins Twice.

In two fast and well-played hockey games at the St. Nicholas Rink, Columbia Grammar School defeated the Irving team by the score of 2 goals to 1, and tied the New Rochelle Stars at 2 goals. C. French featured both games with remarkable skating and playing, while the work of Dolan and Moeller of Columbia Grammar was worthy of praise.

Tigers Victors in Gymnastics.

Princeton defeated Columbia in gymnastics last night by the score of 42 to 14. The Tigers captured first place in every event excepting club swinging, which H. Sengstaken of Columbia captured after some spectacular work.

$10,000 Fund for Saratoga Racing.

TROY, N. Y., Feb. 13.—In preparation for the race meeting which is to be held in August by the Saratoga Racing Association the citizens of Saratoga are raising a fund of $10,000 to help defray the expenses of the 1914 races.

Cornell Swimmers Win at Harvard.

BOSTON, Feb. 13.—Cornell swimmers defeated the Harvard team in their annual dual meet to-night by a score of 29 to 24. The Ithacans' victory in the relay race, which netted them eight points, decided the meet.

Harvard Fencers Win from Yale.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Feb. 13.—Harvard defeated Yale, 5 to 4, in their annual fencing tournament to-night.

EXPENSE MONEY FOR TENNIS AMATEURS

Proposed Drastic Rule Defining Players' Status Defeated at Annual Meeting.

The proposed drastic rule defining an amateur tennis player was defeated at the annual meeting of the United States Lawn Tennis Association last night at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. By this action American tennis officials decline to recognize the definition of an amateur as interpreted by the International Federation, which includes sixteen of the seventeen recognized tennis playing nations in the world, and leaves the standing of American players in a condition of uncertainty with the other countries. Whether the decision of the delegates not to accept the proposed amendment to prohibit players from receiving legitimate expenses will affect the Davis Cup matches is open to question. President Robert D. Wrenn said he was uncertain on that point.

The introduction of the amendment, which was approved by the Executive Committee, was followed by a second amendment by S. Wallis Merrihew, which permitted a player to "accept actual railroad fare to and from his home to the city where the tournament is held and such hospitality as the club may provide." It precipitated a lively discussion which lasted several hours, and resulted in the stormiest session of the association in many years. Under a ruling of President Wrenn the Merrihew amendment was carried by a majority of 3. This then took the place of the original amendment, which required a two-thirds majority to be incorporated in the Constitution. This the opposition failed to obtain, the vote being about the same as on the first ballot. The position of American amateur tennis players remains the same as in former years.

President Wrenn announced that he had notified all the countries regarding the date for the draw for the preliminary rounds for the Davis Cup matches, which is March 3.

Acceptances have been received from Belgium and Australia, but the President has been unofficially assured of several others. The committee, consisting of President Robert D. Wrenn, George T. Adee, and Henry W. Slocum was appointed to take full charge of the Davis Cup match arrangements.

The question of America joining the International Federation was left to the Executive Committee with full power to act.

The result of the election proved somewhat of a surprise to those who had not been in touch with the movement to effect a change. President Robert D. Wrenn was re-elected for the third term without opposition. Secretary Joshua Hoskins was placed in nomination for Vice President against Henry W. Slocum, the incumbent. Hoskins received 96 votes and Slocum 77. The former was then elected unanimously. Hoskins had been Secretary for seven years and earned his promotion by efficient work. Richard Stevens of Hoboken, N. J., was the only choice for Treasurer, with no dissenting voice. The second fight on the ticket came with the election of a Secretary to succeed Hoskins. E. F. Torrey of Utica, N. Y., and George T. Adee of New York City were the candidates, the first named being elected by a majority of four votes, the respective votes being: Torrey, 89; George T. Adee, 84. Torrey's election was made unanimous.

In the election of the retiring sectional delegates of the Executive Committee Ward C. Burton, Northwestern, and Palmer E. Presbrey, New England, were re-elected to succeed themselves. Henry W. Slocum was named as a delegate at large, but declined to serve, and George T. Adee, New York City, D. Amos, Providence, R. I.; Craig Biddle, Philadelphia, and Winston C. Childs, Pittsburgh, were nominated. The balloting resulted in the selection of the three first named, while Mr. Childs received but 70 votes.

In the distribution of national tournaments Newport was again selected for the men's singles championship. The women's singles, doubles, and mixed doubles will again be played at Wissahickon Heights, Philadelphia. Women and men will play for the indoor championships on the courts of the Seventh Regiment Armory, Cincinnati and Pittsburgh were rivals for the clay court championships. The Southwest supported Cincinnati and Cleveland announced its intention of bidding for 1916 championships. Cincinnati received 92 votes to 83 for Pittsburgh.

For the first time in the history of the doubles championship the West Side Tennis Club made a bid for the Eastern tournament in opposition to Longwood, Mass., where it has been played for many years. Competition between the representatives of the West Side and Longwood Clubs was keen, and each found its quota of supporters. Longwood again secured the event by a vote of 82 to 79.

The Southern doubles will be staged by the New Orleans Lawn Tennis Club. The Western and preliminary sectional events will go to the Western Tennis Association at Onwentsia, Lake Forest, Ill., and the doubles finals will again be played at Newport, R. I. The Pacific Coast was not represented, and the Executive Committee was authorized to award the championship after consulting the Pacific Coast clubs.

The report of the Treasurer showed $8,000 in the treasury and the organization to be in a flourishing condition. A total of $1,700 remained in the hands of the International Committee after all the expenses in connection with the Davis Cup matches. This sum will be held in reserve for future Davis Cup matches.

Myles S. Charlock, Crescent Athletic Club, Chairman of the Ranking Committee, in his annual report regretted the lack of co-operation of the players in preparing the ranking list. He also suggested that the practice of players changing partners in doubles be discontinued as far as possible in order to enable the committee to better estimate the playing abilities of the doubles players.

Chairman H. H. Hackett of the Rules Committee reported that the committee favored the retention of the present rules on foot fault, let, and service.

PELL TO PLAY OSBORNE.

Tuxedo Racquets for Gold Trophy Reach Final Match.

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y., Feb. 13.—In the semi-finals for the gold racquet championships in racquets at Tuxedo Park to-day Clarence C. Pell of Tuxedo defeated H. F. McCormick of Chicago three games to one, and C. G. Osborne of Chicago defeated G. Maurice Heckscher of New York, 3 to 2. The matches were witnessed by a fashionable gathering.

The Osborne-Heckscher match was a fight all the way. The first set was won quite easily by the Westerner at 15—6, but the second was evenly contested, going to 13 all when best of 5 was called. Osborne taking 5 aces with his last hand in to Heckscher's 2. The third game went to 7 all, 8 all, and then to 12 all, but Heckscher finally won by the narrow margin of 15 to 12. With the score two to one against the New Yorker at the beginning of the fourth game Heckscher had things all his own way, winning, 15 to 5. The final game was one-sided up to the fifth hand, Osborne having 13 aces to Heckscher's 5. In the next two hands Heckscher got 5 more, making the score 10 to 13, but Osborne easily acquired the two necessary aces by his effective service, winning at 15 to 10.

The Pell-McCormick match was one of the best ever seen here, developing some clean racquets, with each man playing fast and in fine form, the younger man winning out. To-morrow afternoon Pell will play Osborne in the finals. The summary:

Semi-Final Round—C. C. Pell, New York, defeated H. F. McCormick, Chicago, 15—14, 17—18, 15—1, 15—11; G. C. Osborne, Chicago, defeated G. M. Heckscher, New York, 15—6, 18—15, 12—15, 5—15, 13—10.

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PRENTICE BEATS MOORE.

Former Harvard Captain Wins Hard Tennis Match in Championship Tourney.

The biggest upset of the men's singles indoor lawn tennis championship at the Seventh Regiment Armory, Sixty-sixth Street and Park Avenue, occurred yesterday, when B. S. Prentice, the former Harvard Captain, defeated George G. Moore, the Seventh Regiment crack, after three hard fought sets, 3—6, 6—1, 6—4. Prentice has always been classed as a dangerous player on grass and dirt courts, but he was not rated as a really formidable player indoors, while his opponent has always shown a marked partiality for his regimental courts. The match easily outclassed the others decided during the day, not only from a spectacular standpoint, but also on account of the possible bearing the result may have on the tournament, as it makes the winner a force to be reckoned with.

Another international player was eliminated in the third round, when George C. Shafer defeated Count Otto Salm of Austria in hollow fashion, 6—1, 6—1. The European expert was no match for his clever opponent, and was completely at sea in both sets, and scored only 2 points in the match. His brother, Count Alex Salm, was more successful and reached the four round through a three-set victory over Dr. Harold S. Missell. The latter won the first set after deuce was called, but the Austrian nobleman rallied in the next two sets and won by the same score in each set, 6—3, 6—3.

B. M. Phillips was responsible for the overthrow of H. A. Throckmorton, who had defeated Harry S. Parker and C. C. Edwards in the early rounds of the tourney. The pair played entirely different brands of tennis, and a good contest was witnessed in the first set.

The Seventh Regiment champion, Arthur M. Lovibond, was forced to his best to win from J. G. K. Lawrence, whose spectacular playing in the first round attracted considerable attention. Lawrence won over King Smith after three hard sets, while Lovibond reached the third round through a three-set victory over Harry Parker, the west side crack. Lovibond was not up to his form in the first set, which he dropped to Lawrence, 6—2. He improved in the second set, and brought matters to an even basis. He played a deep-court game in the third set, and after a hard struggle won out, 6—4. The summary:

National Singles Indoor Championship.—Second Round—B. S. Prentice defeated George G. Moore, Jr., 3—6, 6—1, 6—4; R. K. Tomlin defeated F. F. Leo by default.

Third Round—Gustave F. Touchard defeated G. J. Steinacher, 6—4, 6—0; Count Alex Salm defeated Dr. Harold R. Missell, 6—3, 6—3; George C. Shafer defeated Count Otto Salm, 6—1, 6—1; B. M. Phillips defeated H. A. Throckmorton, 8—6, 6—1; J. M. Steinacher defeated R. K. Tomlin, Jr., 6—4, 6—2; George Janvi defeated F. Hardcastle, 6—7, 6—3; James S. Cashman defeated H. F. Guggenheim, 6—0, 6—3; B. W. Star defeated S. Howard Voshell by default; Arthur M. Lovibond defeated J. G. K. Lawrence, 2—6, 6—4, 6—4.

Intercity Racquets at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 13.—Boston defeated Toronto and Philadelphia won from Baltimore in the intercity squash racquet tournament, which began here to-day, on the courts of the Racquet Club. The Boston title holders won all five matches from Toronto, C. Jackson, the Massachusetts champion, defeating J. B. Robinson, Canadian champion, three games to one. Harold A. Haines, the Maryland title holder, defeated W. H. T. Huhn, champion of Pennsylvania, three games to one, in the only matches won by the Baltimore players. Haines and Hutchins will be opponents for the individual championship, and Boston will play Philadelphia in the final round of the team championship to-morrow.

Seniors to Play Golf in June.

In keeping with a vote taken at the last tournament for the Seniors at the Apawamis Club at Rye, the time for this event will be changed from September to June, an application having been sent to the Metropolitan Golf Association for an assignment of dates. Although the Seniors selected September as the best time for their tournament in previous years, the fields have become so large in recent years that it has been impossible to finish before darkness intervened. As a result the committee in charge decided to take a vote for competitors last Fall, and the vast majority favored changing the date.

The Apawamis Club has been granted June 18, 19 and 20 as the time for its annual tournament. It is unlikely the conditions will be changed.

Penn Wrestlers Beat Columbia.

Pennsylvania scored a victory over the Columbia wrestling team last night in the Morningside Heights gymnasium by the score of 18 to 9. Michael Dorizas, the world's strongest man, made his bow in New York as a wrestler and proved a big factor for the Quaker team. Dorizas was pitted against "Tol" Pendleton, the heavyweight of the Columbia team, and although Pendleton made the big Greek work hard for a few minutes, it took only a little while for him to lose his strength in his vain efforts to overthrow the Athenian and the rest was easy for Dorizas, and he put Pendleton on his back in 2 minutes and 20 seconds.

Yale Outswims Columbia Men.

Yale swam away from Columbia in a dual aquatic meet in the pool in the Columbia gymnasium last night, winning by a score of 47 to 6. The Blue and White did better in in water polo and forced the contest all the way. Yale led at the end of the first period by 10 to 5, but a goal thrown by Columbia in the second period reduced the lead to 3 points. The final score was: Yale, 10; Columbia, 8. Columbia failed to win a single first place in the swimming events, and scored its points on second and third places.

Brown Wins at Billiards.

Morris D. Brown, former holder of the Class A amateur championship title, defeated Dr. H. D. Jennings last night in the amateur handicap 18.2 balk line billiard tournament at Kenney's Academy in Brooklyn by the score of 300 to 196, in fifty-seven innings.

Yale's New Rowing Coach Here.

Guy Nickalls, Yale's new English rowing coach, arrived last night on the Oceanic from Southampton. He was met by Richard Armstrong, Yale's graduate coach, who with Nickalls and Eugene Giannini will have charge of the crews at New Haven. The advent of the English oarsman, it is expected, will mark a new era in Yale rowing, and the Blue will endeavor to regain its former supremacy in intercollegiate aquatics. Nickalls is ranked as one of the best rowing coaches on the other side, and he will begin his work with the Yale crews within a few days. The preliminary work will be done on the rowing machines and in the tank.

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COMMERCIAL PAPER IN THE NEW BANKING SYSTEM.

THE TIMES said on Wednesday that in the actual course of business only 1 per cent. of commercial paper was indorsed, or two-name paper. Nine-tenths was one-name paper, and therefore not available for rediscount without the indorsement of the bank asking rediscount, or possibly not with that indorsement. The Sun publishes a statement made by Mr. FORGAN, the Chicago banker, explaining the lack of rediscountable paper in this country by the extent to which our trade is on a cash basis, the system of discounts for cash having driven out the system of paying in promissory notes. Formerly a buyer would give his note to the seller, and the seller would discount it at his bank, with his indorsement. The present custom is for traders to conduct their business on their own money or on advances from banks, whether on a collateral or a credit basis.

Foreign business is done on the old-time basis of credit, both to a larger extent and with a longer term. In trade, credit is both asked and given as a natural thing, and bills are not rendered for months. Even on the Stock Exchange there is a system of credit between periodical settlements. Here business of all kinds is done on cash payments more generally. Our Stock Exchange traders can even up their business each day. Payment by checks means settlement at each stage of the process of production and distribution. On the credit basis all is well so long as nothing goes wrong, but the failure of one trader is likely to bring down others. Within the week there have been reported failures of London concerns through the failure of the credit of one involving others.

Mr. FORGAN says that it will be necessary for the new banking system to take these conditions into account and to accommodate the banking system to the methods of business, rather than to expect business men to alter their customs. If the paper available for rediscount is to be two-name paper, that is paper given by a buyer and indorsed by a seller when he discounts it to get the money, then the new system will deal with an inferior class of commercial paper. If the new system is to rest on the best basis it must take such paper as is issued by traders strong enough to finance themselves by issuing their own paper directly, instead of through banks. Every day the newspapers quote a long list of single-name promissory notes issued by industrial concerns for commercial uses and accepted as final payment by their customers. This is bearer paper, and passes, like stock, without indorsements. This is almost unknown among the nations from whom we have borrowed the system of rediscounts. Another of our customs has already been mentioned. Bills of goods are sold by the million dollars' worth on credit on open account. If the buyer wishes the cash discount, he discounts his own paper at the bank and pays by check. The seller does not get the promissory note, and therefore cannot indorse it. Hence there is almost no two-name paper.

This condition needs to be studied both by bankers and traders. If there is to be a system of rediscounts, the material for it must be created, unless existing material is accepted. The Federal Reserve Board has the power to define the commercial paper which will be acceptable, and it may take the single-name paper when indorsed by the bank asking rediscount. But if it should do so this would create an American rediscount system, which would not be the adoption of the foreign system. The complaint that American commercial paper is not liquid applies equally to British paper. An inland bill of exchange once within the British clearing system never goes out except through the same door by which it enters and at maturity. It is different with foreign bills of exchange. The explanation and the distinction are clear. A foreign bill of exchange produces gold. The rediscount of an inland bill is not compatible with the preservation of the reserves kept at the Bank of England, [illegible] are the basis of the clearing system, and the maintenance of the reserves is more important than the rediscount privilege, except under stress and exposure of necessities.

In France and Germany there is more use made of the rediscount system, but not on a basis of one-name paper. In Germany it is called Sola Wechsel, and is excluded from rediscount by the Reichsbank for the purpose of banknote collateral. The Reichsbank holds only $500,000,000 of commercial paper, compared with $1,200,000,000 by the joint stock banks. If the same proportions were observed in this country there would not be available, after deductions of unsuitable paper, over $100,000,000 for rediscount by the Federal Reserve banks. The member banks would need the rest for a second reserve, otherwise they would have to sacrifice investments to avert another 1907. The foreign rediscount system is worked largely by a sort of paper which has been forbidden by law among us, that is bank acceptances. They are authorized under Section 13 of the new law, and it would seem that they are a novelty worth cultivating. At present there is no money market in small towns which may have banks. An acceptance by a bank would introduce the otherwise unsalable paper into the larger market.

THE WEATHER.

Talking about the weather, it is curious that a Winter which is likely to be recalled frequently as one of the mildest ever known, with balmy, springlike days in December and January, has had its spells of the coldest weather we ever have in this part of the world. Yesterday the official temperature in New York fell to the zero point twice, at 5 o'clock in the morning and at 9, and this was the climax of a frigid spell which had lasted forty-eight hours or more, causing a great deal of suffering among the poor, more or less inconvenience for everybody, and providing a new subject for animated conversation. It is well in these spells to remember the sufferings of people who lack warm clothing and coal, and to take our own petty inconveniences lightly. It is well to be extra careful in the matter of fire prevention.

The Winter is not over, by any means, and we may have another zero spell and a few severe storms. When the record is complete it will be found that the present Winter has been of average severity, that its storms have been as disastrous as those of other Winters. But we have the pleasant remembrance of the mildest of Novembers and the sunshine and comparatively high temperatures in those months commonly accounted the most gloomy. Even if the mercury drops below the zero point some time in the next few weeks, the Winter of 1913-14 will be recalled as an open season, with no severe cold to speak of. We shall remember this prediction next July, when the temperature is 100 degrees in the shade.

PUBLICITY AS TO INCOMES.

A jolly good fellow is HARRY WEISS, the Federal Collector of Internal Revenue at Canton, Ohio. Sociable, chatty, and communicative, he must be a very popular man in his community. He was talking the other day about Mr. JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER'S income tax. "I have not yet received any word from him," said Collector WEISS, "just the same I have been collecting some figures on how much money he earns each year." Mr. WEISS was not mean enough to keep these figures to himself. If he had them, why shouldn't the public have them also? Accordingly:

I figure that he will owe $3,000,000 to the United States Government for the first year of the income tax law. I have learned from reliable sources that his earnings in dividends from the Standard Oil and other corporations where he is concerned amount to approximately $45,000,000 a year. He absolutely will have to pay the $3,000,000 income tax.

Multitudes of persons to whom Mr. ROCKEFELLER'S income has hitherto been a matter of pure conjecture will be grateful to the Internal Revenue Collector for this approximation. We recall some sections of the law relating to publicity as to the income tax, but probably they do not apply to the case of Mr. WEISS. The returns made by individuals and corporations, so the law says, shall be open to inspection only upon the order of the President. The provision relating to Collectors and their agents is as follows:

It shall be unlawful for any Collector, Deputy Collector, agent, clerk, or any officer or employé of the United States to divulge or make known in any manner whatever not provided by law to any person * * * the amount or source of income, profits, losses, expenditures, or any particular thereof set forth or disclosed in any income return by any person or corporation.

Officers or employés of the Government who offend against this provision of the law will be punished by dismissal and will thenceforth be incapable of holding office under the Government. The disclosures made by Internal Revenue Collector WEISS do not appear to come within these inhibitions. The thing punished is the making known of facts "set forth or disclosed in any income return." Mr. WEISS said he had not received any word from Mr. ROCKEFELLER, therefore he has evidently not received Mr. ROCKEFELLER'S return. While we would not be unkind enough to censure this Internal Revenue Collector for the pleasant, gossippy way in which he talks about Mr. ROCKEFELLER'S considerable income, which he has ascertained "from reliable sources," we can nevertheless understand that censure may be visited upon him and upon other Government officers who disclose what they have learned in any way about individual incomes. The intention of the law is to protect the payer of the tax from public disclosure of the source or the amount of his income. Any revelation made by an Internal Revenue Collector might be considered an impropriety sufficiently grave to bring down upon him a reproof from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. Probably it will be safer for Collectors who get information about incomes "from reliable sources" to keep the figures to themselves. Under any other rule of conduct it would be very easy to violate the law without incurring the penalty, and that would tend to make the blessed income tax odious. Blabbing about office matters is not characteristic of the officers of the Government.

SAFER FOR PASSENGERS.

If the uses of adversity are sweet, then passengers over the New Haven Railway in New England may take courage. On the day he took office the new management under Mr. ELLIOTT was greeted by the North Haven disaster. The discipline of the road had been broken down, the men were fast becoming demoralized. Since then it has become the prerogative of the management to consider fitness, ability, and previous training in the selection of men for runs, these factors having equal weight with seniority.

Certain physical examinations, not previously demanded, are now required at the discretion of the road's officers, and written examinations are imposed to test the knowledge of employés as to the rules. A checking system to make sure that the rules of safety are being enforced has been introduced. With the cry of "safety first," the running time of the fastest trains has been lengthened; the watches and clocks used by the train operators are closely inspected, and the signal system has been reported upon by a committee of signal experts from the Pennsylvania, New York Central, and Lackawanna Railroads. As funds become available further improvements of the signals are being made. Above all, regular staff meetings of officials of all departments have developed a mutually helpful spirit that has spread into the veins and arteries of the system.

Every officer and employé of the road is urged to make himself a committee of one and a part of the committee of the whole to work for efficiency and safety. With confidence and discipline restored, safe operation is becoming less difficult. We have the assurance of President HUSTIS that the men are responding cordially to the new régime. Its results should be observable in a reduced record of accidents and in a renewal of public confidence.

"SMASHING THE EMPIRE."

The vote in the House of Commons in regard to South Africa was, of course, heavily against interference, but it is not a pleasant thing for the Government to contemplate that fifty votes, almost the solid weight of the Labor Party, were thrown for a measure that the Secretary for the Colonies declared tended to "smash the British Empire."

The South African Government recently found it expedient to ship to England the leaders of a strike that threatened to involve the State in the most terrible form of civil strife, a race war, with the whites only one in five of the population. Subsequently Gen. BOTHA, the Premier, introduced in the Parliament of South Africa a bill indemnifying the Government for this and sundry acts. The passage of such a bill is strictly within the power of the South African Parliament. When passed it will formally be submitted for the assent of the King, as the acts of the British Parliament are, but no more than the latter is it really subject to veto. It is a measure of a purely African nature and effect, and relates to the exercise of police powers vested solely in the African Government. The 214 members of the House of Commons who voted against the Labor Party's resolution that assent be withheld from the bill understood that the maintenance of autonomy in the various parts of the empire is absolutely essential if imperial union is to be preserved. But the Labor Party, if they also understood this, were ready to imperil that union to gain their own ends. It is an ugly omen.

SOCIETIES OF PLAYGOERS.

The little rumpus in the Stage Society, which has led to the resignation of its President, directs public attention to the rapid increase of clubs and associations having for their purpose the development of histrionic art and dramatic literature. A few years ago, as we remember, there was only a Playgoers' Club, the members of which met to exchange views on theatrical subjects. Now the Drama League, which aims to make good plays profitable by encouraging attendance at their performances, and discussing their merits, has branches in various cities and a large and influential membership. The Drama Society is inspired by a similar purpose. There are other organizations than the Stage Society which secure trial performances of plays considered worthy of popular approval, and commend others, produced in the regular way, to the notice of their members.

Presumably all of these societies are at present made up of persons who would be habitual theatregoers without the influence of the published lists and the periodical discussions. It is not likely that they have yet served to increase the number of playgoers, or that they have done much, thus far, to spread an intelligent comprehension of dramatic art. Statistics are lacking, also, to indicate how far the members of the various organizations are guided in their theatregoing by the influence of their play committees. Probably a great many of them go to see nearly all the plays of any given season, and continue to enjoy the privilege of forming their own opinions, like the "man in the street" who, as ever, does not care a rap for art but knows what he likes.

It must be borne in mind, however, that the unregulated playgoer has shown a strong liking for comparatively few plays, lately, and it is obvious that the ministrations of these organizations of intelligent playgoers must bear fruit in time if they are continued with patience and zeal. The theatre of this hour is an institution of tremendous possibilities, and there is no doubt that the men and women who make a living in the conduct of its varied activities are all anxious to be guided by good taste, whenever that is publicly manifested. The best influence the societies can exert, therefore, will directly affect the commercial theatre as it exists. In time they may compel success for the acted plays they favor, and secure public performances for the neglected works of merit to which they give a hearing. In the circumstances, it seems obvious that such societies can accomplish the most good by holding aloof from theatrical management themselves, by helping the theatre as it is to grow in the right direction, rather than by having playhouses of their own, with hired professional managers, to enter the competitive field. By all means, we would say to the directors of these associations, avoid the pitfalls of theatre management, and stick to your original plans.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

M. Bergson Gets His Reward.

Of the three men upon whom the French Academy has just conferred its brand of immortality—interesting and honorable, though not to be taken too seriously—only one, Prof. BERGSON, can be said to have an international reputation. That he has, and it is certainly well earned. Nobody can deny that as a writer he has style, and while far from all will admit that as a philosopher he has substance, none can refuse to him the credit of having produced, on subjects which most expositors make so dry and difficult that the ordinary reader finds them incomprehensible, and therefore scorns or resents, books that carry that reader along with pleasantly aroused attention and give him the new and joyous sensation of associating with thinkers real and deep.

It is therefore a great service to the world that M. BERGSON has performed, and so honestly has he merited the academic palms that—well, that his getting them is something of a surprise. Unkind observers and cynical critics may declare the award not exceptional, but characteristic—may assert that, as M. BERGSON'S fame as a philosopher is closely confined to people in whose minds his system of philosophy suffers from no competition with other philosophic systems, it was perfectly natural that the Academy should welcome him to membership.

It is true that the other philosophers and the veteran students of philosophy do not admit that M. BERGSON is either original or accurate and that biologists have only smiles for his science. But what of that? There's hardly one of them, since the days of the Victorian giants, who does not envy the beauty and lucidity of his periods and the size and quality of his audience. He has set a whole lot of people to thinking who were not wont to think, and that is something—it is even much—and if he be wrong, if the foundations on which he has erected his glittering structure be unsound, most of them will discover that in time, and so be not the less deeply indebted to this most ingenious and adroit of vitalists.

To constitutional monists, of course, M. BERGSON is naught, and less, but as a leader of the revolt against the grosser forms of materialism he has created an organized opposition, and so protected the mechanistic army from the weakening effects of having nobody to fight who could not be brushed aside without effort.

It Needs More Explanation.

Capt. JOHNSON of the Monroe endeavors to justify his departure from his sinking vessel in the first boat that left her side by saying that thus he rescued twenty-nine persons who otherwise would have been lost. It is an argument not easy to meet, but however cordial may be one's recognition of the good work done by the Captain after he was in his boat, there remains in the mind of anybody familiar with the customs and traditions of the sea the feeling that the justification is neither complete nor satisfying.

What Capt. JOHNSON did was well done, but why did he not, in the usual way, intrust the doing to his subordinate officers, presumably not less competent than he for its performance, and himself remain on his ship in order that he might personally direct the taking of other and obviously necessary measures for the protection of his passengers and crew? That is what Captains are for, or at least it is one and an important reason for their existence, and their first and almost last duty is not to do things but to see that they are done.

That the compass of the Monroe was "out" two degrees is a matter of little consequence—of none at all if the amount of error was definitely known, as it seemingly was and certainly could have been. With this disaster, at least, it had no connection whatever. The magnetic compass, in spite of its high reputation among landsmen for "faithfulness to the pole," as a matter of fact almost never points due north, and it will use almost any excuse for pointing somewhere else. As in the case of chronometers, constant allowance has to be made for its infidelity, and is.

But a Captain is expected to be the last to quit his ship in case of disaster, for he has work to do on her until the last moment before abandonment—work which by assumption nobody else on board can do as well as he. This immemorial obligation sometimes results in cruel hardship to the masters of vessels, but failures to recognize it, to live up to it, and if necessary to die for it, are extremely rare. Whenever one of them occurs it overshadows every other incident of a wreck, including the loss of life, and the circumstances have to be exceptional indeed to make it seem right. As collisions go, that between the Nantucket and the Monroe was not exceptional.

A Question Perhaps for Doctors.

Denunciation of the modern dances as unseemly by their milder critics and indecent by those more harsh seems to be having little or no effect in the way of diminishing their popularity or of preventing its rapid extension. Judicious antagonists of these saltatory innovations should therefore give up what seems to be a hopeless line of attack and look about for another. They might learn something from the experience of alcohol's foes.

The latter began to make real and practical gains when, instead of calling indulgence in intoxicants wicked, they proved that it decreased efficiency to a measurable extent. Then the great employers of labor, especially labor of the more responsible kind, one after another, made total abstinence or its close approximation the condition of employment. This excited no opposition—no protests against the infringement of personal liberty.

Now, if it could be proved that the new dances are seriously injurious to health their vogue would instantly suffer and efforts to ban them would not be resented. According to some observers the establishment of this charge would not be difficult. They point to the looks and the physical condition of many of the professional dancers as evidence that they are suffering from their exertions. Of some of them it is said that quite clearly they are killing themselves, and certainly not a few show alarming evidences of exhaustion in their haggard faces.

It is hardly an answer to say that the professionals are the victims, not of dancing, but of dancing too much and too violently. They are also persons well trained and of special capacity, and that should save them, but apparently it doesn't.

1914 PEACE EXHIBIT.

Earl of Kintore Pleased with Interest Shown in America.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The few weeks I have spent in America, and the enthusiastic welcome I have everywhere received as Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Anglo-American Exposition, have assured me how well you all appreciate the coming centenary of peace celebration between our two nations, which I am sure will prove a magnificent augury for the ultimate culmination of international peace throughout the world.

Invitations have poured in upon me in far greater volume than it has been possible to accept, but I am most glad that I was able to accept the invitation to visit your city. On the eve of my departure for England, where my presence is required by Parliamentary duties, I wish to express my hearty appreciation of the courtesy and hospitality extended to me on the occasion of that visit.

It has been very gratifying to me to find in how short a time an extensive and influential organization has been created throughout the whole of the United States in connection with the formation of the American section of the Anglo-American Exposition in London. In almost every important city executive committees have been formed with the assistance of some three hundred Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce, all enthusiastically working to make the American section the most important that has ever been seen in any exposition outside of the United States.

In many cases the Mayors of cities have taken in hand the active work of seeing that their city and its industries shall make a creditable display at the exposition, and in other instances the cities themselves are arranging for collective official participation.

We are looking forward with sincere pleasure on our side to having the opportunity of meeting many of your citizens at the opening of our celebrations, which will begin in London with the Anglo-American Exposition, to be opened the first week of May next and to last until the end of October, continue again at Ghent in December, and conclude with the Panama-Pacific Exposition in 1915, in San Francisco. KINTORE, Chairman Executive Committee, Anglo-American Exposition.

New York, Feb. 11, 1914.

A Pagan Superstition.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The habit that people have of knocking on wood, such as a table or a chair, was inherited from pagan ancestors, who believed that little gray gnomes lived in the earth, and when they wandered through the forests long ago they gently tapped on the bark of the trees for the good wishes of the fairies to protect them from the malice of the gnomes. The rustling of the leaves or the swaying of the branches was regarded as an answer promising protection.

ANNA R. CARR.

New York, Feb. 13, 1914.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, in her lecture on "The World's Superstitions and Women" this Winter, explained the origin of the superstition about knocking on wood. It was due, she said, to the barbaric idea that a woman, on becoming a mother, was unclean. Savages thought the newly made mother blasted everything she touched or looked upon, and compelled her, therefore, to go out only at night, and to beat upon the trees to warn of her approach; and they believed that even the trees she beat upon died! In this way arose the superstitious custom of knocking on wood to avert a calamity.

I. M. M.

New York, Feb. 12, 1914.

Two Tests for Fast Tongues.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have added to my clippings from THE TIMES one of the best "can't say it quick" sentences—the head line in your issue of this date, Page 9, "Harold Weddle Weds Miss Hausen."

My tongue may be congealed this wintry morning, but I'm blamed if I can say it quick and straight. Who can?

AMASSA VOYAGER.

New York, Feb. 12, 1914.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I, too, add my small "specimen for rapid reading" to the curiosities of language found in your correspondence column by contributing the following:

How much wood would a woodchuck chuck if a woodchuck would chuck wood?

KATE HUDSON.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Feb. 12, 1914.

Bank Book Not Necessary.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is it absolutely necessary that I should have a bank account in order that I may get the Post Office to cash a postal order made out to me and in my name?

Some time ago I presented a postal order for a small sum to the official in charge, and he told me I could not get the money unless I could identify myself by showing him my bank book. Now, I had no money in bank and therefore could not produce such a book. I had, however, about ten or twelve letters addressed to myself, but was told they were of no use.

A. B. C.

New York, Feb. 13, 1914.

UNIVERSITY ENROLLMENT.

Prof. Tombo Does Not Claim That It Indicates Merit.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I be permitted a word in reply to the letter of George L. Fox of recent date? I have always taken pains to call attention with respect to my compilations of university statistics to the fact that the figures, from the very nature of the case, have little qualitative significance, inasmuch as such items as standards of admission and advancement, efficiency of instruction, equipment, and the like are necessarily ignored in the comparison. In confirmation I should like to quote a sentence or two from an earlier statistical article:

May I point out once again, however, that I do not wish the reader to infer that in my opinion size is the primary consideration in examining an institution of learning; on the contrary, I am thoroughly convinced that there is as much fault to be found with an overgrown department, school, or university as there is with an overgrown city or potato. We are concerned in the present instance, however, with values expressed merely in student units and not in terms of productive efficiency.

The size of a university gives no more indication of its efficiency than the population of a country does of its degree of civilization, or the size of a city of the morals and social welfare of its inhabitants, and yet the Census Bureau does not hesitate to supply us with a wealth of comparative and illuminating statistics concerning these matters. If my figures were misinterpreted, the fault rests with the overzealous alumnus, and not with the compiler. Since Mr. Fox has cited a foreign example, I might add that detailed comparative statistics of the enrollment of the German universities are published twice a year and widely disseminated.

May I also point out that the professional schools of Columbia are not huge when compared with those of Harvard or Yale, as claimed by Mr. Fox? The Harvard Law School has 695 students, as against Columbia's 450; the Harvard Medical School has 306 students as against Columbia's 341, and Yale's Scientific School has 1,133 students as against Columbia's 665. The non-professional graduate schools at Columbia, with an enrollment of 1,496, swell the Columbia total considerably, but these schools, after all, constitute one of the most important branches of a university, of which the college, in the narrow sense of the term, is after all really not a part, and it must also be borne in mind that not infrequently the large enrollment in a particular school is due to the well-deserved reputation which this school enjoys; this applies, for example, to the Columbia graduate schools, to the Harvard Law School, and to the Johns Hopkins Medical School.

RUDOLF TOMBO, Jr.

Columbia University, Feb. 12, 1914.

FATHERS' INCOME TAX TALK.

Bachelor Suspects It Often Hides a Lean Purse.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

One phase of the income tax situation which seems to have escaped notice is the sudden and remarkable addiction to income tax talk among men of whom the Collector of Internal Revenue will never hear. The addiction to such talk seems to be the most persistent among fathers of marriageable daughters; and among the mothers of such daughters also, with a lesser degree of definiteness.

The writer is a marriageable young man with nothing else to recommend him than a lean purse, bare prospects, and an unutterable aversion to figures and talk of figures—arithmetical. Yet in the last few months fully a dozen dear fathers of dear girls have asked his advice, as if he were an expert, on the involved and perplexing intricacies of the Tax on Those That Have. One or two mentioned the $4,000 exemption, but in the majority of cases the information seekers scorned even to confess cognizance of that lowest limit, and discoursed airily instead of the exemption of this or that $20,000 block of bonds and the surtax on incomes above $50,000.

God save the mark and the girls!

Can nothing be done to stop this wild and wandering talk-out-o'-dreams—except marriage?

BACHELOR BY HECK!

New York, Feb. 13, 1914.

Too Many Dinners.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

To many people who hold semi-public jobs where it is necessary to be good mixers the recent revolt of many public men against overdining will be a source of most sincere gratitude. Everybody likes social pleasures, the mingling with men of intellect and recognized standing, but how we all dread to hear "We have with us to-night," usually a prelude to words, vain words, but little of interest or use.

Outside of this, every thinking business man has often kicked at having to work all day and dine all night. The old saw about burning the candle at both ends applies here, and all who have been through the mill will agree that in these modern days, when the best in him is required of every man, it will have to be second best if required to go through the round of heavy "eats."

Our health requires moderation in our pleasures, our business requires that every man should be on the job early with a clear head, a bright eye, and his liver in good working order to deal with complex and exacting business matters.

MODERATION.

New York, Feb. 12, 1914.

Savings Bank Annoyances.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The people who deposit in savings banks are the very ones whose every moment counts. In waiting to get interest balanced I have seen working girls reduced to tears through nervous anxiety over their long and unnecessary wait.

I have been forced to leave my book and spend carfare to call for it days later. If the bank is not able to have sufficient help depositors should have some way of having the inconvenience and annoyance to themselves obviated.

S. M.

New York, Feb. 12, 1914.

The Least Noticeable One.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In Rossetti's picture of Dante meeting Beatrice, can you tell me which of the three women in the picture is Beatrice? I have had a great deal of discussion with my friends about this, and all have different opinions. I hope you will be able to help me out, as I am very anxious to know.

MICHAEL SPICA.

New York, Feb. 10, 1914.

THE VALENTINE.

HE.

What shall my valentine say to you, dear?
Shall it tell the old tale that it tells every year?
Of love all enduring,
Of madness past curing,
Of plans for a wedding day, slowly maturing?
Of joy at your name
And the thought of a kiss?
Of Cupid's sweet game
With its wonderful bliss?
Shall I tell you all these as I have every year?
Pray, what shall my valentine say to you, dear?

SHE.

This shall your valentine say, if so be
You leave its sweet mission and message to me:
"Joined in the bond,
Ever faithful and fond—
Gone for a wedding trip over the pond,
Mr. and Mrs. (here put in your name)
She was (put mine) ere she played Cupid's game."
Clip it, I pray,
Say a month from to-day,
Out of a paper—and while we're away
Give it to me as a dear valentine—
Not the old tale, but a new one, and fine!

LURANA SHELDON.

THE FALL PRIMARIES

Should Be on First Registration Day for Convenience of Voters.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your editorial article dealing with the amendments we propose to the New York direct primary law you reviewed for the benefit of your readers the general intent and purpose of those amendments. Some objections have been suggested to the National Democratic Club's proposals, and we are prepared, as we believe, to refute them.

Permit me to begin with the objection brought against the most important amendment proposed, providing that the primary shall be held on the first day of registration. It is said that this is actually impossible, that it would produce chaos and confusion, that expert accountants as election and registry officials could not do the work, and so on. The answer to this is that the thing is done now, and has been done for three years, in New Jersey under a provision in the primary law of that State, (*vide* N. J. Laws—Green Book, Pages 182 and 183,) approved by Woodrow Wilson, at the time of its adoption Governor of New Jersey.

Moreover, the holding of registration and the primary election on the same day in New Jersey has increased the number of voters, and is admitted to be, mechanically, an economical arrangement as well as a great safeguard to fair elections. Now, it cannot be said that owing to our congested population there are fewer voters in New Jersey than here, and that therefore the arrangement proposed can operate there but not here. The fact is there are 400 voters in each New Jersey election district, (*vide* Page 161, N. J. Laws—Green Book,) whereas experience shows the average New York district to contain *less than that number of voters.*

This is the principal objection, and the facts show that it will not hold water.

It is further urged that it makes no difference how elections are held under the Massachusetts ballot, since there is a possibility of independent nominations being made if a certain primary results unsatisfactorily. This is perfectly true, but it does not go far. All men know that practically the party organization must be retained and party affairs continue to be administered under this form of ballot, as always, and the members of each party have the benefit of voting a party ballot bearing the party symbol. Not only that, they elect the members of their County and State Committee for the coming year at the same time that they nominate the party candidates for the coming election. Any improvement of the primary law insures popular control of the party also, and the choice of trustworthy men for its conduct. If the objection were valid, we should see an end of party organization. But party organization has been necessary elsewhere under this form of ballot. It will and should continue necessary here, being essential to the vigorous life and popular administration of Government.

Minor legal or constitutional objections may be passed over, for they can be adjusted, but attention has been called to the position of Gov. Glynn and the statement made that it would be the fair thing for the Governor to try the new direct primary law as it stands. We look to the Governor unhesitatingly as the leader of the party in this State, and we are proud of his Administration and trust that his great opportunity for good in his present office will be taken advantage of, but we have respectfully urged him to believe that it is not for the best interests of the Democratic Administration which he heads to "try" or "test" a law which is admittedly faulty and incomplete.

The Governor has the support of all good Democrats in making this a great era for the party, and he has the support of the National Democratic Club, which support is expressed in our sincere desire to give practical assistance by offering and advocating the correction of the primary law, so that it will have a fair trial when it is tried.

ALEXANDER KONTA,
Chairman Primary Law Committee, the National Democratic Club.

New York, Feb. 13, 1914.

ART NOTES.

The water color paintings by J. Alden Weir at the Montross Galleries are records of impressions made upon a sensitive mind by quiet landscape. The River Thames in Connecticut and the River Itchen in England provide few violent sensations, but the poetry that pulses in this quiet life of riverside and meadow finds its perfect expression in Mr. Weir's art. Delicately observant and responsive, he has the artistic tact to use his medium lightly, as though he wished to avoid forcing his point of view, as though he preferred to throw out casual suggestions of beauty all about instead of announcing it megaphonetically. If the voices of the Modernists seem at all insistent to the gallery visitor he may creep into this little room next door and refresh himself with quietness. And if he is a "perfectly good" gallery visitor he will be able to enjoy himself in both places.

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Ernest Lawson's paintings on view at the Daniel Gallery bridge the gulf between restfulness and excitement. They are vigorous but they invite that wholesome repose of mind which is an element in the enjoyment of art. Nature is not in a tourmoil, but there is no doubt in the mind of the observer that she may be the next moment should conditions change. One of the conspicuous merits of Mr. Lawson's recent work is the fine relation between the different parts of his composition, a relation that in his earlier days he was not always able to command. In the painting called "The Old Tulip Tree," for example, the house and the horse and the tree and the background all have a part in the conversation. It is a conversation, not the singing of a choir, but there is the note of romance in it and the color is enchanting. In "May Day: Cetral Park," the figures are blotted against the landscape admirably, keeping the scene integrally before you, instead of exciting one element at the expense of the others in the usual way when the case is that of "landscape with figures."

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The Department of Fine Arts, Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh, is now exhibiting the retrospective Harrison collection. This collection is composed of 133 paintings, the work of Alexander and Birge Harrison. It will be on exhibition throughout February and will be shown in New York at the National Academy of Design during May.

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Works by women artists are to constitute the next exhibition in the Municipal Art Gallery at Irving Place and Sixteenth Street, one block east of Union Square. The committee of selection, consisting of John W. Alexander, William L. Harris, Janet Cheney, Maria Gurnee, and Mrs. H. E. Ogden Campbell, invite the submission of paintings, water colors and etchings, to be delivered at the gallery Wednesday and Thursday, Feb. 11 and 12. All contributions must be framed and labeled on the back with the official tag of the gallery, which may be obtained on application by letter or in person at 40 Irving Place.

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The important Griscom sale is announced for the evenings of the 26th and 27th of this month, and the paintings will be on public view from the 20th. The illustrated catalogues are now out and show that the collection contains not only the special examples of favorite masters upon which stress has been laid in the preliminary notices, but many exceptionally fine works by minor men, who in certain instances seem to have missed the peaks of fame by sheer accident.

BAR ALL ASIATICS, CAMINETTI INSISTS

Immigration Head Stirs Congress by Fanning Exclusion Agitation Despite Bryan.

CALLS JAPANESE A MENACE

Many Being Smuggled In, He Says —Assails Hindus, Two of Whom Protest.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—Anthony Caminetti of California, Commissioner General of Immigration, denounced the Japanese laborer to-day as "a menace to the entire country" before the House Immigration Committee at a special hearing on the proposal to exclude Hindu laborers. Mr. Caminetti even said that all Asiatics, including the Hindus and the Japanese, were a menace and should be forbidden admission into the United States.

The testimony of Commissioner General Caminetti was considered rather sensational. It came in flat disregard to the request which Secretary Bryan recently made to the members of the House Immigration Committee for restraint in allowing any vent to the agitation for Japanese exclusion while delicate negotiations were pending between the United States and Japanese Governments. What Mr. Caminetti said was considered the more significant because he appeared as the Federal official who dealt with the enforcement of the immigration laws, and, therefore, expressed views of an official of the Government on a matter concerning which the Japanese people were very sensitive.

Members of the committee other than the California men were rather amazed over his testimony, and are wondering whether he will be called to account by the Administration.

For nearly a month California members of the House have been endeavoring to obtain action on the various pending bills introduced by Representatives Raker, Humphrey, Hayes, and others calling for the exclusion of Hindus, Japanese, and all other Asiatics. Open hearings on these bills were set for the middle of January. Several days previously the Japanese Government made public the speech of Prime Minister Makino on the negotiations over the enactment of the California alien land law. The House Immigration Committee immediately called off its hearings.

Secretary Bryan then asked the Chairman of the committee that the anti-Japanese propaganda be checked, and last Thursday Mr. Bryan appeared personally before the committee and suggested the inadvisability of acting on the bills at this time.

Hindus Appear to Testify.

Until to-day all the sessions of the committee were secret. The occasion for to-day's open hearing was the presence in Washington of two Hindus who desired to be heard. They were Dr. Sudhindra Bose of the University of Iowa, representing the National Association for the Protection of Hindus, and Dr. Singh of Stockton, Cal.

When the committee met and threw open its doors the members understood the hearing was to be confined to the Hindu question. But when Commissioner Caminetti took the witness stand he was unable to confine himself to that issue and soon plunged into the Japanese questions, frequently referring to the Japanese as "Japs."

"Asiatic immigration is a menace to the whole country," said Mr. Caminetti, "and particularly to the Pacific Coast. The danger is general. No part of the United States is immune. The Chinese have now spread over the entire country and the Japanese want to encroach. The Chinese and Japanese have become so acclimated that they can prosper in any part of the country. The Pacific Coast and the South are peculiarly suited to their choice, because of particular climatic conditions afforded in those sections. The people of California waited patiently for diplomatic agreement on the Japanese question. I do not think they want to wait for diplomatic settlement of the Hindu question."

"Are there any existing laws or treaties that should prevent the passage of the Raker bill or either of the two Asiatic exclusion bills pending before this committee?" inquired Representative Raker of California.

"In my opinion," replied Mr. Caminetti, "there are no treaties which prevent Congress from legislating as contemplated by the three pending bills; not even the favored nation clause."

According to Mr. Caminetti there was danger to the public health of the country from Asiatic immigration and from the introduction of hookworm, trachoma, and other diseases. He asserted that from 60 to 80 per cent. of the Hindus and Chinese of the lower laboring classes had such diseases. This was denied, on reports by the Rockefeller Foundation. In a general way, he said, a similar condition existed among Chinese laborers.

Says Japanese Are Smuggled In.

Members of the committee inquired about the published statistics, which appeared to indicate that the number of Japanese in the country was decreasing, because more were recorded as leaving than entering the United States. These figures were misleading, said Mr. Caminetti, because Japanese were being smuggled wholesale into the country.

"There is no question," continued Mr. Caminetti, "that the Japs are getting in surreptitiously. The Japs are increasing in number. There are double the number here were there five or six years ago. The Japs began to come in groups of about fifteen or twenty in about 1898 or 1899. Shall we allow our experience with Chinese immigration and the Japanese to be repeated in the case of the Hindu? Congress should provide laws for better control of the northern boundary where the Japs and Chinese, as well as the Hindus, have been getting in, despite our Immigration Inspectors.

"

H. T. CUTTER LEFT $1,000,000 TO WIFE

Will of Retired Druggist, Offered for Probate, Gives Entire Estate to Her.

ESTRANGED DAUGHTER DEAD

Many Large Contingent Bequests to Friends and Charities—Cutter Died in 85th Year.

Henry T. Cutter, for more than a generation one of the morst widely known business men in New York City, who died on Jan. 21 at his home, 871 Lexington Avenue, left his entire fortune, estimated at from $1,000,000 to $1,500,000, to his wife, A. Gertrude Cutter. The will was offered for probate yesterday.

In the will Mr. Cutter spoke of a daughter, A. Gertrude Cutter, whom he had not seen in forty years. Few of the associates of Mr. Cutter knew that he had a daughter. She was a child of a former marriage, and when her father in 1873 married the present Mrs. Cutter, who was a Miss Byland, a New York girl, after his first wife's death, the daughter left home while yet a child, and went to live with relatives at Newburyport, Mass., her father's birthplace.

She steadfastly refused to live with her stepmother, and continued to remain apart from her father up to the time of her death, three years ago. At first she frequently communicated with him, but after a few years she left Newburyport and ceased writing.

Mr. Cutter never knew she was dead. He wrote in his will, made Aug. 15, 1913, that she should receive $100,000 and a share in the residue of his estate if his wife should predecease him. After his death Frank M. Tichenor, who had been his attorney for many years, tried to find the daughter, and learned only two weeks ago that she had died. Mrs. Cutter is still living.

Other bequests in the event that Mrs. Cutter should die before him were $500,000 to Mr. Tichenor, $50,000 to the City of Newburyport, Mass., his birthplace, to be used for beautifying the city; $200,000 to George Ramsey, a friend; $100,000 to W. McMaster Mills, manager of the Plaza Branch of the Union Trust Company; $50,000 to Mary Vanorden Parker, a friend; $25,000 to the Methodist Episcopal Home for the Aged, and $20,000 each to the Presbyterian Hospital, Mount Vernon Hospital, Methodist Episcopal Hospital in Brooklyn, the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, $10,000 to the Hospital for Deformities and Joint Diseases, $15,000 to Dr. John Cohill Bradner, $20,000 to each one of the children of his brother and sister, Stephen and Mary E. Welch; $10,000 each to Ernest H. Cook, a friend, connected with the Union Trust Company, and Charles W. Parsons of the same institution, and $1,000 to Jacob Greenfield, Mr. Tichenor's clerk.

The residue was to be divided among Miss Cutter and the nieces and nephews. It is probable that Mrs. Cutter will provide that after her death the provisions containing these contingent bequests shall be carried out.

Mr. Cutter died in his eighty-fifth year from the effects of a stroke of apoplexy after an illness lasting several months. He founded the corporation which originally controlled the Hegeman & Co. drug stores, now the Riker-Hegeman Company. He retired from active business life in 1880. He was a life-long member of the Democratic Club and was a warm friend of the late John Fox. Much of his estate consisted of valuable realty in Lexington Avenue.

Mr. Cutter was noted for his remarkable memory for names and faces. He had an extensive acquaintance among the old-time stars of the American stage.

COLUMBIA JUNIORS DANCE.

Ban on the Tango Lifted at the Annual Promenade.

Columbia's juniors held their annual Promenade at the Hotel Biltmore last night. The ban on the tango was lifted, and the students danced unrestrainedly. The patronesses were Mrs. Nicholas Murray Butler, Mrs. Joseph A. Blake, Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, Mrs. Henry Z. Cobb, Mrs. W. C. Duncan, Mrs. William Dwyer, Mrs. Taylor H. Flagler, Mrs. Frederick A. Goetze, Mrs. Thomas A. Graham, Mrs. Henry Holthusen, Mrs. Frederick P. Keppel, Mrs. Raymond C. Knox, Mrs. Seth Low, Mrs. Sandford J. Peck, Mrs. Joseph Pulitzer, Mrs. Loyd Roberts, and Mrs. Eugene P. Stone.

ST. VALENTINE'S KETTLEDRUM

Benefit for Samaritan Home for the Aged Held at Sherry's.

A considerable sum was realized yesterday afternoon by the annual St. Valentine's Kettledrum given at Sherry's, in aid of the Samaritan Home for the Aged, under the direction of Mrs. Richard Irvin.

The small ballroom and adjoining suite were crowded all afternoon, and there was plenty to amuse the grown-ups as well as the children, who had a motion picture show all to themselves. There were booths at which fancy articles were sold, refreshment tables, and a special room for auction bridge.

During the afternoon Miss Joan Sawyer appeared in exhibitions of modern dances, which were followed by general dancing.

Assisting Mrs. Irvin were members of the board of managers of the home, of which Mrs. Irvin is President, including Mrs. Howland Davis, Mrs. Effingham Lawrence, Mrs. Alfred Wagstaff, Miss Amy Townsend, Mrs. Gustav Kissel, Mrs. Henry W. Rokenbaugh, Mrs. John Dyckley Prince, Mrs. Frederick Grosvenor Goodridge, Mrs. W. K. Post, Mrs. Gordon Macdonald, Mrs. G. H. Kinnicutt, Miss E. M. Lynch and the Misses Martin.

FRIDAY NIGHT CLUB DANCES.

St. Valentine's Decorations in Della Robbia Room at Vanderbilt.

The Friday Night Club held its weekly dance last night in the Della Robbia room of the Hotel Vanderbilt. The room was decorated with enormous red hearts pierced with Cupid's arrows, and the decorations of the supper tables were in keeping with the celebration of St. Valentine's Day.

Among those attending were Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. Whitney Warren, Mrs. Snowden Fahnestock, Mrs. Hamilton W. Cary, Mrs. Frederick Y. Dalziel, Mrs. T. J. Oakley Rhinelander, Lady Constance Richardson, Miss Emily Sloane, Alfonso de Navarro, Charles D. Wetmore, William Greenough, Lyttleton Fox, Gordon Bell, Walter T. Rosen, Irving Brokaw, Elisha Dyer, J. Stewart Barney, and Chalmers Wood.

Subscription Dance at St. Regis.

A subscription dance, organized by Mrs. Russell A. Cowles, 12 East Ninety-second Street, was given last night at the St. Regis. The dancing began at 9:30 o'clock, and a seated suppor for 125 guests was served at midnight. Among those in the Reception Committee were Mrs. H. B. Slayback, Mrs. John Farson, Mrs. Louis Ehret, Mrs. Henry Selbeck, Mrs. George Pyncheon, Mrs. H. F. Thompson, Mrs. George H. Curtis, Mrs. W. de Forest Wright, Mrs. William H. Hays, Mrs. A. D. Mittendorf, Mrs. E. F. Schenck, and Mrs. Charles Smithers.

"La Traviata" Sung at Metropolitan

Verdi's "La Traviata" was sung at the Metropolitan Opera House last night with a cast headed by Frieda Hempel, Italo Cristalli, and Pasquale Amato. The others were Mmes. Maubourg and Mattfeld and Messrs. Bada, Reschiglian, Begue and Ananian. Giorgio Polacco conducted.

MISS A. G. LANDON TO WED.

Engaged to M. T. Pyne, Jr., Son of Mr. and Mrs. Moses Taylor Pyne.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hutton Landon of 19 East Fifty-third Street announce the engagement of their second daughter, Miss Agnes Griswold Landon, to M. Taylor Pyne, Jr., a son of Mr. and Mrs. Moses Taylor Pyne, and a brother of Percy R. Pyne, 2d.

Miss Landon, who made her début two or three years ago, is a sister of Mrs. Eugene Mitchell Sawyer, who was Miss Edith Landon, and of Miss Cornelia Landon. Her mother was Miss Caroline Lesher. She is a niece of Francis G. Landon, of Edward H. Landon, and Mrs. Dallas Bache Pratt.

Mr. Pyne is the second son of Mr. and Mrs. Moses Taylor Pyne, was graduated from Princeton in the class of 1908, and is a member of the Union, Racquet, Country, and Tuxedo Clubs. He is a great-grandson of the late Moses Taylor.

No date has been mentioned for the wedding.

LAST OF THE MAY DANCES.

Patronesses Receive Members in Large Ballroom at Delmonico's.

The last May dance for the Winter was held last night in Delmonico's large ballroom, the members being received by some of the patronesses, who included Mrs. Ferdinand Sands, Mrs. Frederick Southack, Mrs. Arthur Page Brown, Mrs. A. Clinton Wilmerding, Mrs. John Godfrey Saxe, and Mrs. Edward O'Neal Shotwell, who organized the series.

The members include Dr. Theodorus Bailey and Mrs. Bailey, Mrs. George H. Benjamin, Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Mott Warner, Mr. and Mrs. Dudley Phelps, Mrs. Thomas T. Gaunt, Mr. and Mrs. John W. Edmunds, the Misses Eva Ingersoll Brown, Elinor Dupignac, Marjorie Cleveland, Francis Montagu Ward, Margaret Shipard, Isabel Eastman, Matilde M. Mourrailles, Mary Morris Ostrander, Agnes L. Sheedy, and Agnes and Lucy Page Brown.

Also Robert Ingersoll Brown, Robert L. Bigelow, Edward Kemp, Jr., John W. Southack, Frederick Victor, Willard Wadsworth, Carl Springer, James McCosh Magie, Archibald Hamilton Rowan, J. Jefferson Jones, Ormond Gould, Clifton Hendricks, and John G. Saxe.

The May dances will be continued next Winter.

MR. AND MRS. EMLEY HOSTS.

Give a Dance and Supper for 200 at the Plaza.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Noble Emley entertained at the Plaza last evening with a dance in the rose ballroom followed by a seated supper. The guests numbered about 200. Mrs. Emley had Mrs. Otto Scharller receiving with her.

Those who accepted invitations included Mr. and Mrs. Clarence C. Chapman, Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. Gage Tarbell, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Nicoll, Mr. Blossom, Mr. and Mrs. Monson Treadwell, Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Sherlock, Mr. and Mrs. George Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. John Radley, Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Gardiner, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Greenwood, Mr. and Mrs. Wilber D. Ellis, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Collins, Mr. and Mrs. William Ziegler, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Edward Goldschmidt, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Rice Julian, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Moss, Mrs. George Whelan, the Misses Hazel Kirke, Ireland, Langdon, and Bailin, and also Gerald Stratton, V. A. Edmunds, Richard Temlinson, Wm. William H. Hall, Adolph Vogel, and Karl Neuhoff.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mrs. Frank Spencer Witherbee announces the postponement of her dinner dance planned for Feb. 19, owing to the death of her aunt, Mrs. William Rhinelander.

Mrs. De Lancey Nicoll will give a St. Valentine's dinner dance to-night for her daughter, Miss Josephine Nicoll, at her residence, 23 East Thirty-ninth Street.

Mrs. R. A. C. Smith of 12 West Seventy-second Street will entertain this afternoon with a tea dance in the large ballroom of the Plaza for her daughter, Miss Margaret Smith.

Miss Charlotte Pell will entertain this evening at Sherry's with a dinner for her débutante niece, Miss Maud Coster.

The Tuxedo annual fancy dress ball will take place to-night at the clubhouse at Tuxedo, and many New York people are going out to spend the week-end and attend the dance.

Mrs. Philip A. S. Franklin was the hostess yesterday at a luncheon at her town house, 41 East Sixty-first Street, for Miss Gentilhon Gilfoy and her house guests. Mrs. Franklin returned to Lakewood, but will come into town on Monday.

Mrs. Charles Louis Sicard gave another in her series of dances for fifty guests last night at her residence, 329 West Seventy-seventh Street. The decorations were American Beauty roses and smilax, and a seated supper was served. Mr. and Mrs. Sicard are shortly going to Palm Beach for several weeks, and on their return will resume the dances.

Mrs. George Augustus Bicknell entertained at the Vanderbilt yesterday with a valentine bridge for ninety-four guests, followed by an auction. The table decorations were hearts and valentines, and the prizes were heart-shaped embroidered lingerie pillows.

Mrs. Finley J. Shepard gave a St. Valentine's luncheon yesterday to a few friends at her residence, 579 Fifth Avenue, followed by music.

Mrs. Joseph M. Gazzam of Philadelphia is spending February at 14 East Sixtieth Street.

Mrs. E. Francis Hyde is giving a tea dance at the Hotel Gotham on Thursday afternoon, Feb. 19.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Allan Boas arrived this week from Europe, and after a few days' stay here left for Montreal.

Mrs. von Juch Wellman will give a musicale at her home, 103 East Seventy-fifth Street, to-morrow afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Cecil Borg of 17 East Seventy-third Street will entertain at dinner on March 7.

The Yale University Dramatic Association players will give a performance this afternoon and evening at the Waldorf-Astoria. They will present three one-act plays, "Shades of the Night," "Gringoire," and "Fritzchen," the latter by Hermann Sudermann.

Mr. and Mrs. Minturn Post Collins will give a dance, the second of a series, on Tuesday, Feb. 17, at their house, 16 East Seventy-fifth Street.

Mr. and Mrs. Kingsley Ballou of Colorado Springs are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Pope, 247 Fifth Avenue.

CHARITIES.

COLD CAUSING MUCH DISTRESS AMONG THE POOR

Hundreds are appealing to us for the bare necessities of life. Some need coal, others clothing and shelter, and still others food.

Many families, threatened with dispossess, need help to prevent them from being thrown out in the cold. In hundreds of ways our Visitors and Nurses are relieving suffering.

These are not chronic paupers. Misfortune is responsible for their plight. They don't want charity, but a chance to be self-supporting again.

They Appeal through Us to You to Help Them out of Dependency.

Neglect of destitute homes leads to chronic poverty, crime or disease. These fresh burdens upon society can be avoided by timely aid.

Will you help them now when their needs are greatest?

Send gifts to Robert Shaw Minturn, Treasurer, Room 210, 105 East 22nd Street.

NEW YORK ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR,
CORNELIUS N. BLISS, President.
R. FULTON CUTTING, Chairman Executive Committee.

BERTILLON, NOTED CRIMINOLOGIST, DIES

Creator of Identification by Measurements in Use by Police of the World.

FAMOUS ANTHROPOLOGIST

Director in Paris Police Department Was Handwriting Expert in Dreyfus Trial—His Works.

PARIS, Feb. 13.—The death occurred here to-day of Alphonse Bertillon, creator of the system of criminal identification, which made his name known throughout the world. He was in his sixty-first year.

M. Bertillon was a distinguished anthoropologist and was the author of many works on ethnography, anthropometry, and criminal photography.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 14.—The London Times Paris correspondent says:

"Curiously enough, Bertillon himself was one of the few persons against whom the weapon of identification which he invented would have been of no avail. I happened to be at the Prefecture of Police when the news of his death arrived. I asked to be shown marks of his thumbs and fingers, but was told that the surface of his skin was so irregular that he never succeeded in making a good imprint."

Dr. Alphonse Bertillon, director of the Anthropometric Department of the Paris police, the creator of the system of measurement now in use by police of cities the world over, was in his sixty-first year. He was born in Paris on April 22, 1853. His father before him was a noted anthropologist, and he was reared as a boy in a home where discussions of scientific subjects were common. He himself developed an interest in anthropology very early in life, and began its study systematically in connection with his father. He studied medicine also, and was admitted to practice.

It was through his studies in medicine and anthropology that his attention was presently centred on the subject of identification by exact physical measurements, and in 1880 he announced his system of absolute identification by measurements. The idea was at first received with incredulity by the scientific world, but the young scientist persisted and finally induced the Paris police to allow him to make demonstrations.

He proved his case, and was quickly recognized as the most valuable man in the police department. He was put at the head of the Bureau of Identification by the Prefect of Police, and he maintained that position for thirty years to the time of his death. In that time he perfected his system, until it was almost universally adopted and became a terror to the criminals of the world.

For his discovery and its subsequent perfection Dr. Bertillon was made a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor. He continued his interest in anthropology and in the period between 1883 and 1900 won many authoritative works on that subject, ethnography, anthropometry, and criminal photography. He was the author also of several works on identification through handwriting and graphic work.

It was as a handwriting expert that Dr. Bertillon figured in the famous Dreyfus trial. The guilt or innocence of Capt. Dreyfus of the charge of treason hinged upon the identification of his handwriting with that of the infamous bordereau, the treasonable correspondence between the traitor in the French Army, and the German authorities to whom he promised to make his betrayal. Lieut. Col. Du Patty de Clam, in whose hands the investigation had been entrusted, thought he saw a resemblance to the handwriting of the bordereau in letters he had obtained from the young Capt. Dreyfus. He submitted samples of both to Bertillon, and so impressed the expert with his eloquent presentation of his own views, that Bertillon finally declared the writer of the bordereau and of the letters one and the same man.

Bertillon subsequently testified at the trial of Dreyfus, as one of three experts on handwriting called by the Government. Two of these declared Dreyfus the author of the bordereau; one declared he was not. Two experts called by the defense testified that Dreyfus was not the author of the treasonable document, and at that trial Dreyfus was adjudged guilty, and condemned to life imprisonment on Devil's Island, where he remained five years until his case was reversed.

Dr. Bertillon had been ill for some time, suffering from anemia, complicated with cancer in the nose. He was operated on in October last, when blood was transfused into his veins from those of his brother. At the time the operation was pronounced a success.

MISS MYRA WIREN'S PLAY.

Production for Drama Dealing with Democratic Government Origin.

The New Epoch Producing Company, Inc., will produce about March 20 a play dealing with the origin of democratic government. The play was written by Miss Myra Wiren and was first seen last year at a benefit performance for Stony Wold. The characters at that time were acted by students of the New York Evening High School for Men. Many prominent people of the city became so interested in the possibilities of the play that it was recently decided to give it a regular performance on Broadway.

It was said yesterday that the committee in charge of the production had not yet decided definitely upon the theatre, although several are being considered. The play will be given with the approval of an advisory committee composed of prominent persons.

PASSENGERS FOR EUROPE.

Transatlantic liners sailing to-day,

CAMERONIA (Glasgow)—Miss Mary Anderson and some of those booked on them are: son, G. M. Barclay, Miss Kathleen Davis, L. D. Merrick, T. H. Williams, James Milne, and Dr. Adman Stokes.

TRENT (Southampton via West Indies)—Dr. C. Anthony, Miss Jessie Barber, Mrs. R. W. Boyle, T. D. J. Farman, Mr. and Mrs. T. R. Harper, J. C. Harrington, O. M. Mears, E. F. Hayes, Alexander Patterson, and C. Reid.

PRINZESS IRENE (Genoa)—Mr. and Mrs. Francis Batcheller, Gerard Beekman, Miss Cornelia Beekman, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Handy, Miss Francica Jolliffe, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Kent, W. C. Morgan, Frank H. Page, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Russell, William Sanderson, S. P. Thomas, and Mr. and Mrs. James Wells.

MINNEAPOLIS (London)—Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Colvin, Marquise de Chamberay, S. D. Cushing, H. Dallas, Horace Fletcher, Mrs. A. C. Grant-Duff, Philitp C. Hale, Reginald Lamb, and M. T. H. Sadler.

PRASIDENT (Hamburg)—Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Barnes, Miss Gladys Bailey, Mrs. M. C. Dollmann, and Mrs. B. D. Gilbert.

Some of the passengers arriving on the Oceanic from Southampton yesterday were:

Filmer T. K. Allsop, Mr. and Mrs. Allen Atterbury, W. S. Barrett, Col. Sir Horace G. Beauchamp, Miss A. H. Carlon, G. H. Coates, Cecil Dawson, A. M. Duckett, Mr. and Mrs. Kingsbury Foster, Mrs. M. H. Larrabee, Bernard C. Pearson, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Pilgrim, Gerard Warrener, and Miss E. Wells.

MUSIC NOTES.

There will be a special holiday matinee at the Metropolitan Opera House on Monday, Feb. 23, when "La Boheme" will be sung with a cast including Geraldine Farrar and Bella Alten, and Messrs. Caruso, Gilly, Didur, Rothier, Ananian, Reschiglian, and Audisio. Mr. Polacco will conduct.

The American Guild of Organists will give the third recital in its series at the Collegiate Church of St. Nicholas, Fifth Avenue and Forty-eighth Street, Tuesday evening. Frederick Maxson of Philadelphia will play the programme, which will be devoted entirely to American composers.

The fourth musicale of the Haarlem Philharmonic Society will be held in the Astor Gallery of the Waldorf on Thursday at 11 o'clock in the morning. The soloists will be George Hamlin of the Chicago Opera Company and Adolfo Arlasi, pianist.

THE NEW YORK SYMPHONY.

Elgar's First Symphony—Carl Flesch Plays Brahms's Concerto.

The concert of the New York Symphony Orchestra in Aeolian Hall yesterday afternoon was as long as any concert ought to be, though the programme contained but two numbers, Sir Edward Elgar's first symphony and Brahms's violin concerto, played by Carl Flesch. Both are long pieces. Elgar's symphony is an exacting one, both for players and listeners. Mr. Damrosch has been its herald in the United States. He played it for the first time in this country in January, 1909, only a month later than its first performance in England. He repeated it in that season, and the next season both he and Mr. Fiedler of the Boston Symphony Orchestra performed it again.

It was well that Mr. Damrosch gave it still another repetition. It is assuredly one of the finest of recent compositions in the symphonic form, an intensely serious work, possessing some of the deeply spiritual and mystical qualities of the oratorios that first established its composer's repute. It also shares their defects. Like them, it is packed very closely with matter; the listening demands immediate and unremitting attention for an appreciation of its fine and nobly sustained ideal. The composer has made little concession, even in the "Allegro molto," which stands in the place of a scherzo, to the lighter mood, by "lascivious pleasings" of any sort. There is little of sensuous or warmly spontaneous song in the adagio. There are pages of beauty in the symphony, passages that by themselves are truly impressive. But it is, on the whole, music that is from the head rather than from a deeply flowing musical inspiration. While some of its thematic material is fruitful and beautiful, much is of itself barren and dry. Plastic though many of the themes are in the composer's hands, they seem to lack pregnancy and sharp definition, even musical beauty; and their treatment perplexes the listener by the lack of a spontaneous organic development. The impression of the first movement is chiefly a kaleidoscopic; that of a mosaic rather than of a vital and growing thing; and this is shared, perhaps to a less degree, by the other movements.

Nevertheless, the work is one that must profoundly interest the attentive listener. The composer's material is abundant, in parts at least so fine; it is treated with mastery of a sort, and is wrought into such a stately fabric that the symphony exercises an undeniable power. The orchestral treatment is masterly; no other English composer has shown such a command of the orchestra. There is a wonderful wealth of instrumental color in it, innumerable touches that only a master could have applied. There is a notable skill in the treatment of the strong theme that, employed in the first movement, returns in more or less complete disguise in various and transformations through all the movements. The same skill is shown in the use that has otherwise been made of "community of theme" between one movement and another.

The performance of this remarkable work was of unusual excellence, and denoted careful and painstaking preparation. There was masterly exposition of the thematic structure, a full realization of the wonderfully rich and varied orchestral texture of the music. The performance was, in fact, marked by brilliancy, precision, and finish, and entire appreciation of the spirit of the work; a serious and profound spirit.

Mr. Carl Flesch's performance of Brahms's violin concerto was perhaps the finest performance he has given in New York. It aroused fewer of the objections that were raised against his performance of Beethoven's concerto. There was still something of that sliding portamento, whose sentimental effect is peculiarly unfitting in this concerto. But Mr. Flesch's playing in most other respects was that of a master; vigorous, sincere, full of deep sentiment, and at times of poetical expression truly felt. There was repose, and the large sweep and true grandeur of the work were reproduced. Mr. Flesch had also the advantage of an excellent accompaniment.

CRUEL LIE, SAYS SOTHERN.

Denies Reports of Estrangement Between Julia Marlowe and Himself.

From The New York Herald.

PORTLAND, Ore., Feb. 12.—Press statements having been made that Mrs. Sothern's return to New York was caused by personal quarrel with me, Mrs. Sothern and I would be deeply grateful if The New York Herald would lend its great circulation to some denial of this falsehood. Dr. J. B. Bissell of 46 West Fifty-fifth will verify all statements concerning Mrs. Sothern's condition.

Have telegraphed the following reply to those papers involved:

"Statements concerning disagreement between Mrs. Julia Marlowe Sothern and myself contained in your publication form an especially cold-blooded and cruel lie, calculated to cause extreme pain to a woman already sadly afflicted, easily disproved by anybody who desired to ascertain the truth. My wife, myself, Dr. Thorpe of Los Angeles, Drs. Wagner and Wilson Shiels of San Francisco, who attended Mrs. Sothern at the theatre in Los Angeles; Dr. Futterer of Chicago, Dr. Bissell of New York, and three specialists whom he called to consult on my wife's illness could have and would have given information which would prove your story untrue.

"There was no immediate danger in her transfer to New York. She did not engage a special train, but went in our own private car, in which we always travel. Everybody in the theatre in Los Angeles knew of her illness and of her heroic determination to do her duty as she saw it.

"For two years she has been overworked and has preceded for my sake and in spite of the advice of physicians. Nature at length rebels, and this wicked falsehood is the reward of so much courage.

"Of minor importance, but showing the reckless mendacity of your informant is the statement concerning sums paid Mrs. Sothern or myself by Mr. Shubert, who also would readily have informed you that he pays us nothing. We are absolutely independent. Mr. Shubert books our tours. We have no guarantee, no certainty of any kind, and desire none. The whole dispatch is a tissue of falsehood.

"I make this statement concerning my affairs to relieve the anxiety of many friends of my wife and myself throughout this country. If there is any sense of justice in you, you will publish it. For my part I have a company of about sixty persons, whom I cannho lightly put out of employment when it is not necessary; also we face great financial loss, which I hope to modify, and in consideration of my obligations to the managers of theatres I continue my season alone." E. H. SOTHERN.

Mrs. Lucien H. Tyng Gives Dance.

Mrs. Lucien H. Tyng gave a dance last night at her residence, 3 East Eighty-fifth Street. Between 75 and 100 guests were invited, and nearly all were married people. The decorations were lilacs, and a seated supper was served at 12 o'clock. The guests included Mr. and Mrs. Stephen H. Tyng, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin W. Morris, Mr. and Mrs. Lyttleton Fox, Mr. and Mrs. George E. Dadmun, Mr. and Mrs. Edward B. Stowell, Dr. W. Allen Bartlett and Mrs. Bartlett, Mr. and Mrs. Seth Bliss Hunt, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Coppell, Mr. and Mrs. Victor Cumnock, Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Valentine, Mr. and Mrs. Michael Van Beuren, Mr. and Mrs. George White, Mr. and Mrs. James T. Terry, the Misses Blanche Tyng and Margaret Ferris, the Baroness Vera de Ropp, Coster Wilmerding, Malcolm Sloane, George Nichols, George T. Adee, and William A. Kissam.

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CUTLER COMEDY CLUB ACTS.

Gives 'His Excellency the Governor' at the Plaza.

"His Excellency the Governor," by Robert Marshall, was presented to an appreciative audience last night at the Plaza by the members of the Cutler Comedy Club under the direction of Prof. H. H. Ruston. The title rôle was taken by Edwin I. Tout. Capt. Tivers was played by L. Abbett Post. William Van Tuesen was the Right Hon. Henry Carlton, M. P., and John Baverstook, the private secretary, was acted by Francis William Randebrock. Mrs. Wentworth Bolingbroke was played by Oliver M. Lawson, and Spinks, her maid, taken by E. Gerry Tuttle, Jr. Alfred Van Horn, Jr., was Capt. Carew and N. S. Wyckoff Vanderhoef was the officer.

Mark C. Cadwell, Frederick W. Cassabeer, Henry Rudolph Hasse, P. Ray Lawson, Howard MacDonald, John W. Snowden, 3d, and Stannard A. Willcox were soldiers.

Andrew J. Fox, Jr., was Stella de Gex, and Harold A. La Tour, Jefferson Feigl, Warren B. Pond, George F. Morgan, Albert J. Gleason, J. Floyd Parker, and Robert W. Dowling as Major Kildare filled the other parts.

The patronesses, most of whom were in the audience, included Mrs. N. Wyckoff Vandenhoef, Mrs. William T. Washburn, Mrs. Herbert A. Sherman, Mrs. John Harson Rhoades, Mrs. Paul E. Outerbridge, Mrs. Archibald Gracie Ogden, Mrs. Phillip Sands, Mrs. Porter Clyde Shannon, and Mrs. Louis B. Rolston.

There was dancing and a supper after the performance.

MODERN MUSIC CONCERT.

Society Gives Works by American Composers—Maggie Teyte Soloist.

The Modern Music Society of New York gave its first subscription concert at Aeolian Hall last night, presenting a programme of works by American composers. The conductor was Benjamin Lambord, who had under his direction a fair-sized chorus and orchestra, with the assistance of Maggie Teyte as soloist. There was a good deal of conscientious work by a good many people, but it is to be doubted whether the achievement ranked with the intention.

In commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the death of Stephen C. Foster, the concert closed with his "Massa's in the Cold, Cold Ground," "Old Black Joe," and "Old Folks at Home," sung by the chorus, and "Come Where My Love Lies Dreaming," sung by Miss Teyte.

The other numbers of the programme comprised the "Legend" from the Indian suite of Edward MacDowell; from "The Song of Songs," for mixed chorus, soprano solo and orchestra, by Blair Fairchild; verses from "Omar," by Benjamin Lambord; songs with orchestral accompaniment by Arthur Lamboni and Benjamin Lambord; "Humoresque on Negro Themes" by Henry F. Gilbert, and "Nuns of the Perpetual Adoration" by Edward Burlingame Hill, and "Fan" by David Stanley Smith, both for women's voices and orchestra. Several of these compositions had their first hearing.

MRS. WM. RHINELANDER DIES

A Founder of Colonial Dames of New York and Long Prominent in Society.

Mrs. Matilda Oakley Rhinelander, a descendant of one of New York's old families and widow of William Rhinelander, whose ancestors settled in this country at New Rochelle in 1686, died yesterday morning after a brief illness at her home, 18 West Forty-eighth Street. She had been prominent in society for many years.

Mrs. Rhinelander was the daughter of the famous jurist, Thomas Jackson Oakley, and a granddaughter of Henry Cruger, who was born in New York in 1739. Mr. Cruger went to England where in 1781 he became Mayor of Bristol. He was a Member of Parliament from that district in 1774 and 1784, having as his colleague Edmund Burke. He returned to New York in 1790, and became a State Senator in 1792. The Crugers lived at the lower end of Manhattan for many years. Mr. Oakley, Mrs. Rhinelander's father, was Chief Justice of the Superior Court of New York from 1850 to 1858, a member of Congress from 1813 to 1815 and from 1827 to 1829, and Attorney General of the State in 1819. He was also requested to be a candidate for the Presidency of the United States, but declined. He was a grandson of John Cruger, who was Mayor of New York from 1739 to 1844.

Mrs. Rhinelander, as a young girl, lived in Gramercy Park, and was a great favorite in the social life of the day. She was closely associated then in the work of Calvary Church. At the time of her death and for many years previous to it she was a member of St. Bartholomew's Church. She was married in 1853 to William Rhinelander in 1853. They had three sons, William C. Rhinelander, Thomas Jackson Oakley Rhinelander, who married Edith Cruger Sands, daughter of Charles Edwin and Letitia I. Sands, and Philip Rhinelander, who married Adelaide Kip, daughter of Isaac Leonard and Cornelia Brady Kip.

The Colonial Dames of the State of New York of which Mrs. Rhinelander was one of the founders gave out a statement yesterday through their President, Katherine M. Beekman. It read in part: "Mrs. Rhinelander's life conserved the best traditions of the past and gave an example of dignity, sincerity, and loyalty to principle which will be a lasting heritage to her fellow-workers in this society."

The marriage of Matilda Cruger Oakley to William Rhinelander marked the union of two of New York's most famous families. Philip Jacob Rhinelander, who was born near the town of Oberwesel-on-the-Rhine, was the first of the Huguenot family who sought refuge in America from the persecutions caused by the revocation of the edict of Nantes. He arrived in New York in 1686, and settled in New Rochelle. His son, William Rhinelander, was born in 1718, and purchased and long lived in a house in Spruce Street, now the oldest Rhinelander property in New York. William Christopher Rhinelander, a son of William Rhinelander, was born in 1790. He lived at 14 North Washington Square. It was his son, William Rhinelander, born in September, 1825, to whom Mrs. Rhinelander was married. He died Jan. 7, 1906, leaving a large fortune, consisting mostly of real estate which had been accumulated by the family for generations.

Edwin R. Holden.

Edwin R. Holden, former coal sales agent and Vice President of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, died yesterday at his home, 13 East Seventy-ninth Street, of pneumonia. He was born in 1835, and entered the service of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, then the Syracuse & Binghamton Road, as Superintendent and sales agent, in 1861. Mr. Holden was the first person to ship anthracite coal by water into the Western part of the country. He retired as Vice President of the railroad in 1899. He was a member of the Union League Club, Metropolitan Museum of Art, and until recently, the Metropolitan Club. He is survived by a son, George A. Holden, a broker, and a daughter, Mrs. Charles H. Babcock.

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¶ The works of Bergson and Capus, de l'Academie Francaise—also books concerning them—in the French Department of the SCRIBNER BOOKSTORE, Fifth Ave. at 48th Street.

JAMES J. SLEVIN DEAD.

Ex-Register and Old Member of Tammany Hall Succumbs at 79.

James J. Slevin, an old-time member of Tammany Hall, who held a prominent place in the councils of the organization during the days of Richard Croker and John Kelly, died of heart disease on Thursday afternoon at his home, 211 West 102d Street. He was suddenly stricken while talking to his wife and died before a physician could be summoned.

Mr. Slevin was at one time leader of the Third Assembly District. He was a close friend of the late John Fox and was greatly affected by his death. Mr. Slevin was 79 years old. In 1876 he was elected to the Assembly, but resigned a few months later to become a member of the Board of Aldermen. In 1880 he was elected Alderman at large, a position now designated as President of the Board of Aldermen. In 1883 he became Register of New York County, and when his term expired he retired from politics and took charge of the undertaking business which had been run for many years by his father, Daniel Slevin.

When he was leader of the Third, Mr. Slevin was known for his generosity to the poor among his constituents. Even after he left politics he gave liberally to aid the poor, and many of his followers who passed away and whose families were destitute were buried at his expense.

Mr. Slevin continued to take an interest in Tammany Hall after his retirement. He said only a few days ago that he had keenly felt the letter in which Richard Croker attacked the leadership of Charles F. Murphy.

MRS. ZOE ANDERSON NORRIS

Novelist and Editor of East Side Magazine Dies Suddenly.

Mrs. Zoe Anderson Norris, editor and publisher of The East Side Magazine, died last night in the People's Hospital in Lower Second Avenue. She was 45 years old and lived at 338 East Fifteenth Street.

Mrs. Norris was well known in Bohemian circles and was the promoter of an organization known as the "Ragged Edge Klub," composed of writers of radical tendencies and their sympathizers, who met monthly at downtown restaurants.

She was a native of Harrodsburg, Ky., where her parents were Henry T. and Henrietta Ducker Anderson. A daughter, Mrs. Fletcher Cheis, survives her.

Mrs. Norris was stricken with her fatal illness following a dinner of her "Klub" Thursday evening and was taken to the People's Hospital. Prior to her publication of The East Side Magazine she was a newspaper writer. She also wrote several novels, one of which was called "The Way of the Wind." It had a wide circulation in the Central West.

John Cameron Gray Dead at 84.

John Cameron Gray, Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue for the Second District, with offices in the Custom House, died yesterday at his home, 140 West Ninety-sixth Street. He was born eighty-four years ago of Scotch parentage at Thompsonville, Conn., and was educated there. He later removed to New York and entered the railroad business, acting as station agent in various cities. From 1876 to 1882 he was the County Clerk of Tioga County. Mr. Gray was a lifelong friend of the late Senator Thomas C. Platt, to whom he was related by marriage. In 1801, during the administration of President Harrison, Mr. Gray was appointed to the position of Deputy Collector under Collector Kerwin.

Gen. Clay's Former Child Bride Dies.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Feb. 13.—Mrs. Dora Brock Clay Hunt, who gained national notoriety fifteen years ago when she married Gen. Cassius Marcellus Clay, at that time in his 90th year, died at her home near here to-day. At the time of her wedding to Gen. Clay, Mrs. Hunt was 16 years old, and Gen. Clay, who was at one time Minister to Russia, mounted a cannon and barricaded his home in Madison County, in order to prevent any

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Such bids must be presented to this Company at its office in the City of Los Angeles, California, on or before the twenty-eighth day of February, 1914, at 12 o'clock, noon, and should be endorsed "Bids for Surrender of Pacific Electric Railway Company's Refunding Mortgage Fifty Year Gold Bonds."
PACIFIC ELECTRIC RAILWAY COMPANY
By PAUL SHOUP, President.
Los Angeles, Cal., February 1, 1914.

VIRGINIA SOAPSTONE COMPANY.
The undersigned, as Trustee under the Four Per Cent. First Lien Mortgage of Virginia Soapstone Company, dated May 1st, 1907, hereby gives notice that the Virginia Soapstone Company proposes to purchase $75,000 face value of bonds issued under such mortgage at a price not exceeding par and accrued interest, and in respect thereof the undersigned, as Trustee, will receive sealed proposals for the sale of such bonds at its office, No. 880 Fifth Av., New York City, up to the close of business February 28, 1914. Each such proposal shall be for the sale of such bonds with current and all undue coupons, and those offered at the lowest price will be accepted up to said amount.
Dated New York, January 31, 1914.
ASTOR TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Again Show Gains, Steel Leading the Advance—Southern Pacific Underwriting.

Price movements on the Stock Exchange again showed some irregularity yesterday but the market as a whole took its lead from United States Steel which was noteworthily strong. Its advance of a full point served in itself to emphasize in the minds of traders the generally favorable character of the news which has come from the steel trade since the beginning of the year, and there was a disposition to look upon this as a fair barometer of the movement which is to be expected in other lines of trade. From another point of view, however, the fact that the transactions in United States Steel represented practically a quarter of the entire trading suggested that a good deal of the day's business represented trading operations which are more likely than is general public buying to concentrate themselves upon one or two issues. Thanks to the strength in Steel and several other leading manufacturing stocks the industrial group showed a fairly large net gain for the day which, with a lesser advance in the railroad list, brought about a net advance for the market as a whole.

Prices here had the benefit of a fair amount of buying from abroad where money ease, a further recovery in Consols and Rentes, and very satisfactory returns from the French and English banks on Thursday stimulated buying on the bourses. The weekly statement of the Bank of France has shown the results of the gold movement from New York whence Paris since the beginning of this year has gained a total of $10,000,000, including the shipment now in transit. One of the interesting things about this gold export movement is that it has been carried on in the face of a considerable decline in sterling exchange rates the course of which would be suggesting gold imports rather than gold exports were there any need here of adding to our bank reserves. How little need there is of that is shown by the low rates prevailing in the money market and by the fact that the movement of cash between New York and the interior is still in favor of this city. The market still has the use of part of the money which the Government put out in special deposits last Fall, but further repayments to the Treasury have recently been made, the latest Treasury statement at hand showing a reduction of about $2,000,000 in the Government deposits compared with the close of last week. There has now been a total reduction of about $22,000,000 in these deposits since they reached their maximum in November. The special deposits put out last Fall amounted all told to $34,000,000.

The fact that the applications for participation in the Southern Pacific underwriting covered the issue several times over was indicative of the conditions still prevailing in the money and bond markets. A further reflection of these same conditions was found in the ease with which one or two note issues about to mature have been provided for by temporary bank loans intended to place the borrowers in need of funds with which to pay off their notes pending the completion of permanent financing plans which are awaiting the approval of State commissions or the completion of other necessary preliminaries.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ren'l
On call	2	1¾	1¾	1¾
A year ago	4½	4	4	4
Since Jan. 1	10	1½	..	..
Same period, 1913	5	2¼	..	..

	60 days.	4 mos.	6 mos.
On time	2½@3	3@3¾	3¼@3½
Commercial paper (prime bills)	....	3½@3¾	3¾@4

	Exchanges.	Balances.
Clearings	$407,621,881	$19,066,487
Sub-Treas. credit balance	....	253,745
Banks lose this week	$3,254,000.	

Rates Abroad.

	Discount.	Money.	Check on London.
Berlin	2¾	3½	20 m 44 pf
Paris	3	3½	25 f 18c
London	1 13-16	@1⅞	@1

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
The range for demand sterling was:

	High	Low	Last
Yesterday	$4.8545	$4.8535	$4.8540
A year ago	4.8735	4.8725	4.8725
Since Jan. 1	4.8695	4.8535	.....
Same period 1913	4.8780	4.8570	.....

Foreign exchange closing rates were:

	Demand.	Cable.
London	$4.8540	$4.8555
Paris	5.18⅞	5.18⅞—1-16
Berlin	95—1-32	95 1-16—1-32
Switzerland	5.18¾	5.18¾—1-16
Holland	40.25	40.27
Belgium	5.21¼+1-64	5.20⅝—3-64

Bankers' Time Bills.

	60 days.	90 days.
London	$4.83⅛	$4.83
Paris	5.21¼—1-16	5.22½—1-16
Berlin	94½	94¼

Commercial Time Bills.

	60 days.	90 days.
London	$4.83¼	$4.82½
Paris	5.21⅞	5.23⅛
Berlin	94⅜—1-32	94⅛
Amsterdam	39.95	39.80

Domestic Rates.
Rates on New York were:

	Prem.		Prem.
Chicago	10c	San Francisco	40c
St. Louis	10c	Montreal	46⅞c
Boston	Par	St. Paul	15c

BAR SILVER QUOTATIONS.
London, 26½d per ounce, unchanged; New York, 57⅞c, unchanged.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha Con	.01	Julia	.02
Andes	.02	Kentucky Con	.03
Belcher	.35	Mexican	1.12½
Best & Belcher	.05	Occidental Con	.70
Caledonia	1.25	Ophir	.47
Challenge Con	.07	Overman	.25
Chollar	.01	Potosi	.01
Confidence	.30	Savage	.08
Con. Cal. & Va.	.23	Seg. Belcher	.07
Con. Imperial	.02	Sierra Nevada	.07
Crown Point	.04	Union Con	.11
Gould & Curry	.02	Utah Con	.04
Hale & Norcross	.06	Yellow Jacket	.35

TONOPAH.

Belmont	1.75	Comb. Fract	.11
Jim Butler	1.00	D'field Daisy	.04
McNamara	.10	D'field Bl. B	.03
Midway	.40	Florence	.57
Mispah Exten.	.02	G'field Con. M	1.55
Montana	1.10	G'field Mer.	.12
North Star	.41	Jumbo Exten	.27
Rescue Eula	.17	Lone Star	.02
Tonopah Exten.	1.70	Silver Pick	.08
Tonopah Merger	.63	Vernal	.05
West End	1.40	Nevada Hills	.43
		Round Mountain	.46

GOLDFIELD.

Atlanta	.18	Manhattan Con	.03
Booth	.04	Man. Big Four	.15
C. O. D.	.04		

COLORADO.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot	6	6½	Jackpot	..	5½
Elkton	50½	51½	McKinney	57¾	60
El Paso	190	250	Old Gold	1	2½
Findlay	..	2½	Portland	110¾	115
Gold Dol	5	6	Vindicator	83½	85
Isabella	9	10	R. B. H	2½	3¼

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
4½s, March, 1963	106	106⅛	103⅝	106
4½s, May, 1957	105⅞	106⅛	105¾	106⅛
4½s, Nov., 1957	105⅞	106⅛	105¾	106⅛
4½s, May, 1917	101¼	102	101¼	101½
4½s, Nov., 1917	101¼	102	101¼	102
4½s, March, 1930-60	100⅛	101¼	100⅛	101¼
4½s, March, 1962	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
4½s, Sept., 1960	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
4s, May, 1959	97¼	97½	97¼	97½
4s, Nov., 1958	103½	104½	105¾	97½
4s, May, 1957	97¼	97½	97¼	97½
4s, Nov., 1956	96¼	97	96¼	97
4s, Nov., 1955	96¼	96¾	96¼	97
4s, Nov., 1954	96¼	96¾	96¼	96¾
4½s, 1957	99¼	99½	99¼	99½
3½s, Nov., 1954-55	86	86½	85¾	86¼
3½s, May, 1954	86	86½	85¾	86¼
3½s, 1960-1954	85¾	86¼	85¾	86¼

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Pulling for the Pennsylvania.

There are nearly 100,000 stockholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and a great many thousand bondholders. The combined influence of any movement in which they might all be enlisted, were such a union possible, should be a potent force in whatever line directed. With a view to getting the security holders awake to the needs of the railways for higher rates the Pennsylvania Railroad Stock and Bondholders' Protective Association of Brooklyn and New York held a meeting last night to stir up interest in the pending rate application. The Chamber of Commerce recently declined to initiate a movement for the formation of a huge protective union for security holders the country over, but the number of offers to aid such a movement received by its sponsor showed that stockholders are taking a great deal of interest in the Government's attitude toward business. The local association asserts that for every dollar of added revenue earned by the Pennsylvania last year it was put to an additional expense of $1.65 by reason of the Commission's activities.

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Small Brokerage Profits.

There is probably no business in which a man can make money more rapidly or more essily than in executing orders for stocks when there is a big market. A clever broker in a million-share market can make an enormous profit on commissions, and work slightly more than five hours a day to do it. The broker knows that he must average up many dull days with one active day very frequently, and averaging pulls down his income. One of the most active men on the floor, who is envied by many of his fellows, "did" 900 shares yesterday, with a gross profit of $18 on an investment of $90,000.

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Westinghouse Taken In.

Activity in the shares of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, which has never been pronounced, has gradually increased in recent months to such a point that the Stock Exchange has directed that beginning with contracts due on Feb. 16, all transactions be cleared by the Clearing House. Issues in which there is very little trading are not put on the daily sheet.

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A Different View.

There has been so much publicity about the sentiment in favor of a freight rate increase, and so little about the opposition, that many people have become convinced that the 5 per cent. increase asked for is already as good as an established fact. It is true that a great many shippers and commercial organizations not only are not opposed to the pending application, but are openly favoring it in the belief that with the railroads on surer ground all classes of business will be helped. On the other hand, there are many shippers who are not taking a personal interest in the hearings because they rely on the commission to look after the consumers' side. A prominent railroad man who returned from Washington yesterday said that from his conversation with a number of Administration officials he had become convinced that the commission will not authorize a horizontal increase in rates, but will probably make specific exceptions and allowances.

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A Modest Plan for the Erie.

It was reported yesterday that in place of creating a new blanket refunding mortgage of $500,000,000, as originally proposed, bankers for the Erie Railroad are now favorably inclined toward a mortgage for only $300,000,000. As the company has outstanding more than $230,000,000 of funded obligations, a refunding mortgage of this size would leave less than $70,000,000 of bonds to be issued for improvements and betterments for a long period to come. In the light of the $600,000,000 mortgage executed by the Great Northern and the $1,000,000,000 one proposed for the Pennsylvania, an Erie mortgage for $300,000,000 would not create a sensation. The Erie has an issue of $12,500,000 of 6 per cent. collateral notes to provide for in the early part of April, and it had been hoped that the new financing plan might be carried through in time to make an initial issue of the new bonds to take up the notes. If the time is too short it is considered likely that the road will extend its notes for another year.

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New National Banks.

A bulletin of the Treasury Department says that since the approval of the Federal reserve act 100 requests have been received from State or private banks for blank applications, either for conversion to the national system or for the purpose of organization of national banks to succeed such banks. Fifty requests also have been received from individuals who are not connected with State or private banks but who desire to organize national banks. During January ten banks with a total capital of $725,000 were authorized to begin business, and the aggregate of national banks in existence at the close of the month was 7,501, with authorized capital of $1,069,684,675 and bond-secured circulation of $736,194,235.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Name.	Rate.	Maturity.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Amal. Copper	6	Mar.15,'15	100½	100¾	4.50
Am. Locomo.	5	July, 1915	99¾	100¼	4.60
Austrian Gov.	4½	July'14-15	99½	100¼	4.35
B. & Ohio	5	July, 1914	100¼	100⅜	2.75
Boston & Me.	6	June 2,'14	..	96	18.00
Brklyn. R. T.	5	July, 1918	99¾	100⅛	5.10
Can. Pacific	6	Mar. 2,'24	103½	103⅝	5.50
Chat. R. & L.	5	June, 1915	96	98¾	7.00
Ches. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1914	100	100¼	3.70
Chi. & W. I.	5	Sept. 1915	99½	99¾	5.00
Chi. El. Rys.	5	July, 1914	97	98¼	10.60
Con. Gas. Co.	6	Feb.25,'14	100	100¼	2.75
Con. P., Minn.	6	May, 1917	95	97	7.00
Erie R. R.	6	Apr. 8,'14	100¼	100½	3.00
Erie R. R.	5	Oct. 1914	100¼	100⅝	4.00
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1915	99¼	100	5.00
Fed. Sugar	5	Nov. 1,'14	99¼	99⅝	5.80
Gen. Elec.	..	April6,'14	3.75%	2.00%	..
Gen. Motors	6	Oct., 1915	100¼	100⅝	5.65
Gen. Rubber	4½	July, 1915	98⅝	99¼	5.15
Hock. Valley	5	Nov., 1914	100¼	100⅞	3.85
Ill. Central	4½	July, 1914	100¼	100⅜	3.20
Int. & Gt. N.	5	Aug., 1914	99⅞	100	11.00
Int. Harvest.	5	Feb.15,'15	100⅜	100⅝	4.57
Lack. Steel	5	Mar.,1915	97¾	98¼	6.40
L. S. & M. S.	4½	Mar.15,'14	100	100¼	2.00
Mich. Cent.	4½	Mar., 1914	100	100¼	1.75
Minn. St. P.	6	Feb., 1916	97½	98	5.00
Mo., K. & T.	5	May, 1915	98½	99	5.90
Mo. Pacific	5	June, 1914	95¾	96¼	14.65
M. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1915	99¾	100¼	5.80
N.Y.C. & H.R.	4½	Mar., 1914	100	100¼	2.75
N.Y.C. & H.R.	5	Apr. 21,'14	100¼	100⅜	2.75
N.Y.C. & H.R.	5	Sep. 15,'14	100¼	100⅜	3.60
N.Y.C. & H.R.	5	Nov. 5, '14	100¼	100⅜	3.70
N.Y.C. & H.R.	4½	May, 1915	100¼	100⅜	4.30
N.Y., N.H. & H.	6	May 16,'14	100¼	100⅜	3.80
Nor. Pacific	6	July 9, '14	100¼	101⅛	3.20
Pac. G. & E.	6	June25,'14	100¼	100¾	4.80
Seaboard A.L.	5	Mar. 1916	99¾	100¼	4.90
So. Pacific	..	June15, '14	100¼	100⅜	2.35
Southern Ry.	5	Feb., 1916	99¾	100¼	4.90
Sulz. & Sons.	6	June, 1916	99¼	100¼	5.95
State of Tenn.	5	July, 1914	100¼	100¾	3.70
U.S.S.R. & M.	5	Aug., 1914	99¾	100¼	4.45
Union Typer.	6	Jan. 15,'16	97¾	98½	5.80
United Fruit	6	May, 1917	101¾	102¾	5.25
Utah Co.	6	Apr., 1917	99½	100¾	5.85
West. E. & M.	6	Aug., 1915	101¾	101¾	4.85
Western Md.	5	July, 1915	99¾	99¾	6.35
Wests. Pow.	6	July, 1915	97	98¼	7.00

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

B. & O. eq. tr.	4½	Apr., 1914-23	4.45%	4.35%	
C. & N.W. eq. tr.	4½	July,1914-23	4.40%	4.20%	
Erie eq tr.	5	July 1914-23	4.85%	4.70%	
H. Val. eq. tr.	5	Aug. 1914-23	4.80%	4.60%	
Ill. C. eq. tr.	4½	Aug., 1914-23	4.45%	4.25%	
I. & G.N. eq. tr.	5	Aug. 1914-23	5.75%	5.25%	
N.Y.C. & H. eq. tr.	4½	Jan. 1915-23	4.60%	4.55%	
Penn. eq. tr.	4½	Apr., 1914-23	4.35%	4.20%	
R. & L. eq. tr.	5	Feb.15,'14-23	4.80%	4.70%	
R. & L. eq. tr.	5	Feb.15,'14-23	4.80%	4.80%	

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Sharp Advances in a Number of the Oil Stocks the Market Feature.

Sharp advances occured in a number of the oil stocks in the outside security market yesterday. The chief net gains were 19 in Prairie Oil & Gas, 17 in South Penn. Oil, 16 in Standard Oil of California, 12 in Standard Oil of Ohio, 11½ in Standard Oil of New York, 11 in Atlantic Refining, and 10 in Standard Oil of Indiana. Southern Pipe Line lost 11 points. Southern Pacific convertible 5s were active.

Transactions reported were:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
200	Brit.-A. Tob.	24¼	24⅜	24¼	24⅜
20	Kelly Sp. T.	50	50	50	50
300	Manhat. Tr.	1 1-16	1 1-16	1 1-16	1 1-16
200	Marconi, Am.	5¼	5⅜	5¼	5⅜
215	P. S. & R.	2½	2½	2½	2½
2,500	Riker-Heg.	8⅜	8⅜	8	8
400	Savoy Oil.	12¾	12⅞	12¾	12⅞
100	Tob. Prod. pf.	85⅜	85⅜	85⅞	85⅜
500	‡Un. Cig. St. Co. of Am.	92½	92½	92¼	92¼

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

1,500	A. O., new.	..	17½	17	17⅜
55	Atlantic Ref.	..	708	695	706
5	Borne-Scrym.	..	308	308	308
70	Buckeye P. L.	..	170	168	169
10	Eureka P. L.	..	308	308	308
60	Galena-S. Oil.	..	188	186	187
30	Indiana P. L.	..	132	130	132
125	National Tr.	..	43½	42½	43
5	New York Tr.	..	310	310	310
40	Northern P. L.	..	120	116	118
80	Ohio Oil	..	160	159	160
130	Pierce Oil.	..	98	97	98
125	P. Oil & Gas.	..	520	498	514
35	Solar Ref.	..	360	340	355
115	South. P. Oil.	..	332	315	332
45	Southern P. L.	..	244	238	240
250	St. Oil, Cal.	..	325	310	322
100	S. O., C. r'ts.	..	21¾	21½	21¾
90	St. O., Ind.	..	518	508	515
175	S. O. K., new.	..	270	262	268
120	St. O., N. J.	..	418	412	415
250	St. O., N. Y.	..	196	188	195½
65	St. O., Ohio.	..	420	410	420
150	Union T. L.	..	102	99	101
160	Vacuum Oil	..	218	208	218
20	Wash. Oil	..	61	61	61

RAILROADS.

10,000	So. Pac. rts.	11-16	¾	1⅞	¾
200	U. P. rts., ex $3 cash div.		28½	28½	28½

MINING STOCKS.

5,500	*Beaver Con.	29	30	29	30
800	*Big Four	15	16	15	16
100	Boston Mon.	6½	6½	6½	6½
300	Braden Cop.	7½	7½	7⅜	7⅜
1,700	Brit. Col. C.	2½	2⅝	2½	2⅝
1,000	*Can. Gold S.	6	6	6	6
125	*Cari. Cobalt	71	71	71	71
1,000	Crown Res.	1⅞	1⅞	1¾	1¾
500	Con. Cop. M.	2⅜	2 13-16	2⅜	2⅝
50	Davis-D. Cop.	2⅜	2½	2⅜	2⅜
200	Dome M., Ltd.	17¼	17¾	17⅜	17⅜
300	*Florence	58	58	58	58
3,000	*Gold Hill	30	31	30	30½
1,300	Gold. Merger	13	13	13	13
200	‡Greene - Ca., new	41	41	40	40
20,000	*Greenwater	6½	7½	6½	7
300	Kerr Lake	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
200	La Rose Consol't'd.	1 11-16	1 11-16	1 11-16	1 11-16
800	*Man. Big F.	15	16	15	16
100	Mason Valley	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
285	McK.-Dar.	1 3-16	1¼	1 3-16	1 3-16
1,000	Mines of A.	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
6,000	*Nevada Hills	41	51	41	45
200	*New Utah B.	50	50	45	48
25	New Baltic C.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
2,500	Nip. Mines Co.	6⅜	6½	6¼	6⅜
4,000	North Star	43	43	42½	42⅝
2,000	*Oro	12	12	11½	12
4,100	*Peters. Lake	50	52	42	48
400	*Silver Pick.	9	9	9	9
500	S. U. M. & S.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
2,200	S. Silver-L.	1 11-16	1¾	1 11-16	1¾
400	Stewart	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
200	Tonopah Ex.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1,200	Tono. J. But.	1.06	1.06	1.03	1.03
1,000	*Tono. Merg.	64	64	63	63
4,000	*Ton. Midway	42	42	40	40
500	Tono. Mispath	48	48	48	48
9,000	*T. Rescue E.	19½	19½	18	18
200	Tri-Bullion	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
1,500	W. End Con.	1 7-16	1½	1¾	1 7-16
1,000	*W. End Ext.	3	4	3	4
100	White Knob Copper pf.	5-16	5-16	5-16	5-16

BONDS.

$100,000	Can. Pacific 6% notes	..	103½	103¾	103¾
65,000	Cuban 5s, new	..	98⅞	98⅞	98¾
5,000	Kelly S'field Tire 4s	..	69½	69½	69½
350,000	So. Pacific Con. 5s	..	103⅛	103⅝	103⅝

*Sell cents per share. †Odd lots. ‡Ex dividend.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Friday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-Am. Oil	17¼	17½	16½	17
Atlantic Refining	700	710	690	705
Borne-Scrymser	305	315	305	315
Buckeye Pipe Line	168	170	168	170
Chesebrough Mfg.	675	685	675	685
Colonial Oil	110	120	110	120
Continental Oil	210	220	210	220
Crescent Pipe Line	58	61	57	60
Cumberland Pipe L.	62	67	60	65
Eureka Pipe Line	295	305	295	305
Galena-Signal Oil	186	189	184	189
Galena-Signal Oil pf.	135	140	135	140
Indiana Pipe Lines	130	133	130	133
National Transit	43	45	41	43
New York Transit	300	310	300	310
Northern Pipe Line	117	120	117	120
Ohio Oil	159	161	158	160
Prairie Oil & Gas	510	515	495	500
Solar Refining	345	355	340	350
Southern Pipe Line	244	248	232	240
South Penn. Oil	330	335	315	320
S. W. Penn. P. L.	150	155	148	153
Standard Oil (Cal.)	322	324	309	312
S. O. (Cal.) rights	21	22	20	22
Standard Oil (Ind.)	515	520	505	510
Standard Oil (Kan.)	470	480	465	475
Standard Oil (Ky.)	265	275	260	267
Standard Oil (Neb.)	445	455	443	455
Standard Oil (N. J.)	414	416	413	416
Standard Oil (N. Y.)	194	196	184	186
Standard Oil (Ohio)	415	425	405	415
Swan & Finch	280	290	280	290
Union Tank Line	100	102	98	100
Vacuum Oil	217	220	208	213
Washington Oil	60	65	60	65
Waters-Pierce Oil	3200	..	3200	..

TOBACCO STOCKS.

	Feb. 13. Bid.	Asked.	Feb. 11. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	143	148	143	148
American Cigar pf.	94	96	94	96
Am. Machine & Fdy.	80	85	75	85
British-Am. new	24	24⅜	24¼	24⅜
Conley Foil	270	290	270	290
Johnson Tin & M.	175	190	175	190
J. S. Young	140	150	140	150
MacA. & Forbes	190	195	180	190
MacA. & Forbes pf.	92	102	92	102
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	215	225	215	225
P. R.-Am. 6% scrip	122	132	122	132
R. J. Reynolds	252	262	255	265
R. J. Reynolds 6% scr.	101	103	101	103
Tobacco Products pf.	85	86	85	86
United Cigar Stores	92	92¾	92	92½
Unit. Cigar Stores pf.	112	115	112	115

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the first week of February show these aggregate changes in gross earnings, those reporting gains and those reporting losses being stated separately:

Eight roads	$3,966,889—161,997
Seven roads	4,783,009—823,309
Fifteen roads	8,749,898—661,312

Miscellaneous Earnings.

CHICAGO TELEPHONE CO. for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1913.	1912.	1911.
Gross	16,274,602	14,538,899	12,678,391
Exp., maint'ce. & depr.	13,638,048	12,003,986	10,415,850
Net revenue	2,636,554	2,534,413	2,262,540
Dividends	2,161,000	2,160,000	2,160,000
Surplus	475,554	374,413	102,540

CREX CARPET CO. for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1913.	1912.	1911.
Gross earnings	562,092	575,744	534,513
Ex. int. & def.	*260,881	221,663	225,741
Net	101,714	354,081	308,772
Dividends	180,000	180,000	180,000
Surplus	121,711	179,981	128,772
Prev. surp.	†779,545	667,231	558,898
Total surp.	901,256	841,312	687,638

*Includes $75,695 depreciation charges. †Less adjustment.

DULUTH SUPERIOR TRACTION CO. for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1913.	1912.	1911.
Gross	1,283,914	1,083,259	1,135,299
Expenses	748,164	680,187	606,135
Net earnings	535,750	453,972	527,165
Int. & tax	246,082	219,266	208,161
Surplus	289,668	233,776	319,003
Pref. div.	60,000	60,000	60,000
Com. div.	175,000	175,000	175,000
Depreciation	74,101	70,114	58,288
Surplus	6,886	71,388	25,715

MOUNTAIN STATES TEL

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, FEB. 13, 1914.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales Feb. 13, 1914	237,736
Same day last year	310,635
Total year to date	13,294,619
Same period last year	11,447,379
Average closing price 50 stocks, with day's net change	71.69 +.22
Same day last year	74.90 +.15

	High.		Low.	
This year's range to date	73.30	Jan. 31	67.50	Jan. 3
Same period last year	79.10	Jan. 9	74.41	Feb. 13
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
13	13½	700	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	12¾	13	12¾	13	+ ⅛
48	48½	300	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf.	47½	48	47½	48	+1
76¾	76⅞	13,350	Amalgamated Cop.	76⅜	77⅛	76⅜	76⅞	+ ⅝
54	55	200	Am. Agricul. Chem.	55	55	55	55	+2
24¼	25¾	100	Am. Beet Sugar	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼	...
143½	145	100	Am. B. S. & F. pf.	143½	143½	143½	143½	+ ½
31	31¼	3,000	Am. Can	31⅛	31⅜	31	31⅛	+ ⅛
92⅜	93¼	100	Am. Can pf.	93¼	93⅞	93¼	93⅞	+ ⅝
52¼	52½	800	Am. Car & Fdry.	52¼	52⅝	52¼	52¼	+ ⅛
63	65	100	Am. Cities pf.	63⅝	63⅝	63⅝	63⅝	− ⅞
83	84½		Am. Coal Products	84½	84½	84½	84½	...
46	46¼	100	Am. Cotton Oil	46	46	46	46	...
4⅞	5	100	Am. H. & Leather	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	...
28¼	28⅝	5,430	Am. Ice Securities	27½	28½	27½	28⅜	+ ¼
35½	35½	500	Am. Locomotive	35¼	35½	35¼	35½	+ ½
50½	51	100	Am. Malt pf	50	50	50	50	...
68⅜	68⅞	2,000	Am. Smelt. & Ref	68⅜	69¼	68⅜	68⅞	− ¼
101¼	102½	100	Am. S. & R. pf. x d.	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	− ⅝
83	85	100	Am. Smelt. S. pf. B.	85	85	85	85	+1
36¼	37	900	Am. Steel F'dries	36	36¾	36	36½	...
106½	107½	100	Am. Sugar Refin.	107	107	107	107	+ ½
55	60	70	Am. Tel. & Cable	59	59	59	59	...
120¼	120⅜	2,100	Am. Teleph. & Tel.	121¼	121½	120⅜	120⅜	...
104	105	700	Am. Tob. pf. new x d.	103⅝	104	103⅝	104	+ ⅜
15	17	100	Am. Woolen	17	17	17	17	− ½
76½	77¼	500	Am. Woolen pf.	78	78	76½	76½	−1⅝
14	15	200	Am. Writing P. pf.	14	14	14	14	...
37⅛	37¼	1,700	Anaconda Cop. Co.	37	37⅜	37	37⅛	...
25	26	100	Assets Realization	25	25	25	25	−1
98¾	98⅞	630	Atch., Top. & S. F.	98⅝	98¾	98⅝	98¼	+ ⅜
101½	101⅝	300	Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	101	101½	101	101½	+ ⅜
124½	125½	160	Atlantic Coast Line.	124¾	124¾	124¾	124¾	− ¼
45	45⅛	300	Baldwin Loco.	44½	45	44½	45	...
92⅜	93	700	Baltimore & Ohio	92⅜	93	92¾	92⅞	+ ⅝
		81	Bank of Commerce	180	182	180	182	...
1	1⅛	400	Batopilas Mining	1⅛	1¼	1⅛	1¼	...
36¼	36½	200	Bethlehem Steel	36¼	36¾	36¼	36⅜	+ ⅛
92½	92⅝	5,100	Bklyn Rapid Tran.	92	92¾	91⅞	92⅜	+ ¼
28½	28⅞	300	California Petrol'm.	29	29	28⅜	28⅞	+ ⅛
216½	217	2,100	Canadian Pacific	216¼	217¼	216⅞	216⅞	+ ⅝
93	95	100	Case (J. I.) Co. pf.	93½	93½	93½	93½	+1½
32¼	32½	8,675	Central Leather Co.	31⅝	32⅞	31⅝	32⅜	+1
90	101	100	Cent. Leather Co. pf.	100½	100½	100½	100½	+ ½
109	109½	23	Cent. & So. Am. Tel.	108	109	108	109	...
63	63½	1,000	Chesapeake & Ohio.	65¼	65½	65¼	65½	+ ¼
13¼	13½	100	Chicago Gt. West'n.	13½	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	...
31½	31¾	100	Chi. Gt. Western pf.	31½	31½	31½	31½	...
103	103¼	900	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	102⅞	103⅛	102⅞	103	− ⅛
136	136½	100	Chi. & Northwest'n.	136⅝	136⅝	136⅝	136⅝	+ ½
43¼	43⅜	2,900	Chino Copper	43⅛	43⅝	42⅞	43⅝	+ ¼
69	70	110	Cluett, Peabody Co.	70	70	70	70	...
103¾	104	400	Cluett, P'b'dy Co. pf.	103⅞	104	103½	104	...
38	38⅜	300	Col. Fuel & Iron	38½	38½	38	38	− ⅛
61	62	110	Col. & South. 1st pf.	61	61	61	61	...
12¼	12½	150	Corn Products Ref.	12¾	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	...
69	70	400	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	69½	69½	69¼	69½	...
97¼	97⅞	200	Deere & Co. pf. x d.	97⅜	97⅝	97¼	97¼	− ⅛
158	159½	400	Del. & Hudson	157¾	158	157½	157½	...
394	396	100	Del., Lack. & West.	393	398	393	393	−3
19½	19⅝	3,300	Distillers' Secur.	19½	20¼	19¼	19⅝	+ ⅛
30⅝	31⅛	2,000	Erie	30¼	31½	30⅜	31	+ ⅛
47½	48	200	Erie 1st pf.	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾	+ ⅛
37¼	39	100	Erie 2d pf.	38	38	38	38	− ⅝
108	110	200	Gen. Chemical pf.	106½	106½	106¼	106½	+1
147½	148½	100	General Electric	147¼	147¾	147¼	147¾	+ ¼
60¼	61⅞	2,200	General Motors	58⅝	62½	58⅝	61⅝	+2⅝
89¾	90	900	General Motors pf.	89⅝	90	89⅝	90	+1
24½	25	750	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	24¼	24⅝	24¼	24⅝	+ ⅜
132½	132¾	3,157	Great Northern pf.	132	132⅞	131⅞	132⅞	+1
37	38	300	G. N. certs. ore prop.	37½	37½	37½	37¾	+ ¼
51¼	51½	1,000	Guggenheim Explor.	51⅞	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝	+ ⅛
17¼	17½	200	Inspiration Copper.	17⅝	17⅝	17¼	17¼	+ ⅛
15⅞	15⅝	200	Inter.-Met. v. tr. ctfs.	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	− ⅛
61	61¼	200	Inter.-Met. pf.	61½	61½	61¼	61¼	+ ⅛
117¼	..	120	Int. Harv., N. J., pf.	117⅛	117⅝	117⅛	117⅝	+2⅝
117½	..	220	Int. Harv. Corp. pf.	117½	117½	117½	117½	+2⅝
66	70¼	100	Kan. C., F. S. & M. pf.	67½	67½	67½	67⅝	+1⅝
26½	27	500	Kan. City Southern	25⅞	26	25⅝	26	...
61	62	100	Kan. City South. pf.	60¾	60¾	60¾	60¾	− ¼
104	105	200	Kresge (S. S.) Co. pf.	104	104	104	104	+1
151½	152	3,700	Lehigh Valley	152	152	150½	151	− ½
114½	116	100	Liggett & Myers pf.	118	118	118	118	...
36½	37	100	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	37	37	37	37	+ ½
136½	137	500	Louis. & Nash.	136¾	136¾	136½	136½	−1
84	86	200	Mackay Co.	84½	84½	84	84	+ ½
84	86	200	Mackay Cos	69	69	69	69	...
130¼	132½	150	Manhattan Elev.	131¾	131¾	131¾	131¾	−1¼
61½	62½	450	May Dept. Stores	63	63	62½	62½	− ⅝
100	101¼	100	May Dept. S. pf.	100	100	100	100	−1
3	3½	800	Mer. Marine pf.	3½	3¾	3	3	...
11	12	300	Mer. Marine pf.	12¾	12¾	11½	11½	− ⅝
70⅝	71	5,800	Mexican Petroleum	72¼	72⅝	70	70⅝	−1⅝
23⅜	23½	400	Miami Copper	23¼	23½	23¼	23⅜	...
135¼	136½	200	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	135⅞	138	135⅞	136	+ ⅜
21⅜	22	300	Mo., Kan. & Texas	21⅜	22	21⅜	22	+ ⅛
26½	26⅝	1,110	Missouri Pacific	26¾	26⅞	26½	26⅝	− ⅛
135½	136	300	Nat. Biscuit Co.	136	136	135½	135⅝	− ⅛
11⅝	12¼	100	N. Rys. of M. 2d pf.	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	...
89¼	89½	5,800	N. Y. Central	89¼	89⅝	88⅝	89⅜	+ ¼
...	...	20	N. Y., Lack. & W.	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼	...
71⅜	71⅞	4,000	N. Y., N. H. & H.	72¼	72¼	71½	71⅝	− ⅛
104¼	104⅜	1,000	Norf. & Western	104¼	104⅜	104¼	104¼	+ ⅛
70	73¼	100	North American	70	70	70	70	+ ⅛
116½	116⅝	2,200	Northern Pacific	116¼	116⅝	116¼	116⅝	+ ⅛
26	26¼	500	Pacific Mail	26	26	26	26	+ ⅛
112½	112⅝	1,630	Penn. R. R.	112¾	112⅞	112¼	112⅝	− ⅛
22	22¼	500	Pitts. Coal	21⅝	22	21⅝	22	+ ⅛
92⅜	93	1,600	Pitts. Coal pf.	91⅝	92⅝	91½	92⅜	+1⅜
45⅜	45⅞	3,410	Pressed Steel Car	45	45½	45	45⅜	+ ⅜
103	105	210	Pressed Steel C. pf.	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼	+ ⅜
113	114	100	P. S. Corp. of N. J.	113¼	113¼	113¼	113⅝	+ ¼
32¼	32½	500	Railway Steel Sp.	32½	32⅝	32½	32⅝	+ ⅜
20¼	20¾	1,700	Ray Con. Copper	20	20¼	20	20¾	+ ⅜
167⅞	168	17,100	Reading	167¾	168¼	167½	168	+ ⅝
90½	91⅝	100	Reading 2d pf.	90¼	90½	90¼	90¼	−2
26	26⅝	700	Rep. Iron & Steel	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¼	+ ¼
7	7¼	2,000	Rock Island Co.	7⅛	7⅛	6⅞	7	−1
11	11¼	5,500	Rock Island Co. pf.	12	12	10⅞	11¼	−1¼
13¼	14	100	Rumely, (M.,) Co.	13½	13½	13½	13½	+1
3¾	4	100	St. L. & San Fran.	4	4	4	4	+ ⅛
25½	26	200	St. L. Southwestern.	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	+ ⅛
55	55¼	560	Seab. Air Line pf.	55⅝	55⅝	55	55	+ ⅛
34½	35	200	S.-S. S. & I. Co.	34	34½	34	34½	+ ⅛
96⅜	96½	9,650	Southern Pacific	96½	96⅝	96⅜	96⅝	− ⅛
...	...	100	Southern Pac. t. r.	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	+ ⅛
26¼	26⅜	100	Southern Ry. ext.	26½	26½	26¼	26⅜	+ ⅛
35	36	100	Standard Milling	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	+ ⅛
28¾	29¼	400	Studebaker Co.	28½	29	28½	29	+1
36¼	36⅜	1,200	Tennessee Copper	36⅛	36⅜	36⅛	36⅜	+ ⅛
146⅜	147½	1,580	Texas Co.	147⅜	147⅝	146⅝	147⅝	+ ⅛
44⅜	45	1,400	Third Avenue	45	45	45	45	+ ⅛
7⅛	7¼	200	Union B. & P. Co.	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	− ⅛
163⅛	163¾	14,850	Union Pacific	162⅞	163¼	162⅝	163¼	+1
84⅜	85½	100	Union Pacific pf.	85¼	85¼	85¼	85¼	+ ⅛
49	50¾	600	United Cigar Mfrs.	49⅞	50	49⅞	50	− ⅛
48	49	300	Un. Rys. Inv. pf.	48	49	48	49	+1
48	48¾	100	U. S. C. I. P. & F. pf.	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾	− ⅛
56⅜	60	200	U. S. Express.	57	57	56⅞	56⅞	+ ⅛
53½	54½	100	U. S. R. & Imp. Co.	54⅞	54⅞	54⅜	54⅞	− ⅛
50¼	59½	1,000	U. S. Rubber.	59⅜	59⅞	59⅜	59½	+ ⅛
101½	102	25	U. S. Rub. 1st pf.	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	...
69⅜	69⅝	55,600	U. S. Steel	69¼	69⅝	69¼	69⅝	+1
110¼	110⅜	300	U. S. Steel pf.	110¼	110⅝	110¼	110⅜	+ ⅛
55⅞	56	3,800	Utah Copper	55¼	56¼	55⅛	56	+ ⅜
31½	32	110	Va.-Car. Chem.	31½	31½	31¼	31¼	...
82	87	200	Wells-Fargo Exp.	84⅜	84⅜	84½	84½	−2½
64¼	64⅜	3,800	West. Union Tel.	64⅞	65	64¼	64⅝	+ ⅛
70¼	70⅜	600	Westingh. E. & M.	70⅜	70⅝	70⅜	70⅝	+ ⅛
100⅜	100⅝	200	Woolw., (F.W.) Co.	100⅛	100⅝	100⅛	100⅜	− ⅛

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	98¾	99¼
2s, c, 1930	98¾	99½
3s, r, 1918	102	103
3s, c, 1918	102	...
4s, r, 1925	111¾	112¾
4s, c, 1925	112	..
Panama 2s, r, 1936	98¼	..

	Bid.	Asked.
Panama 2s, r, 1938	....	98¼ ..
Panama 3s, r, 1961	101¾	102¾
Panama 3s, c, 1961	....	102 ..

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Ex.	88	98
Alask G M	22½	23
Am Ag Ch pf.	..	95
A B S & F pf.	97	99
A C & F pf.	..	116
Am Cities.	36	36½
Am Coal.	80	110
A C P pf.	105	106
A C P pf.	96	97
Am Exp.	102	106
A H & L pf.	23¾	24
Am Lin.	10½	11½
Do pf.	29	32
A Loc pf.	101	102
Am Malt.	7	9
Am Snuff.	165	170
Do pf.	103	108
A S R pf.	112	113
A Tob, ex div.	243	245
Bald L pf.	105½	106
Bkn R T.	81¾	83
Bech S pf.	76½	77
B Un Gas.	126	128½
Bruns Ter.	8	10
B, R & P.	107½	113½
Do pf.	116	135
But'k Co.	28	29½
Cal P pf.	65½	66¾
Canada So.	60¾	65
C R R of N J.	305	325
Chi & Alt.	9¾	20
Do pf.	12	19
C, I & L pf.	50	80
C. M & St Paul pf.	138	140
C & N W pf.	171	181¼
Chi. St P. M & Om.	125	130
Do pf.	136	150
C. C. C & St L.	..	40
Do pf.	66	72
Col F & I pf.	..	100
Col & So.	20	27
Do 2d pf.	50	60
Cons Gas.	134	135
Crex Carp.	73	80
Cub-Am S.	..	30
Do pf.	..	84
D & R G.	15¾	20
Do pf.	26¼	29
D M & Pac.	..	..
D	4	10
Do pf.	30	..
Det & M.	55	..
Do pf.	85	..
Det U Ry, ex div.	71	80
D, S S & A pf.	5	7¼
Do pf.	11	12
Du P de N Pow pf.	87¼	90
F M & S.	12	17
Do pf.	36	42
Gen Ch.	170	179
G'dr'ch (B F Goodrich Co) pf.	88	91
Granby C.	88	91
Hack. Wat.	110	..
Hav E Ry, L & P.	83	..
Do pf.	94	95
Helme (G W Co.	160	180
Do pf.	110	118
Hock Val.	126	..
Homest'ke.	115½	116¼
Ill Cent.	111¼	114
Inger-R	120	..
Do pf.	92	..
Int Agric.	7	9¼
Do pf.	28	34
Int Harv.	109¾	110
Int R Cer.	107½	108½
Int Paper.	9¼	10
Do pf.	38	39
Int St P.	8	9½
Do pf.	22	27½
Iowa Cent.	7¼	10
Do pf.	15	19
Kayser (J) & Co.	85	86
Do 1st pf.	104	108½
K & E M.	4½	..
Do pf.	40	..
Kresge (SS) Co.	98¼	100
Lack Steel	88½	89
Lacl Gas.	99¾	101
L E & W.	6¾	7¾
Do pf.	17	21
Lake Sh.	480	500
Liggt & M. ex div.	223	232
Long Isl'd.	34	38
L-W B 1st pf.	101	105
Do 2d pf.	93	99
Lorill Co.	172	173
Do pf.	112	..
Mex T pf.	..	88
Mich C.	190	..
M & St L	14	17
Do pf.	30	40
M R P pf.	..	..
S S M pf.	143	150
Do 1	84½	86
M, K & T pf.	..	..
Do pf.	69	69

	Bid.	Asked.
M P 1st pf.	..	..
ex div.	100¼	..
M. Wd. pf.	109	115
N. C & St L.	137	140
Nat Biscuit pf.	..	..
Nat Enam.	13	18¾
Do pf.	79	85
Nat Lead.	50	51
Do pf.	107	109
Nat Rys of M 1st pf.	31	35
Nev C C.	16½	16¾
N Cent C.	40	60
N O M & C pf.	25	68½
N Y A B.	65	..
N Y C & St L.	41	42
Do 1st pf	92½	..
Do 2d pf.	53	55
N Y Dock.	5	20
N Y, O & W	20¼	42
West	20¼	30
Norf So.	38¾	41¼
N & W pf.	86	88½
N O T & M pf.	..	..
Light.	63½	66
Ont Min.	2¾	3
Pabst B pf.	104½	107
Pac Coast.	82	95
Do 1st pf.	80	95
Do 2d pf.	82	93
P T & T.	27½	29½
Do pf.	87	90½
Peo G & C.	122¼	122
Peo & E.	6	10
Pett-Mull.	28½	30
Do 1st pf	91	99
Phelps-D.	180	..
Phila Co.	50	94
Do 8 p c pf.	80½	92
P, C & St L.	88	91
Do pf.	101	103
Pitts S pf.	91	94
P'man Co.	153½	156½
Quicksilver	2	2¾
Do pf.	2¾	4
R R Sec'y stk c.	..	78
Ry Steel Spr pf.	90½	102
Rdg 1st pf.	88	89
R I & S pf.	38½	80½
Rumely (M) Co. pf.	32	34
St L & S F 1st pf.	15	20
Do 2d pf.	7½	8½

	Bid.	Asked.
St L & S F R 1st pf.	6	10
St L S W pf.	64	65
Seab A L.	21	21½
Sears R.	127	130
Do pf.	123½	124¾
S-S S & I pf.	92	97
So. P R S.	..	65
Do pf.	..	100
So Ry pf.	86	88¾
So R, M & O ctfs.	70¼	77
Stand Milling	63½	66
Studeb Co pf.	84	86½
Tex Pac.	13½	15¾
T P L Tr.	95	102½
T, St L & W pf.	20½	32½
Un Cig.	102	103
Un Dry G.	88½	95
Do pf.	100	101
U Rys Inv.	22	24
U S I P.	12¾	15½
U S Ind A.	21	35
Do pf.	83	100
U S R 2d pf.	60	62½
Va R & P.	53	55½
Do pf.	95	..
Vulcan Det	6	14
Do pf.	25	40
Wabash	2¾	3
Do pf.	5¾	9¼
West Md.	31	32
Do pf.	50	60
W S M 1st pf.	115½	119½
Wsym-B.	215	280
Do pf.	114	120
W & L E.	5¼	5½
Do 1st pf	17	18
Do 2d pf.	8	10
Wis Cent.	44	49
W'th (P W) pf.	114½	116½

TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—Receipts and expenditures:

	Feb. 12.	Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$306,985	$7,018,780	$180,688,704
Int. rev. ord.	978,980	8,658,040	197,186,726
Corp. tax	35,802	157,154	3,472,946
Misc.	24,201	1,200,284	38,007,643
Total receipts	$1,345,973	$17,034,258	$419,355,019
Expenditures	$1,230,753	$17,034,258	$419,355,019
Deficit	$115,220	$115,220	$115,220

STATE BANK LAW NEAR FINAL FORM

Recent Changes Prevent Bank from Using Federal Reserve Notes as Reserve Money.

BUT MAY BE A MEMBER

Banks' Depositories Must Have Capital of $1,000,000 in New York, $750,000 in Brooklyn.

The official copy of the first part of counsel's draft of the proposed State banking law under consideration by the Van Tuyl commission was made public yesterday by its Secretary, Edwin F. Rorebeck, Vice President of the Metropolitan Trust Company. The subjects covered are the powers and duties of the Superintendent of Banks, banks, private bankers, and trust companies.

Some of the important provisions have already been published. Others shown by the official copy relate to the prohibition of the use of Federal reserve notes as reserve money by State banks, penalties for encroachments on reserves, and provision for the entry of State banks and trust companies into the Federal reserve system.

The question of using Federal reserve notes as reserve money is intimately connected with the operation of the new banking and currency system provided for in the Owen-Glass act. One feature of the Federal reserve system is the emission and retirement of Federal reserve notes in accordance with the requirements of business from time to time. The machinery provided by Congress is expected to provide a real elastic currency—one that will contract as well as expand—and this machinery is intended to work automatically.

It has been pointed out that if the State banks and trust companies were permitted to hold Federal reserve notes as legal reserves a great amount of them might be thus locked up when, under the working of the Federal Reserve act, they would and should be automatically retired. Up to the meeting of the Van Tuyl Commission last Friday the draft permitted the use of Federal reserve notes to the extent of 50 per cent. of the required reserve.

At that meeting this was stricken out and as the clause now stands State banks and trust companies are required to keep half of "on hand" reserve in gold, gold certificates, or greenbacks, the other half to consist of "any form of currency authorized by the laws of the United States, other than Federal reserve notes."

Under existing laws State banks cannot own stock, which would prevent them from becoming members of a Federal Reserve bank. This is changed in the draft by adding to their powers the right "to purchase and hold, for the purpose of becoming a member of a Federal Reserve bank, so much of the capital stock thereof as will qualify it for membership in such reserve bank; to become a member of such Federal Reserve Bank and to have and exercise all powers, not in conflict with the laws of this State, which are conferred upon any such member bank by the Federal Reserve act."

Provision is also made by which State banks and trust companies may keep a portion of their reserves required by the State law on deposit in a Federal Reserve bank, such portion being limited to the amount required to be so kept in the Federal Reserve bank by the Federal Reserve act.

Encroachments on the required reserves of banks, trust companies or private or individual bankers, which are to be put on substantially the same basis as the reserves required of member banks of the Federal Reserve act, are made subject to penalities, also in conformity with the principle of the FGederal Reserve act.

Any of these that fails to maintain the reserve required by the State law is to be assessed by the Superintendent, if such encroachment amounts to 1 per cent. or more, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum upon encroachment not exceeding 2 per cent. of its deposits, 8 per cent. upon any additional encroachment not exceeding 3 per cent., 10 per cent. on any additional encroachment not exceeding 4 per cent., and 12 per cent. on any additional encroachment.

At present the Superintendent of Banks may designate any State bank, trust company, or national bank in the State as a reserve depository in which may be kept on deposit a portion of the required reserve of another institution, without regard to the capital of the reserve depository. The draft requires that an institution to be so designated must have a capital of $1,000,000 in Manhattan, $750,000 in Brooklyn or Buffalo, and $500,000 elsewhere in the State.

Trust companies now empowered to make a business of examining titles to real estate are continued in that right, but no other trust company is to exercise such power hereafter.

The salary of the Superintendent of Banks after the close of Supt. Van Tuyl's term is to be raised to $15,000 a year.

The Van Tuyl Commission is to meet next Friday for the final adoption of the draft, which is not expected to be materially changed, and will make its report to the Legislature before March 1.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE.

Total sales Feb. 13, 1914	$2,973,000
Same day last year	2,105,000
Total year to date	127,564,500
Same period last year	77,920,000
Average closing price 40 bonds, with day's net change	89.31 +.01
Same day last year	91.42 —.06

	High.		Low.	
This year's range to date	89.42	Feb. 4	86.40	Jan. 3
Same period last year	92.31	Jan. 10	91.42	Feb. 14
Range year 1913	92.31	Jan. 10	85.45	Dec. 18

Jap Gov 4½s, ster 1	5,000	103¼	
2,500	20½	1,000	103⅝
3,000	90⅝	6,000	103
500	90⅝	conv 4½s	
24,000	90½	1,000	102⅞
2d Series		6,000	102⅜
1,000	88⅜	1,000	102⅜
3,000	89	10,000	102⅜
1,000	89⅛	1,000	102⅜
500	89¼	7,000	102⅜
4s, sterl loan		Chi & Northwn deb 5s, 1933	
2,000	79⅜	1,000	102½
Rep of Cuba 5s		gen 4s	
1,000	100½	2,000	96½
N Y Canal 4½s		Chi Rwys 5s	
1,000	108⅜	1,000	99
N Y State 4½s		C, R I & P gen 4s	
50,000	108⅜	1,000	88½
5,000	108⅛	1,000s20f	88½
100,000	108⅜	registered	
Va 6s, def, Brown Bros & Co ctfs	59	3,000	86¼
N Y City 4s, 1955, registered		Chi, Rock Isl & P Ry ref 4s	
2,000	96⅛	15,000	78⅝
4½s, 1960		5,000	78⅝
2,000	101	8,000s20f	78⅝
1,000	101⅛	1,000	78⅝
4½s, Nov, 1957		deb 5s	
3,000	105⅞	2,000	78⅛
11,000	106⅛	36,000	78
4½s, 1963		17,000	77⅞
28,000	105⅞	3,000	77⅝
8,000	106	14,000	78¼
4½s, May, 1917		C, R I & P R R 4s	
2,000	101½	10,000	45⅝
Adams Expr 4s		1,000	45⅞
1,000	78	10,000	45½
Alb & Susq 3½s		1,000	45¾
6,000	98⅜	4,000	45⅝
Am Ag Ch cv 5s		16,000	45⅞
8,000	101½	8,000	45⅝
Am Ice Securities 5s		6,000

WILSON MAY DECIDE TRADE BOARD POWER

Committees Are Undetermined About Defining Size of Corporations It Will Control.

MAY OMIT SMALL CONCERNS

Dr. Van Hise Tells Committee Not to Hurt Modern Co-operation in Curbing Monopolies.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The question of limiting the jurisdiction of the proposed Inter-State Trade Commission to corporations of stipulated size occupied to-day committees of Congress in charge of the Administration's anti-trust legislative programme.

The Inter-State Commerce Committee of the Senate, co-operating with members of the House Judiciary sub-committee, debated proposed amendments which would exclude smaller corporations from the commission's jurisdiction. One amendment would exclude all corporations with less capitalization than $2,500,000. Another would fix the limitation at a $5,000,000 capitalization.

The subject may ultimately be left to President Wilson and Attorney General McReynolds for decision, in the opinion of some Senators.

Representative Stevens of Minnesota, a Republican member of the Judiciary Committee, contended that the pending Trade Commission bill was unconstitutional in many respects, and later reports were current that the committee would entirely revise the measure. Henry R. Towne of New York urged the committee to combine all the proposed trust legislation into one bill.

Dr. Charles R. Van Hise, President of the University of Wisconsin, urged before the House Judiciary Committee that the proposed commission have power to determine what interstate corporations should not be considered as inimical to the public welfare. He said there was a tendency toward co-operation and that must be considered by Congress.

"It must be borne in mind," said Dr. Van Hise, "in framing new legislation aimed at the destruction of monopoly that few, if any, monopolies exist to-day outside the public utilities. It must be remembered also that modern tendencies, in the press, periodicals, and in public debate have of late seriously confused magnitude with monopoly.

"In modern industry co-operation is replacing competition in every field. There is a great wave sweeping over the whole producing world of the United States. In the West among the farmers, in the Pacific Coast, among the fruit growers, in the South, everywhere, and in every industry. It is a part of the period of a developing appreciation of social responsibility. It is not fair nor is it just to permit the development of the theory of social responsibility in politics, education, social welfare work, sanitation, and then to decree by law that it is illegal in industry or production of the ordinary and extraordinary commodities of commerce.

"To frame an act which makes all forms of co-operative endeavor illegal is the equivalent of drawing a dead line against business, which is against progress and differentiated from the line drawn in every other field of effort.

"In a confidential way I have asked business men from the small towns in every section of the United States, and in every business whether there was co-operation intheir business. I have nevr never received a negative answer."

Robert R. Reed of New York City, who appeared yesterday before the House Judiciary Committee in opposition to the Administration trust bills, told the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee to-day:

"If you will carry out the remedy embodied as a promise to the people in the Baltimore platform, and prevent the interlocking control of industrial and commercial corporations by a restrictive uniform law, there will be no need for the everlasting investigation and ultimate regulation of corporate monopoly. The existing abuses of charter-enacted powers will be corrected, and the laws of trade will take care of the trusts that have been created under the State laws.

"If you will so legislate that every industrial and trading corporation engaged in interstate industry shall be an individual business unit, safeguarded against acquisition or control by competitive interest, monopoly will be impossible in the United States.

"We are indebted to Dr. Van Hise for a frank statement of the purpose and principles of those advocating regulated industry. He has said plainly that the industries of the country must ultimately have the same kind of control that is now exercised over railroads, and that we must adopt the system of co-operation under State control now existing in Continental Europe."

SEEK 300,000 TRUST VIEWS.

Referendum on Pending Bills Ordered by U. S. Chamber of Commerce

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—Co-operation with Congress in obtaining the views of business men on pending trust regulation bills was authorized by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States here to-day at the closing session of its second annual convention. A resolution unanimously adopted directed an analysis of the measures by a special committee, and the submission of questions involved by referendum to the chamber's membership of nearly 300,000 business men.

Other resolutions adopted approved the proposed Federal budget plan, opposed the exemption of "any class of possible offenders from prosecution under any law," suggested that a department of social welfare be established by the chamber, requested Federal investigation of the increase in express rates on shipments of 100 pounds or over, urged prompt action against alleged tariff discriminations by various countries against American goods, and provided for the appointment of a committee to investigate the question of fixed resale prices on certain classes of goods.

Discussion of the maintenance of resale prices was led by Joseph E. Davies, Federal Commissioner of Corporations. He outlined the problem and said: "The Bureau of Corporations is now making an exhaustive study of the question. For that reason I express no opinion upon the merits at this time."

Donald Dey of Syracuse, N. Y., spoke particularly from the retailer's point of view. He said: "It seems to me that the Sherman law was not designed to prohibit so reasonable an item in practical business as an agreement to sell a spool of thread at 5 cents. We have agreements of hours of labor. May not the merchants without injury to the consumer agree with each other on so reasonable a matter as a fair minimum price? No sane man wants a fixed price on a Paris hat of the latest mode, but the destruction of co-operation by competitive methods belongs to the dark ages."

Price "jugglery"—an alleged practice of chain-stores, cut-price houses, and other large commercial institutions—was bitterly condemned by William H. Ingersoll, a New York member of the American Fair Trade League. Mr. Ingersoll appealed to the convention to recommend legislation by Congress to destroy the ruthless use of price-cutting and prevent the people from being deceived into thinking that they were obtaining special values when, as a matter of fact, they were merely being "baited."

"Such practices," he declared, "further the tendency to monopoly in the retail market. They not only threaten the existence of the retail merchants, but tend to divert trade from the local centres to the great stores of the great cities, oppressing thousands of small merchants in cities and smaller towns and bringing about a concentration of business which has thrust the trust problem upon the American people.

"The cut price is now being ruthlessly used on the country's well known standard brands of merchandise in combination with exaggerated bargain claims on miscellaneous and unknown commodities and with disastrous effect upon the business of the branded goods themselves and upon thousands of small merchants who are being artificially stifled.

"Whether in Boston, New York or San Francisco, or almost any city in between them, you will find that the drug business and the cigar business have been largely brought within the control of single companies operating chain stores. In Philadelphia, it is reported, within five years over half the grocery stores have been put out of business by chain stores, and chains of grocery stores on the nation-wide scale are getting their hold on the market, one system now having 500 branches."

Mr. Ingersoll said these mammoth institutions were being combined into a great "grocery chain" which had control of the leading establishments in nearly fifty of the principal trading centres of America.

LAUREL In The PINES

Lakewood, New Jersey.

A delightful location for Winter visitors.

Equable and invigorating climate.

Ninety minutes from New York, via C. R. R. of N. J.

Superior roads and facilities for automobile parties.

All seasonable outdoor amusements.

FRANK F. SHUTE, Manager.

THE EAST COAST OF FLORIDA.

Charming scenery, beautiful sea coast with ideal surf bathing, an ideal climate for every outdoor recreation.

Superb Pullman service from all cities, with stop-off privileges at all principal resorts.

St. Augustine, Ormond-on-the-Halifax, Palm Beach, Miami, Nassau, (Bahamas,) Long Key Fishing Camp, Havana (Cuba) and the Panama Canal.

Florida East Coast-Flagler System,
243 Fifth Ave., New York, or St. Augustine, Fla.

Forest Hills Inn
13 MINUTES from Penna. Station
NEW FIREPROOF HOTEL.
By Long Island R. R. to Forest Hills, L. I.
Tea garden, golf, tennis, squash, and billiards.
Sage Foundation Homes Co.
47 West 34th St. Booklet T upon request.

WINTER AT NASSAU, BAHAMAS

Finest climate in the world. Winter average 72° day and night. Frost unknown. Magnificent Hotel Colonial (Fla. East Coast Hotel Co.) 3 times weekly from Miami, or weekly sailings from New York direct. N. Y. Office, 243 Fifth Ave. Phone Madison Square 9250. Special low weekly rates. Write hotel.

FLORENCE HOTEL, Lakewood, N. J. Modern family hotel. Suites with bath. Booklet. I. WOEHR.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

ROYAL PALACE HOTEL
on the Beach.
OPEN ALL THE YEAR.
COTTAGES IN DIRECT CONNECTION WITH HOTEL.
CAPACITY 600. ORCHESTRA OF SOLOISTS.
Arrangements may now be made for Washington's and Lincoln's Birthdays.

Hotel DENNIS
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
The hotel with the distinctive features.
Facing the sea and overlooking the famous Boardwalk. Every room connected with private bath or having hot and cold running water. Capacity 600.
WALTER J. BUZBY

ALAMAC HOTEL
Ocean front, in the heart of Atlantic City.
Absolutely fireproof. Family and Transient. American and European Plans. Hot and cold sea water baths. Capacity 400. Restaurant; grill; garage. MACK LATZ & CO.

HOTEL RUDOLF
On the ocean front. Sea and fresh water baths; running water in rooms. Orchestra and afternoon and evening dancing. Reservations now made for Washington's Birthday.

HOTEL PIERREPONT
New Jersey Avenue and Beach.
Capacity 400. Rooms with running water; sea water in baths. Mrs. Gerson L. Kahn.

Leading high-class, moderate-rate hotel.
ALBEMARLE Virginia Av., near Beach. Steam-heated rooms, elevator, private baths, sun parlors; French chefs; evening dinners. Special Winter and Spring rate—$2 up daily, $10 up weekly. Booklet. J. F. COFE.

THE WILTSHIRE Virginia Av. and beach. Ocean view. Greatly improved and refurnished. Cap. 350. Private baths, running water in rooms; elevator, etc. Music. Special—$12.50 up weekly; $2.50 up daily. Open all year. Booklet. SAMUEL ELLIS.

Marlborough-Blenheim
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
JOSIAH WHITE & SONS COMPANY.

WESTMONT, Rhode Island Av., Beach; high-class family hotel for those seeking rest and quiet; private baths; sunshine and sandy beach. Moderate rates. FREDERICK KLEIN, Jr.

THE BUSINESS WORLD

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday.....3¾@4% for the best names
Wednesday.....3¾@4% " " " "
The quotation is for six months' paper.

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Pocket Mucilage Holder.

A "fountain mucilage container" is a new device suitable for an advertising premium or novelty that has been marketed recently by a Western concern. The articles are made of aluminium, are pocket size, being somewhat smaller than a fountain pen, are easily filled, and when once filled are practicable and serviceable for pasting small articles, papers, stamps, or boxes.

***

What New York Imports.

Imports of general merchandise at New York in the week ended Feb. 7 were valued at $16,644,022, compared with $16,011,350 in the week before. Included in the imports are $558,556 worth of jewelry, watches, and precious stones. Imports of leather, hides, &c., were valued at $1,262,930, while 3,278 bales of cotton, valued at $194,044, were brought in. Coffee imports aggregated 108,281 bags, valued at $1,687,074, and 44,334 bags of cocoa totaling $819,089 were imported also. Eggs totaled $36,829, and feather imports were valued at $30,742. Imports of grain totaled $283,031, and those of gunny cloth $640,582, while imports of India rubber were valued at $1,351,774. Sugar imports were valued at $578,558, tea at $246,943, and tobacco at $768,250. Wool imports amounted to 6,805 bales, valued at $441,018. Imports of dry goods were valued at $4,032,574, and those of silk fabrics aggregated $780,977.

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Road Men Can Do More Work.

According to a well-known local textile wholesaler, the hand-to-mouth buying methods that have characterized the activities of the retailers in the last few years are giving the road man more and more of a chance to get business. One road man in the employ of this wholesaler now makes four trips a year instead of two, one filling-in trip being made each season shortly after the main trip is completed. The advantage of this scheme is said to lie in the fact that a buyer may be holding up a part of his business when the first trip is made in the hope of seeing something in some other salesman's line that he wants. In many instances this has to do this, and when he is called on by the first salesman for a second time he is apt liberally to supplement his original order. The salesman in question recently doubled over a part of his territory, and as a result booked nearly $6,000 worth of business in two weeks.

***

Cotton Goods Market Improves.

A better inquiry marked yesterday's activities in the local gray goods market, though there was no great amount of business done. Some of the best sales of the day were made on 38½-inch, 64-60s, which were contracted for at 5¼ cents a yard for delivery in the next two months. The finer qualities of gray goods were also in better demand. A good mail business reached the commission houses over the week-end, many men who are now out with napped goods turning in some nice orders. The wash and white goods departments of the leading jobbing houses did a good business yesterday, despite the disturbing influence of the holiday on Thursday. There is said to be an unmistakable trend toward higher fabrics in the purchases now being made here, and before the end of the season it is thought that a really active business will be developed in these goods.

***

A Tired Buyer's Plaint.

A buyer for a prominent Middle Western store complained bitterly to a TIMES reporter yesterday of the way in which entertainment is lavished on men of his class when they come to New York. "In the first place we know who is going to pay for it in the end," he said, "and for that reason entertainment does not appeal to most of us. Another thing is the kind of entertainment afforded. I am not a drinking man as a rule, yet, if I refuse to drink with the men who take me out, they make no attempt to disguise the contempt in which they hold me. I like serious drama in the theatre, yet I am hounded night after night to go to some more or less questionable show of the 'tired business man' variety. No salesman seems able to enjoy himself unless he manages to spend $40 to $50 in the course of an evening, and this does not raise him in the estimation of us of the trade. He by habit and training have been brought to think twice before we waste a dollar. It is hard not to take entertainment proffered by salesmen whom I have learned to regard as friends, but I would be mightily pleased if they would cut it out and give me a chance to go to bed and rest after a hard day downtown."

***

Jewelers' Convention Ends.

The first annual meeting of the National Jewelers' Board of Trade came to an end yesterday at the Hotel Astor with the election of the following officers for the coming year: President, Charles H. Ingersoll; First Vice President, R. W. Adams; Second Vice President, Arthur Lorsch; Secretary, E. N. Stone, and Treasurer, E. L. Stearns. The following Nominating Committee for 1914 was also elected: W. I. Rosenfeld, Seth Thomas, P. J. Coffey, Marcel Mirrabeau, H. C. Butte, C. F. Untermeyer, J. T. Montgomery, William Chapin, and R. T. Allen. In the course of the meeting three resolutions were adopted. One of them called for a general conference of the trade to consider a more complete bill to replace the present National Stamping act for precious metals, the present act being deemed not broad enough in scope or effective enough to check fraudulent marking of such metals. The second resolution dealt with a new procedure in bankruptcy cases which Judge Learned Hand proposes to adopt. This procedure contemplates among other reforms the appointment of a temporary receiver, who shall act solely as custodian of the bankrupt's effects, and who shall be required within four days after his appointment to give creditors ten days' notice of a meeting to elect their own receiver. It was heartily approved of by the board, and recommended to the attention of United States Judges in this and other districts. The third resolution recommended that hearings on measures vitally concerning the business should be held in different commercial centres of the country, because of the inability of the average business man to leave his office and go to Washington whenever the occasion requires.

BOLOGNESI & CO. ASSIGN.

Failure of Cesare Conti Cut Off Their Credit, They Say.

The banking firm and steamship ticket agency of A. Bolognesi & Co. of 52 Wall Street made an assignment yesterday to Francis Gilbert of 227 West 122d Street for the benefit of creditors. The assignment was partly attributed to "dry rot" and to the influence of the bankruptcy of Cesare Conti, which caused the foreign connections of Bolognesi & Co. to limit the firm's loans.

A. S. Gilbert, the attorney for Bolognesi & Co., said the curtailment of credit abroad had made an assignment necessary to protect interests of creditors.

"Messrs. A. Bolognesi & Co. called on me Wednesday afternoon," he said, "and explained to me that, owing to the recent failure of Mr. Conti, the banks in Italy and in New York had suddenly curtailed their credit in such a way as to make it impossible for them to proceed with safety to their creditors. Mr. Bolognesi, Sr., stated to me that his liabilities aggregated about $180,000, against which he had assets consisting of his equity in property on Ocean Parkway, near Prospect Park, Brooklyn, and his estate at Highlands, N. Y.; cash on hand and in banks, stock interest in various manufacturing companies, outstanding claims and other assets aggregating over $200,000.

"I advised Mr. Bolognesi that he ought not to proceed further under the circumstances, and should immediately preserve his estate for his creditors, and on my advice he had made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors to Francis Gilbert, who is my brother. Mr. Bolognesi tells me that if his creditors will be patient with him he will pay everybody in full."

The firm consists of Alesandro and Alde Bolognesi and is one of the oldest firms of the kind in the city. It was said in Wall Street yesterday that the brothers had recently become interested in a plant at Poughkeepsie for making automobile parts and that much of their capital in the banking firm had been taken out and placed in this business, from which there had been small return. There was no excitement among depositors when the doors were closed yesterday.

PREDICTS SOFT COAL PEACE.

Miners Will Reach Agreement with Operators, Says President White.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 13.—The demands of the coal miners for increased wages and other concessions as well as a proposition of the operators to renew the present wage agreement were put to a vote at to-day's session of the joint conference of the operators and miners of the central competitive bituminous field and both were defeated. Then a motion was carried to consider the eleven demands of the miners separately and the clause requesting that all coal be weighed before being screened and be paid for on a mine run basis was taken up. When adjournment was taken no conclusion had been reached.

John P. White, President of the United Mine Workers, said to-night that it was not unusual for the operators to turn down the miners' demands, and that he believed the deliberations here would be continued and that there would be no suspension of mining. He was confident an agreement would be reached finally.

TELLS OF FAVORS BY ROADS.

Shippers' Demand for Free Terminal Services Enormous, Says Delano.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—While railroad freight rates had remained stationary for many years, so-called free services at terminals demanded by shippers had grown into enormous proportions, said Frederic A. Delano, former President of the Wabash Railroad, at the Interstate Commerce Commission hearing to-day.

Mr. Delano added that he knew of cases where the entire freight revenues had been absorbed by switching charges.

Free "spotting" service for industries with private terminal facilities occupied the entire session. In reply to suggestions that the carriers had agreed among themselves to abandon this service and were preparing to issue tariffs fixing charges, counsel for the companies asserted that no such action was proposed.

To-morrow will be the last day of these preliminary discussions of terminal services, but it was indicated that a series of hearings as to specific cases would be ordered to determine what relation free terminal service bore to the carriers' demand for a general 5 per cent. rate increase.

DRY GOODS MOVEMENTS.

Buyers After Spring Merchandise—Orders for Heavy Appraisal.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 13.—Marshall Field & Co., in their weekly review of the dry goods trade, say:

"Buyers have been arriving in the market in good numbers during the week from the extreme South, Southwest, and from the Pacific Coast and Rocky Mountain territory. They have been interested in merchandise for immediate and early Spring business, and have bought pretty generally in all departments.

"Colder weather in the vicinity of Chicago has given impetus to retail distribution of heavier wearing apparel, and a good volume of mail orders has been received from nearby territory. The few lines being shown for Fall delivery are getting a good reception except in some sections where the mild Winter has interfered with the turning out of stocks of heavier goods. Future business in handkerchief lines is running ahead of last season.

"Shipments so far this month show an increase over those of the corresponding period a year ago."

SHOULD REEDS BE FREE?

Importers Contesting a Duty Imposed by Treasury Department.

Importers of so-called German reeds used extensively in this country in the manufacture of chairs, furniture, baby carriages, and other articles are contesting a recent order of the Treasury Department denying free entry to the goods. It appears that the reeds in question are produced in and about Singapore, and for many years have been shipped to Germany, prepared in that country for manufacturing purposes, and then brought to the United States.

Some time ago, domestic manufacturing interests called the attention of the Treasury administration to the fact that most of these reeds were being entered here free of duty under the provision in the old law for "reeds unmanufactured," whereas it was alleged they are in fact manufactured, properly dutiable at 10 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 212, as "reeds wrought or manufactured from rattans or reeds." The same classifications are contained in the present law.

After an investigation the department ordered the imposition of duty with the result that importers have gone before the Board of General Appraisers in order to have the department's order set aside if possible. Among the protestants are the Rattan Cane Company, the Otto Gerdau Company, Winter & Smillie, the Stone & Downer Company, Thurm, Beigel & Co., and the Hanseatic Cane Works.

A hearing before the board representatives of the firms referred to, together with other witnesses, contended that the reeds are not sufficiently wrought or manufactured to warrant their classification under the dutiable clause of the tariff. Charles J. Lawrence of the Department of Justice, however, produced witnesses in behalf of the Government's claim for a tax, representing the American Rattan & Reed Manufacturing Comapny and the Hayward Brothers & Wakefield Company, who asserted the reeds to be manufactured.

It was brought out that the domestic manufacturers, who also import the reeds, object to the competition arising from the free admittance of the German product in view of the difference in the labor cost in the two countries in preparing the goods for their ultimate use. Briefs in the cases now being made here and before the end of the season it is thought that a really active business will be developed in these goods.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Decisions in Cases Arising Under the Tariff Law.

Clock works contained in decorated china cases are not to be regarded as entireties, according to a decision of the Board of United States General Appraisers made yesterday. Lazarus & Rosenfeld, New York, the importers, entered also decorated china ornaments to be placed on each side of the cases. Collector Malone exacted duty on the works at the rate of 40 per cent. ad valorem under paragraph 192, Tariff act of 1909, as parts of clocks, while the cases and ornaments were returned at 60 per cent. as articles composed of decorated china under paragraph 93. The firm claimed 40 per cent. under paragraph 192, as entireties. The Board found no error in the Collector's assessment.

It was decided that a wide variety of articles assessed at 55 per cent. under the personal adornment provision of the law are incorrectly taxed by the New York Customs authorities. The greater part of the importations were held by the Board to be properly dutiable at 60 per cent. ad valorem as jewelry. The balance of the goods are allowed to go at 45 per cent. as manufactures, chief value of metal. The importers sustained include Frederick Pustet & Co., Velt, Son & Co., Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne, Davies, Turner & Co., Lippmann, Spier & Hahn, and Hansel, Bruckmann & Lorbacher.

F. W. Woolworth Co., New York, was sustained in a contention for lower duty on union damask doilies. The goods were assessed at the rate of 50 per cent. under the old law, as composed in chief value of flax. This was denied by the importers, who claimed duty at 45 per cent. as manufactures of cotton.

Embroidered cotton wearing apparel imported by the City of Paris Dry Goods Company, San Francisco, was held to have been properly assessed by the Collector at 60 per cent. under the provision in the old law for cotton embroideries. The articles were claimed at 50 per cent. as plain cotton wearing apparel.

No Danger of a Car Shortage.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 13.—Railroads entering Chicago are not facing a car shortage, notwithstanding reports to the contrary. Slason Thompson, compiler of railroad statistics, informed the correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES this afternoon that the surplus cars in the United States on Feb. 1, numbered 211,960, as compared with 217,274 on Jan. 15.

BUSINESS NOTES.

H. S. Dale, head of the dress goods department of the H. B. Claflin Company, is out of the market on a visit to the Sterling Mills at Bridgeport, Penn. He will be back in this city on Monday.

F. Colburn Pinkham, Secretary of the National Retail Dry Goods Association, will leave on Wednesday next for a long trip to the South and West on association business. Mr. Pinkham will visit Atlanta, Nashville, Knoxville, New Orleans, Los Angeles, Sacramento, San Francisco, Seattle, Spokane, Tacoma, Denver, Colorado Springs, and Chicago. He will be away about four or five weeks. Fred E. Linder of the association will leave on the same day for trip through New York State, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Kansas, and Missouri. Mr. Linder will make this trip in two installments, and will visit all of the cities of any consequence in each State. In all he will be gone about six weeks.

The firm of Burke, FitzSimons, Hone & Co., Rochester manufacturers, has been incorporated under the name Burke-FitzSimons-Hone Company, and the firm's wholesale department will be discontinued in order to extend the retail end of the business, which is said to be growing rapidly.

The Standish Worsted Company of Plymouth, Mass., has been admitted to membership in the American Association of Woolen and Worsted Manufacturers.

J. F. Innerarity, selling agent of the Fern Rock Mills, Philadelphia, opened yesterday complete lines of fancy worsteds for the Fall season. Most of the goods were new products, although one line that was priced yesterday at $1.45 a yard was sold at $1.65 last year. Another line, a fine undressed worsted, priced at $1.85 this year, was said to be of special value, and to be superior to imported worsteds that were priced this year around $2.23 a yard.

A line of fine all-wool cassimeres, products of the Talbot Mills, were opened yesterday by Cox & Schreiber. The goods referred to are designed especially for the tailors to the trade and book houses, and are priced from $1.26 to $1.75 a yard. Although the line is new this year, it was said yesterday at the offices of the selling agents that materials of a similar grade were priced last year from $1.50 to $1.62.

TEA EXPERTS AT WORK.

The Only Article Whose Purity the Government Guarantees.

After spendng several days in Washington in consultation with the Treasury officials, the Board of United States Tea Experts reached this city yesterday, and began the testing of samples for the purpose of seting the standards for importations in the ensuing year. It is expected that the work will be completed by the middle of next week when the new standards will be forwarded to Washington for approval. The board will also draw up a report embodying suggestions for the enforcement of the Tea act during the next twelve months.

H. G. Woodworth, Chairman of the board, said that the testing of this year's samples will be conducted under the Read test, but whether this particular test will be continued is uncertain. The Chairman added that the present tests are being supplemented by a chemical test to determine the character of coloring when found by the Read or mechanical method.

"We are using the Read test again this year," the Chairman said, "for the reason that no better method has so far been devised in accurately determine the purity of imported teas There are, of course, in the trade, those opposed to this test, but since they have failed to supply us with a better one, we are using the Read again. At the conferences with Assistant Secretary Hamlin, the members of the board went over the various questions affecting the entry of teas into this country. We took up and discussed protests by importers against the continuance of the present test for purity, as well as suggestions and recommendations affecting the tea trade generally. It should be stated here that objections against present methods are receiving the careful consideration of the board.

"As tea is the only article of food directly guaranteed as to purity by the United States Government, the board is determined that only the pure article shall be allowed in our markets. Consequently, it will be the business of the board to see to it that the standards are of such a character as to render impossible importation of spurious teas."

It is understood that the suggestion made by certain importers that the Treasury relinquish its jurisdiction over tea imports, and turn over to the Department of Agriculture the enforcement of the tea law under the Pure Food act, will not be indorsed by the board in its report to the Secretary.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

PHOENIX WAIST COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Abraham Frisch, Sidney Jacobs, and Julius Elsenberg, doing business as the Phoenix Waist Company, manufacturers of waists, 34 West Houston Street, by creditors: Zurcher & Seiler, $337; Neuburger & Co., $58, and Albert M. Grasser, $153. An assignment was also filed in the County Clerk's office to Max Berger, which was signed only by Mr. Frisch for the company. The liabilities are said to be $9,000.

THOS. J. McCORMICK.—A petition has been filed against Thos. J. McCormick, steamfitting contractor, of Yonkers by these creditors: Paul Siccardi, $200; Thomas F. Williams & Cullinan, $214, and Henry Watson, $150. Judge Mayer appointed Francis A. Winslow of Yonkers receiver, bond $6,000. The liabilities are $17,000 and assets probably $12,000.

PAYMER & JACOBER.—A petition has been filed against Paymer & Jacober, jobbers in women's ready-to-wear goods, by these creditors: A Hirsch & Co., $137; Elias Schmertz, $123, and Albert Rosenblatt, $273.

WILLIAM REISER.—A petition has been filed against William Reiser, dealer in pictures and picture frames, 1,810 Third Avenue, by these creditors: John Drescher, $1,391; Max Leserman, $3,796, and Morris L. Lippman, $766.

HYMAN KAPLITZKY.—A petition has been filed against Hyman Kaplitzky, furrier of 23 East Broadway by these creditors: Mario G. Di Pirro, $195; Philip Polland, $200, and William Gordon, $150.

JACOB and DAVID FRANK, residing at 838 Kelly Street, have composed the firm of Frank Brothers, formerly dealers in paper stationery, 177 Park Row, have filed a petition, with liabilities of $31,375, and no assets. This is their second time in bankruptcy.

PATRICK JOSEPH MONAHAN, residing at 400 East Eighth Street, formerly a liquor dealer, has filed a petition, with liabilities of $9,218 and nominal assets of $4,000.

HENRI EDWARDS, INC., dealer in millinery, 2,172 Broadway, has filed a petition, with liabilities of $2,070 and assets of $023.

EDWARD LIEBERMAN, tailor, of 112 West Seventieth Street, has filed a petition, with liabilities of $1,400 and assets of $300.

SEYMOUR STERN.—Judge Mayer has appointed Charles L. Greenhall receiver for Seymour Stern, pawnbroker, of 2,271 Eighth Avenue, against whom a petition was filed on Feb. 7.

SIMON H. BLAIR.—Judge Mayer has dismissed the petition filed on Aug. 12 against Simon H. Blair, manufacturer of ostrich feathers, 1,562 Madison Avenue, on a settlement with creditors at 25 cents on the dollar cash. The liabilities were $24,838.

NEUBERGER JEWELRY COMPANY.—Schedules of the Neuberger Jewelry Company of 1 Park Row show liabilities of $94,470 and assets of $55,825.

STAR CLOAK AND SUIT MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—Schedules of the Star Cloak and Suit Manufacturing Company of 29 West Fifty-eight Street show liabilities of $13,473 and assets of $3,420.

MEYER A. KALFON.—Schedules of Meyer A. Kalfon, cigar dealer, 532 Broadway, show liabilities of $15,400 and assets of $661. Of the liabilities $8,000 is on two leases. He owes $387 to seven doctors.

SAMUEL HERSCHDORFER.—Schedules of Samuel Herschdorfer, dealer in laces and trimmings, 149 Ridge Street, show liabilities of $4,442 and assets of $900.

BENJAMIN BERMAN.—Schedules of Benjamin Berman, grocer, 12 East Thirteenth Street, show liabilities of $2,074 and assets of $447.

LEVINSON & GLICKMAN.—Schedules in the assignment of Levinson & Glickman, clothing dealers, 77 Baxter Street, show liabilities of $3,280, nominal assets of $1,377, and actual assets of $721.

BENJAMIN J. SUSSMAN.—Schedules in the assignment of Benjamin S. Sussman, dealer in jewelry, 1,554 Sixth Avenue, show liabilities of $4,880, nominal assets of $1,879, and actual assets of $077.

A. BOLOGNESI & CO., private bankers and Custom House brokers, 52 Wall Street, made an assignment yesterday to Francis Gilbert of 45 Exchange Place. The liabilities are stated to be $180,000 and assets over $200,000. The assignment is attributed to curtailment of credit by bankers in this city and Italy, owing to the recent failure of Cesare Conti.

313 Business Failures This Week.

and 269 for the corresponding weeks of 1913 to 1910. The Middle States had 95, New England 30, Southern 86, Western 55, Northwestern 13, and Far Western 34. Canada had 40.

Bradstreet's reports 313 business failures in the United States during the week, against 280 for the previous week and 285, 305, 235, against 57 for the preceding week. About 87 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had capital of $5,000 or less and 8 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor and date when judgment was filed in New York County:

Burton, John H.—O. Bluemner, Feb. 4, 1904, $3,167.
Boston & Maine Railroad—J. Miller, Feb. 5, 1914, $728.
Butler, C. Le Roy—L. C. Collin, March 18, 1913, $456.
Berkshire Box & Paper Co.—V. G. Cantasano, Nov. 1, 1912, $297.
Erie Railroad Co.—H. Rashkoff, Dec. 31, 1913, $116.
Same—Same, March 4, 1913, $3,951.
Frisch, Samuel, and Evelyn Edwards—People &c., Dec. 8, 1913, $300.
Fordham, John O.—E. C. Bell, Sept. 30, 1913, $1,052.
Grubel, Walburger—G. Nassauer, Jan. 8, 1914, $110.
Goldberg, Nathan—S. J. Hochhauser, Jan. 19, 1914, $434.
Hueg, Herman—J. Huber, Jr., Nov. 26, 1913, $184.
King, James M. and Eleanor R.—F. Millang, April 8, 1912, $295.
Lamberti Construction Co. and Pasquale J. Lamberti—Iroquois Door Co., Jan. 28, 1914, $436.
Lees, Louis—M. P. Barker et al., Dec. 11, 1913, $1,717.
Morrissey, Dennis M.—J. B. Goodman, Jan. 26, 1914, $116.
Novick, Louis, and Philip Goldberg—A. H. Horwitz, Dec. 2, 1908, $367.
North American Film Corporation—G. C. Genners et al., Feb. 10, 1914, $307.
Schapper, Marcus H.—Alpha Electrical Supply Co., Dec. 19, 1913, $180.
A. Stern & Co.—Andrew J. Robinson Co., Feb. 5, 1914, $1,538.
Sturges, Sadie T.—E. A. Shaw et al., Jan. 12, 1914, $331.
Senft, Moses—German Exchange Bank, Sept. 15, 1913, $250.
Thomas, Merton L.—A. H. Walker, Oct. 30, 1913, $191.
Liberman, Philip, and Hyman Shapira—H. L. Cohen, Feb. 5, 1914, (vacated.) $1,832.
Gass, John—New York City Railway Co., May 15, 1908, (canceled.) $107.

In Bronx County.

Cohen, Elias A., Minnie A. Cohen, and Louis B. Kleban—J. Meguan, Feb. 9, 1914, $1,051.

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WILL OFFER AT A SALE ON MONDAY AND TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 16th and 17th

A Large and Varied Assortment of Fabrics and Colors of

36 INCH SERGES @ 25c
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36 INCH BEDFORD CORDS @ 15c
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54 INCH SERGES @ 41½c

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36, 42, 50 and 54 Inch Widths.
Desirable Lots in both All Wool and Cotton Warps.

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NO GOODS AT RETAIL.

JUDGMENTS.

These judgments were filed yesterday in New York County, the first name being that of the debtor:

Auerbach, Herman—P. Wilson, $226.
Appleton, Robert—G. H. Inglis, $164.
Ackerson, Edan E.—Conron Brothers Co., $139.
Abes, Abraham—J. Rowland et al., $172.
Arnella, Nicola and Rosie—A. Hepner, $1,614.
Apy, Edward—D. E. Drissler, $120.
Bamberg, Lawrence—G. Rosenfeld, $265.
Brown, Howard R.—W. J. Randolph, $541.
Berkowitz, Michael—J. Cregan et al., $146.
Black, Martin, and National Surety Co.—People, &c., $1,000.
Casey, Anna—City of New York, costs, $107.
Canfield, Francis C.—First National Bank of Red Bank, N. J., $517.
Coburn, John, administrator—Lyons Transfer Co., costs, $109.
Cohen, Abner F.—S. Lehman, $1,274.
Cleary, Ellen and Nora—B. French, $200.
De Chilia, Saverio—F. Spano, $1,070.
De Rosa, Pasquale—C. A. Doelger et al., $331.
Dyer, Albert H.—F. H. Stephens, $796.
Ehrgott, George M. and Mildred B.—W. H. Malcolm, $241.
Elfin, Barney—T. Farrell, $134.
Flanagan, James J.—S. Hyman, $729.
Forman, Aaron—S. Shanker, $200.
Fitzgerald, Mary—Clermand & Co., Inc., $146.
Forrester, Robert R.—R. E. Todd, $135.
Grossman, Isidor—Bofiwit Realty Co., $101.
Gavigan, Andrew A.—E. J. Kelliher, $2,634.
Goldman, Joseph—A. Piser, $818.
Greenbaum, Leo S.—T. C. Wood, $221.
Harris, Samuel—I. Margulies, $101.
Hamilton, William H.—S. W. Haviland, $2,085.
Hyman, Louis, and Harry Z. Hyman, Meyer Abrams, and Hyman Abrams—S. Brown, $1,108.
Hymann, Gerald J.—R. E. Todd, $114.
Hopkins, Mary and Peter—David Mayer Brewing Co., $122.
Kahn, Issac—F. Schumacher, $548.
Kaplan, Philip—P. Pappatina et al., $211.
Landeen, John E.—H. Abelson, $434.
Luongo, Raffael—W. Vittoria, $402.
Levinathin, Edward—S. P. Jones et al., $180.
Levene, Harry—M. Pick, $165.
Law, Frederick R.—R. H. Donnelly, $330.
Meyer, Lewis—L. Schmerkowitz, $113.
Mechlowitz, William—A. Warshinger, $121.
Malsky, Wilhelm—H. H. Meinken, $582.
Magee, James—Frederick Ludlam Co., $371.
Newman, Joseph A.—I. Kall et al., $347.
Neuberger, Louis C.—B. L. Strasbourger, $221.
Olsen, Charles—T. Farrell, $202.
Peschmanns, August—C. Morel, $118.
Pearlstein, Myer—C. E. Barker et al., $251.
Rosen, Sail—City of New York, costs, $113.
Rivtenberg, Clarkson P.—J. M. Cahn et al., $115.
Rogg, Nettie—L. Perlstein

CHURCH SERVICES TO-MORROW

Baptist.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, W. 57th St. Rev. DONALD McINTYRE Preaches, 11 and 8.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 32d St. Amsterdam Av., Rev. Frank M. Goodchild, D. D., Pastor.—Preaching 11 and 8 by Rev. Alvah S. Hobart, D. D. EVERYBODY WELCOME.

Collegiate Baptist Church of the Covenant, West 33d St., between 8th and 9th Avs., Dr. Oscar Haywood, Pastor. Services 10:45 A. M., 7:45 P. M.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 8 West 46th St. Dr. Woelfkin, 11 A. M., 8 P. M. Bible Classes 9:40 A.M. Sunday School 9:30A.M.

FORT WASHINGTON BAPTIST CHURCH, 600 West 181st Street. Rev. Enos J. Bosworth. 11 A. M.—" CHURCH DIVISIONS." 8 P. M.—" KNOWING RIGHT, DOING WRONG."

HOPE BAPTIST CHURCH, Broadway, 104th. Rev. E. S. HOLLOWAY, 11, "Doubt's Question and God's Answer." 8, Dr. Payson.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, MADISON AVE., COR. 31ST ST. C. A. EATON, D. D., Pastor, will preach Sunday at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Union Bible Class 9:45. Rev. E. R. Eaton, Ldr.

MEMORIAL BAPTIST, Washington Square. Dr. Judson. 11 and 8.

WASHINGTON HTS. BAPTIST CHURCH, 145th St. and Convent Av. Rev. Harold Pattison, D. D., Minister. 11 A. M., "The Collapse of Conceit." 8 P. M., "Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress."

Christian Science.

Services are held in the following CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCHES Sundays, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesdays, 8 P. M.

First Church, Central Park West and 96th St. Second Church, Central Park West and 68th St. Third Church, 125th St. and Madison Av. Fourth Church, 600 West 181st St. Fifth Church, Madison Av. and 38th St.

Church of the New Jerusalem.

NEW CHURCH, 35th St., between Park and Lexington Avs. Rev. JULIAN K. SMYTH, Pastor. "The Lord's Ministry in Galilee," illustrated by lantern pictures for children and older people, 10:15 A. M. Service at 11 A. M., the Pastor will preach. Subject: "HE GIVETH TO HIS BELOVED IN SLEEP."

Congregational.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE, BROADWAY AND 56TH STREET. Rev. CHARLES E. JEFFERSON, D. D., Pastor, preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. 8 P. M., "The Church and International Peace." Wednesday, 8 P. M., Prayer Meeting.

MANHATTAN CHURCH, Broadway, 76th St. Dr. STIMSON, Pastor. Services 11 and 8.

Disciples of Christ (Christian).

CENTRAL CHURCH, 142 West 81st St. 11 A. M., Dr. PHILPUTT will preach. 8 P. M., Mr. EDWARD F. BROWN. "The Health of a Million Children."

Ethical Culture.

THE SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE. Founded 1876. Meeting House, Central Park West & 64th St. 11 A. M.—Mr. H. J. BRIDGES Speaker. Subject: "The Journal of Capt. Scott." 8 P. M.—Mr. A. W. MARTIN, Speaker. Subject: "A Crisis in the Evolution of Christianity."

Jewish.

BETH-EL TEMPLE, Fifth Av. and 76th St. REV. DR. SAMUEL SCHULMAN SUNDAY MORNING AT 11, "The Educational Value of the Bible."

FREE SYNAGOGUE. Carnegie Hall, Sunday at 11. Dr. Wise: "The Jew at His Best." All Are Welcome.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL, 5th Av. and 43d St. Saturday, 10:30 A. M.—Sermon by Dr. Silverman, "Back to Judaism." Sunday, 11:15 A. M.—Sermon by Dr. M. H. Harris, "The Jewish Aspect of a Twentieth Century Religion." Monday, 11 A. M. sharp—Lecture by Dr. Enelow, "Abraham Ibn Ezra: Pilgrim and Poet." All are welcome.

Lutheran.

CHURCH OF THE ADVENT, Broadway and 93d St. Wm. M. Hern, Pastor. Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Sunday School 9:30 A. M.

ST. JAMES'S LUTHERAN CHURCH, Madison Av., 73d. Dr. Remensnyder,—Services 11, 8.

Methodist Episcopal.

HEDDING CHURCH, 337 E. 17th St., Dr. W. H. Wood, Pastor. 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

MADISON AVE. M. E. CHURCH, Cor. 60th Street. Rev. Charles L. Mead, D. D., Minister. 10 A. M., Men's Bible Class—" What the Bible Teaches Concerning the Care of the Poor." 11 A. M., " Parental Indebtedness." 8 P. M., " Divine Displacement." Strangers cordially welcome.

ST. ANDREW'S, 76TH ST., WEST. 11 A. M., SERMON BY DR. FINCH. 4 P. M., MUSICAL SERVICE. Selections from Gaul's "Holy City." Large Chorus, assisted by eminent Soloists under direction Dr. Alfred G. Robyn.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST CHURCH, West End Avenue and 86th Street. C. L. GOODELL, D. D., Pastor. REV. P. ERNEST JOHNSON. 11 A. M.—" The Present Crisis." 8 P. M.—" Lincoln's Message to Our Time."

UNION M. E. CHURCH, 48th St., west of Broadway, J. Lewis Hartsock, Minister.—11 A. M., " Life's Challenge." 8 P. M., " To-day." Prof. Weber, Saxophone Soloist.

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New Thought.

BERKELEY THEATRE, 44th St. & 5th Ave. MARY E. T. CHAPIN. 11 A. M. "Work." 8 P. M.—Studio, same bldg., "Dreams That Come True."

CHURCH OF THE HEALING CHRIST. Princess Theatre, West 39th St., near 6th Av. Speaker, REV. DR. W. JOHN MURRAY. Subject: "God the Preserver," 11 A. M.

Happiness Talks, Wednesdays, at three. Margaret Cutting Ives. 60 West Tenth St. No charge.

HENRY FRANK, Schuyler Theatre, Broadway, 82d St., Sunday, 11, "Man of Tomorrow." Prelude, "Lincoln," 2:30 Also 1,315 Boston Road, near 169th.

NEW THOUGHT LECTURES, 5 West 56th St., Sunday, 11 A. M.; Thursday, 8 P. M. Speaker, W. Ellis Williams. Public invited.

SWAMI ABHEDANANDI, Carnegie Chapter Hall, 57th St., 7th Av. Sunday evenings, 8:15. "Science and Spiritualism."

THE NEW THOUGHT CHURCH. Sundays, 11 A. M. F. W. Sears, Speaker. NEW AEOLIAN HALL, 32 West 43d St. Finest Pipe Organ in the World. Organ Recital and Sacred Concert 10:30 A. M. YOU are welcome. Reserved seats. Free seats.

THE NEW THOUGHT CHURCH. Speaker, Dr. JULIA SETON SEARS. Sundays, 11:15 A. M., 48th St. Theatre.

Presbyterian.

BROADWAY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 114th St. and Broadway. Walter Duncan Buchanan, D. D., Minister, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WEST 57TH ST., bet. B'way and 7TH AV., Rev. WILTON MERLE-SMITH, D. D., Pastor will preach at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Afternoon subject: "LINCOLN THE GREAT COMMONER." Sabbath School at 9:45 A. M. Young Men's Bible Class at 10 A. M. Devotional Service Wednesday at 8 P. M. ALL WELCOME.

FIFTH AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Fifth Av. and Fifty-fifth St. Preacher To-morrow, The Rev. J. H. JOWETT, D. D. Services at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Offering for N. Y. City Mission Society. The midweek service in the Chapel on Wednesday at 8:15 P. M. will be conducted by Dr. Jowett.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West End Av. and 91st St. EDGAR WHITAKER WORK, D. D., Pastor, Rev. P. Elwood Erickson, M. A., will preach 11 and 8.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Northeast Corner of 73d St. Rev. HENRY SLOANE COFFIN, D. D., Pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

MADISON SQ. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Avenue and 24th Street. Rev. C. H. PARKHURST, D. D., Pastor. Rev. G. R. MONTGOMERY, Ph. D., Assistant Minister. The pastor will preach 11 A. M., Mr. Montgomery 8 P. M. Adults' Bible Class, 10 A. M.

NEW YORK PRESBYTERIAN, 125th and 7th Av. REV. GEORGE W. ARMS, Jr. 11 A. M., 8 P. M.

OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,

FIFTH AVENUE—ELEVENTH STREET.

HOWARD DUFFIELD, 11 A. M., 8 P. M.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BROADWAY AND 73D STREET. Rev. JOHN DOUGLAS ADAM, D. D., Preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE BRICK CHURCH, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street. Ministers { William Pierson Merrill. Frank Latimer Janeway.
Dr. Merrill preaches at 11 and 4 o'clock. Bible School and Classes, 9:40 and 10 o'clock. Midweek Service Wednesday, 8:15 P. M. Noon Service Every week-day, 12:30-12:50.

THE UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY. Service in the Chapel, Claremont Avenue, between 120th and 122d Streets, at eleven o'clock. Preacher, the Reverend JOHN SHERIDAN ZELIE, D. D., of Plainfield, New Jersey. The attendance of all not regularly worshipping elsewhere is cordially invited.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Cor. of 10th St.—Rev. George Alexander, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. Rev. O. Clyde Wesit, Assistant Minister, at 8 P. M.

WEST END PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 105th St., cor. Amsterdam Av. 11 A. M., "The Unfinished Task of Abraham Lincoln." 8 P. M., "Prayer Changes Things." Rev. A. EDWIN KEIGWIN, D. D., Pastor.

WEST-PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 86th St. and Amsterdam Av. Rev. Anson J. Afterbury, D. D., } Pastors. Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., } Dr. ATTERBURY preaches at 11 A. M. Dr. EVANS at 8 P. M.

Fort Washington Presbyterian Church, 174th St., near Broadway. The Rev. DANIEL HOFFMAN MARTIN, D. D., will preach 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Protestant Episcopal.

CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE, Amsterdam Av. and 111th St. 8 A. M.....Holy Communion 10 A. M.....The Litany 11 A. M.....Preacher, Dean Grosvenor 4 P. M.....Preacher, Rev. E. H. Van Etten Daily Services, 7:30 A. M., 12 M., 4:30 P. M. (Choral except Monday and Saturday.)

ALL ANGELS' CHURCH, West End Av. and 81st, the Rev. S. DE LANCEY TOWNSEND, D. D., Rector.—Holy Communion 8 A. M. Morning Prayer and Sermon by the Rector at 11 A. M. Choral Evensong at 4 P. M. Strangers welcome.

CHRIST CHURCH, Broadway and 71st St. Services 8 A. M., 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Preacher, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M., Rev. S. Brown-Serman.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, 139 West 46th St. Rev. J. G. H. BARRY, D.D., Rector. Low Masses, 7:30, 8:15, 9. Solemn Mass and Sermon, (Rector,) 10:45; evensong at 4.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, Fifth Ave. above 45th St. Rev. HERBERT SHIPMAN, Rector. 8 A. M., Holy Communion. 11, Morning Prayer, Sermon, (Rector.) 8, Evening Prayer and Sermon.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION, Sixth Ave. and 20th St. ALWAYS OPEN AND FREE TO ALL. REV. HENRY MOTTET, D. D., Rector. 8—Holy Communion. 11—The Rector. 12—Holy Communion. 3—Children's Service. 8—French Service. 8—Rev. Samuel Neal Kent.

DAILY NOON-DAY SERVICE, Commencing 12:30 and lasting 15 minutes. PREACHER, Rev. Samuel Neal Kent.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, MADISON AV. AND 35TH ST. REV. H. C. ROBBINS, RECTOR. 8 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11—Morning Prayer, Sermon, (Rector.) 4 P. M.—Evening Prayer. Address, Rector.

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY, 334 West 57th Street. Rector—Rev. Henry Lubeck, D. C. L. Holy Communion ..... 8 A.M. Morning Prayer: Preacher, the Rector. 11 A.M. Evensong: Preacher, Rev. J. H. Randolph Ray ..... 8 P.M.

EGLISE DU SAINT-ESPRIT, 45 East 27th. Services: Demain, 10:30 et 8. Rev. Wittmeyer, Recteur.

GRACE CHURCH, Broadway and 10th St. Dr. SLATTERY, Rector, 8; and 11 (Rector). 4 (Rev. Mr. Groton); 8 (Rev. Mr. Edwards.)

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, Madison Av., at 44th St. 8:30 A. M., Holy Communion. 11 A. M., Morning Service and Sermon. The Rev. LEIGHTON PARKS, D. D., will preach. 4 P. M., Evening Prayer and Address. 5:15 P. M., Organ Recital.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH is on 16th Street, east of Third Avenue. Services at 8, 11, and 8. ALL SEATS FREE.

ST. JAMES'S CHURCH, Madison Av. and 71st St. Holy Communion, 8. Sunday School, 9:45. Morning Service, (Bishop COURTNEY,) 11. Holy Communion, 12. Afternoon Service, 4.

ST. MARK'S IN-THE-BOUWERIE, Tenth Street and Second Avenue. WILLIAM NORMAN GUTHRIE, Rector. Services—8:00, 10:00, 10:30, 11:00 A. M. 4:00, 5:00, 8:00, 9:00 P. M.

THE ASCENSION, 5th Av. and 10th St., Rev. Dr. Percy Stickney Grant, Rector.—11, Rector; 4, Gounod's "The Redemption"; 8, Mr. Bridges, "Ought Women to Seek Equality with Men?"

TRINITY CHURCH.

Sunday Services:
7 and 7:30 A. M.—Holy Communion.
10:15 A. M.—Morning Prayer.
11:00 A. M.—The Litany, Sermon, and Holy Communion.
3:00 P. M.—Evensong and Sermon.
8 P. M.—Shortened Evensong and Sermon.

Weekday Services:
7:30, 9 A. M., 3 P. M.
Short service for business people daily, (except Saturday) at 12 M.

CHURCH OPEN ALL DAY.

Protestant Episcopal.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, 28 West 84th, Rev. ARTHUR H. JUDGE, Rector. Services, 8, 11, and 8.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH, Fifth Av. and 53d St. Rev. ERNEST M. STIRES, D. D., Rector. 8 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11—Morning Service and Sermon. (Rector.) 4—Evensong and address, (Rector.) 8 P. M.—Hour of Organ Music.

Reformed.

GRACE REFORMED CHURCH, 7th Av. and 54th St.—Rev. J. R. Duryee, D. D., Minister, will officiate. Services 11 and 8 o'clock.

HAMILTON GRANGE REFORMED CHURCH Convent Av. & 149th St., (Near B'way.) PAUL SEIBERT LEINBACH, D.D., Minister. All Seats Free. Everybody Welcome. 11 A. M.—"What Is Your Work in the World?" 8 P. M.—"The People Who Forget."

MADISON AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, Madison Av., corner of 57th St.—11 A. M., 4:30 P. M., Rev. Mark Allison Matthews, D.D.

REFORMED CHURCH OF HARLEM, Lenox Av. and 123d St. Rev. EDGAR TILTON, Jr., D. D., Minister, 11 A. M.—Dr. Tilton will preach. 8 P. M.—Address by Hugh R. Monroe, Esq.

THE MIDDLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 2d Ave. and 7th St. Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M.; Rev. Anthony Luidens at 8 P. M.

THE MARBLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 5th Ave. and 29th St. Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D. D., Minister, will preach. 11 A. M.—" Growing Old Gracefully." 8 P. M.—" Home, Sweet Home."

THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS, 5th Ave. and 48th St. Rev. MALCOLM JAMES MACLEOD, Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Evening Subject: "Anchors." Church School and Bible Classes, 9.45 A. M. Quartet accompanied by Organ, Harp and Violin.

THE WEST END COLLEGIATE CHURCH, West End Ave. and 77th St. Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. At 4:30 P. M., Subject: "When He Was Yet a Great Way Off." Oratorio, "The Prodigal Son," Sir Arthur Sullivan. Hans Kronold, 'cellist.

Reformed Episcopal.

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 55th St. and Madison Av., W. D. Stevens, D. D., rector. Services, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Society of Friends.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS, (Orthodox.)—Meetings for worship, 11 o'clock, 144 East 20th St., New York, and Lafayette and Washington Avs., Brooklyn. David E. Sampson proposes attending New York meeting.

Spiritualist.

FIRST GERMAN SPIRITUALIST CHURCH. Services in English. Sundays, 8 P. M. Good speaker and psychics. Admission free. Pabst Grand Circle, 59th and Col. Circle.

THE PSYCHOLOGICAL RESEARCH SOCIETY, INC. Spiritualistic Meeting, Tuxedo Building, 10th St. and Madison Av., Sunday, 3 and 8 P. M., Monday and Thursday, 8 P. M. Wednesday, 2:30 P. M. Profs. Lewis and Christensen, Psychic Demonstrators.

Theosophy.

THEOSOPHICAL HEADQUARTERS, 2,228 Broadway, 79th St., to-morrow evening promptly, 8:15. Subject: "The Christ of the Near Future." Miss Annie McQueen. Admission Free. Strangers Welcome.

Unitarian.

ALL SOULS', (Unitarian.) Fourth Avenue and 20th Street. Rev. THOMAS R. SLICER, Minister. Rev. WM. L. SULLIVAN, Associate Minister. Mr. SULLIVAN will preach. Subject, "LOYALTY IN THE LIFE OF THE SPIRIT." Services at 11 A. M. All cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, (Unitarian,) Park Av. and 34th St. JOHN HAYNES HOLMES, Minister. 11 A. M., Mr. ALFRED W. MARTIN will preach. Subject: "DANGEROUS TENDENCIES AND MORAL SAFEGUARDS." Thursday, 4 P. M., Free Organ Recital.

LENOX AVENUE UNITARIAN CHURCH, Corner 121st St. Services at eleven. "SOME DEFINITIONS OF RELIGION." Rev. Merle St. Croix Wright, D. D., Minister.

UNITARIAN HEADQUARTERS, 104 East 20th St. Book room open daily and public welcome. Unitarian literature free on application.

Universalist.

The CHURCH of the DIVINE PATERNITY, Central Park West and 76th St. Rev. FRANK OLIVER HALL, D. D., Pastor, preaches 11 A. M., "TAKE UP THY BED AND WALK." 4:30 P. M., Pleasant Sunday Afternoon Service. Farmer's " Mass, in B Flat."

Y. M. C. A.

"LINCOLN—THE MAN OF THE HOUR." Motion Pictures & Address, N. McGee Waters. West Side Y. M. C. A., 57th St. & 8th Av. 3:30 P. M.

Other Services.

BILLY SUNDAY, Carnegie Hall, March 9, 8 P. M. EVANGELISTIC COMMITTEE. Tenth Tent Open Air and Shop Campaign. Admission Tickets, 541 Lexington Av.

GOSPEL TABERNACLE CHURCH, 8th Av. and 44th St., Rev. A. B. SIMPSON, Pastor. —10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M., preaching by Rev. J. Hudson Ballard.

Interdenominational Bible Study Conference. Under the auspices of THE NEW YORK BIBLE STUDY ASS'N. Rev. C. I. Scofield, Chairman. GREENWOOD BAPTIST CHURCH, Seventh Av. and 6th St., Brooklyn. 4 and 7:30 P. M. Tuesday, February 17th. Speakers: Rev. F. W. FARR, Philadelphia, Rev. GEO. DOUGLAS, Flushing. ALL WELCOME!

SERIES OF STEREOPTICON LECTURES on the "Kingdom of God from Abraham to the Millennium," by Wm. Rennie, at his Bible Study and Lecture Rooms, 151 West 125th Street, City.

SPIRITUAL AND ETHICAL SOCIETY, 142 ruled and report confirmed. Helen B. Lugar, an inf., &c., respondent, vs. Catherine Lugar, impleaded, &c., appellant.—Judg. modified as directed in opinion and as modified affirmed, with costs, to appelt. Harry B. Snyder vs. Prudential Ins. Co. of America.—Appln. denied, with $10 costs. Charles W. Smith vs. City of N. Y.—Same. Florence A. West vs. Harry Jarmulowsky. —Same. Frank Helferman vs. Greenhut Cloak Co.—Appl'n granted.

THE TEMPLE, 63D ST., NEAR B'WAY. Pastor Russell's Assistant Will Preach at 2:30 A. M. CREATION PHOTO-DRAMA 3:00 and 8:00 P. M. SUNDAYS AND EVERY DAY. FREE SITTINGS. NO COLLECTIONS.

VEDANTA SOCIETY, 135 West 80th St.—SWAMI BODHANANDA, "Man and Superman," 3 P. M.; " God, Soul, Nature," 8 P.M.

8 P. M., "The Jewel-Bedecked Woman Riding Upon the Scarlet Beast." Prof. C. T. EVERSON, Heights Lecture Hall, 181st St. and Audubon. Lectures also Tuesday & Thursday, 8 P. M.

33D ANNIVERSARY. JERRY McAULEY CREMORNE MISSION. (Temporary quarters, 52 West 29th St.) At the MARBLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH, (29th St. and 5th Av.,) Thursday, Feb. 19, 8 P. M., Inspiring testimonies by converts. Closing address by DON O. SHELTON, President of the National Bible Institute. THE PUBLIC INVITED. WILLIAM McQUERE, Superintendent.

BROOKLYN

Congregational.

CLINTON AVENUE CHURCH, Clinton and Lafayette Avs., Brooklyn. Rev. Nehemiah Boynton, D. D., } Ministers. Rev. Morrison Russell Boynton, } Public Worship, 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Rev. Morrison Russell Boynton will preach at both services. Morning subject: " THE PRESENT AGE." Evening subject: " THE MINISTRY OF THE CHURCH."

Everybody Welcome. PLYMOUTH CHURCH, Orange St., Rev. NEWELL DWIGHT HILLIS. Services at 10:45 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Morning subject, the first in a series of Sunday morning sermons, on "The Theology of the Twentieth Century Man," the "Modern Man's Conception of God." Evening subject, "Gothic Architecture and the Religious Movement that Created It." Fourteenth Sermon.

Presbyterian.

LAFAYETTE AVE., BROOKLYN, Cor. So. Oxford, (3 blocks from Subway Terminal.) The Rev. Charles Carroll Albertson, D. D., The Rev. James Forsyth Riggs, Jr., A. M., Ministers. Dr. Albertson will speak at 10:30 and 7:45.

Society of Friends.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.—Meetings for worship, 11 A. M., at 221 E. 15th St., Manhattan, & 110 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn.

Unitarian.

CHURCH OF THE SAVIOUR (Unitarian,) Pierrepont and Monroe Pl., Brooklyn, 3 blocks from Borough Hall Subway Station. Rev. JOHN H. LATHROP. Service at 11.

Y. M. C. A. DR. S. PARKES CADMAN. Last Address This Season. "Church Unity."—Questions Answered. Music by CONCORD JUBILEE CHORUS. Sunday, 3:30 P. M.—Men Only—Free. BEDFORD BRANCH Y. M. C. A. Bedford Av. and Monroe St., Brooklyn.

The advertising rate of The New York Times, 40 cents per agate line, with circulation Sunday and daily exceeding 200,000, makes the cost less than one cent a line for each 5,000 circulation—the cheapest, as it is the best, newspaper advertising in the world.—Adv.

COURT CALENDARS.

APPELLATE DIVISION.

These decisions were announced yesterday:

Selwyn & Co., respt., vs. Lee Shubert, impld., &c., applt. Order aff. with $10 costs and disbursements.

Albert N. Ridgley, respt., vs. Aetna Life Ins. Co., appt. Judg't reversed with costs to appelt. and judgt. directed for plff.

Julius Kayser & Co., respt., vs. Italian Silk Underwear Co., appit. Judgt. affd. with costs.

Thos. H. Ball, respt., vs. Julian M. Gerard et al., applts. Order revsd with $10 costs and dsbmnts and motion granted with $10 costs.

Guillaume Reusens, respt., vs. Julian M. Gerard et al., appits. Order affd with $10 costs and dsbemnts.

Armida M. Veneroco, respt., vs. Spear & Co., appit. Judgt and order affd with costs.

Eytinge & Co., Inc., respt., vs. Atlantic Transport Co., appit. Exceptions sustained, verdict set aside and motion for new trial granted with costs to deft to abide event.

People, &c., respt., vs. Chas. Kaye, appit. Judgt affd. Opinion by Scott, J., Order filed.

Irwin T. Longworth, applt., vs. East River Nat. Bank, respt. Judgt affd with costs; plff's 8th proposed finding found by the court reversed to extent indicated in opinion as not supported by the evidence.

People, &c., respt., vs. Geo. Gurtz, applt. Judgt affd.

People, &c., vs. Henry C. Freeman, applt. Same.

Maria J. Ventimiglia, respt., vs. Minna Eichner as admx., dft.; New York City, appit. Order affd with $10 costs and dsbemts.

Major Zigler, respt., vs. Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins Corp., appit. Order modified by reducing the condition upon which the dft was permitted to amend the answer to the payment of $10 motion costs, and as so modified affd without costs.

Joseph W. Stern et al., respts., vs. Bernhard Haramanaky, applt.—Order modified, as stated in opinion, and, as modified, affd., without costs.

Printograph Sales Co., respt., vs. American Addressing and Mailing Co., appit.—Appeal dismissed, with $10 costs and dsbemnts.

Fearon Daniel Co., appit., vs. London Guarantee & Accident Co., respt.—Order affd., with $10 costs and dsbemnts.

Sam Sisselman, appit., vs. Elmer Sutherland, respt.—Same.

Louis Auerbach, applt., vs. Aaron E. Nusbaum et al., applts.—Same.

Elmer M. Kimbark, appit., vs. Waldemar Co. et al., impld., &c., respt.—Same.

Catherine E. Muldoon, respt., vs. Carmana R'lty Co., impld., appit.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and dsbemnts, and motion granted, with $10 costs.

Louise M. Dorland, &c., plff., vs. Fidelity Development Co., impld., with others, applts. Jos. G. Robin, intervenor, respt.—Order affd., with $10 costs and dsbemnts.

Frank M. Case, jr., respt., vs. Eugene Walter et al., applts.—Order modified, as directed in opinion, and, as so modified, affd., without costs.

People ex rel. Sarah A. Gainsforth, appit., vs. John W. Brannan et al., &c., respts.—Order affd., with costs.

Louis Mazziela, applt., vs. Wm. H. Edwards, as Commr., &c., et al., respts.—Order affd., with $10 costs and dsbemnts.

Maurice Deiches, as rec., &c., respt., vs. Western Development Co., appit.—Same.

Julia Kraus, plff., vs. Century Gas & Electric Fixture Co., deft.; Fred'k R. Rich, as trustee, &c., applt.; Henry Hoeltjes, respt.—Order modified, as directed in opinion, and, as so modified, affd., without costs.

Kathryn Leonori, respt., vs. Charles L. Leonori, appit.—Order aff., with $10 costs and disbursements.

Lorenzo E. Tripler, respt., vs. Harry P. Fairchild, appit.—Same.

Thomas Hopkinson, respt., vs. McConnell Printing Co., appit.—Same.

Sara Lieberman, respt., vs. Joseph M. Lieberman, appit.—Order reversed, without costs, and motion to amend judg. granted to extent stated in opinion.

Samuel Schwartzman, appit., vs. J. Edward Jetter et al., respt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs.

Vertram L. Marks, an ancillary exr., &c., applt., vs. L. Laflin Kellogg, as exr., &c., respt.—Order aff., with $10 costs and disbursements.

Patrick J. McNulty vs. City of New York.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs.

In the matter of Henry Cardos vs. William H. Edwards, as Commr.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs, unless applt. comply with terms stated in order.

Wm. T. Rock vs. Anna A. Rock.—Same.

Wm. H. Malla vs. Lucien Knapp, impl.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs.

Lillian B. Shuman vs. Geo. H. Shuman.—Motion to dismiss appeal denied.

Newburgh Savings Bank vs. Jimal Realty Co., impl.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs.

August Tassini, an infant, &c., vs. Paul Viane.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs, unless applt comply with terms stated in order.

Edwin N. Schutzinger vs. A. D. Granger Co.—Same.

Bertha Bohing vs. Prudential Ins. Co.—Same.

Moses Wolfe vs. Jas. F. Mack.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

People ex rel. Christopher Kenehan vs. T. J. Higgins, as Commr., &c.—Same.

In re Alex. McDonald, deceased.—Motion granted; questions certified.

N. Y. Catholic Protectory vs. Rockland County.—Same.

Walter Althause vs. U. S. Steel Corp'n; Same vs. Richard Trimble; Wm. Thelle vs. U. S. Steel Corp'n; Same vs. Richard Trimble—Motions granted.

Arthur E. Jacobs vs. Monaton R'lty Investing Corp'n.—Motion granted; questions certified.

Security Bank of N. Y. vs. Herman Finkelstein.—Motion granted.

Harry B. Chalmers vs. Franklin Murphy et al.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Harry Etchells vs. James F. Fargo, as Treas., &c.—Same.

Nat. Fireproofing Co., appit., vs. Tower Bros. Stationery Co. et al., respts.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and dsbemnts, and motion denied, with $10 costs.

Louise M. Dorland, &c., plff., vs. Fidelity Development Co., impld., with others, applts. Jos. G. Robin, intervenor, respt.—Order affd., with $10 costs and dsbemnts.

Frank M. Case, jr., respt., vs. Eugene Walter et al., applts.—Order modified, as directed in opinion, and, as so modified, affd., without costs.

People ex rel. Sarah A. Gainsforth, appit., vs. John W. Brannan et al., &c., respts.—Order affd., with costs.

Louis Mazziela, applt., vs. Wm. H. Edwards, as Commr., &c., et al., respts.—Order affd., with $10 costs and dsbemnts.

Maurice Deiches, as rec., &c., respt., vs. Western Development Co., appit.—Same.

Julia Kraus, plff., vs. Century Gas & Electric Fixture Co., deft.; Fred'k R. Rich, as trustee, &c., applt.; Henry Hoeltjes, respt.—Order modified, as directed in opinion, and, as so modified, affd., without costs.

Kathryn Leonori, respt., vs. Charles L. Leonori, appit.—Order aff., with $10 costs and disbursements.

Lorenzo E. Tripler, respt., vs. Harry P. Fairchild, appit.—Same.

Thomas Hopkinson, respt., vs. McConnell Printing Co., appit.—Same.

Sara Lieberman, respt., vs. Joseph M. Lieberman, appit.—Order reversed, without costs, and motion to amend judg. granted to extent stated in opinion.

Samuel Schwartzman, appit., vs. J. Edward Jetter et al., respt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs.

Vertram L. Marks, an ancillary exr., &c., applt., vs. L. Laflin Kellogg, as exr., &c., respt.—Order aff., with $10 costs and disbursements.

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Edwin N. Schutzinger vs. A. D. Granger Co.—Same.

Bertha Bohing vs. Prudential Ins. Co.—Same.

Moses Wolfe vs. Jas. F. Mack.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

People ex rel. Christopher Kenehan vs. T. J. Higgins, as Commr., &c.—Same.

In re Alex. McDonald, deceased.—Motion granted; questions certified.

N. Y. Catholic Protectory vs. Rockland County.—Same.

Walter Althause vs. U. S. Steel Corp'n; Same vs. Richard Trimble; Wm. Thelle vs. U. S. Steel Corp'n; Same vs. Richard Trimble—Motions granted.

Arthur E. Jacobs vs. Monaton R'lty Investing Corp'n.—Motion granted; questions certified.

Security Bank of N. Y. vs. Herman Finkelstein.—Motion granted.

Harry B. Chalmers vs. Franklin Murphy et al.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Harry Etchells vs. James F. Fargo, as Treas., &c.—Same.

Nat. Fireproofing Co., appit., vs. Tower Bros. Stationery Co. et al., respts.—Order reversed, with $

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The depression over Western Tennessee Friday morning has apparently filled up and a fresh depression has developed over the Atlantic off the Georgia Coast.

The latter was central Friday night off the North Carolina coast, and the indications point to a north-northeastward movement.

The temperature has moderated in the Middle Atlantic States and New England, and in the Northwest. It is colder in Georgia and the East Gulf States.

The Atlantic depression will move rapidly to the Southern New England Coast by Saturday night, causing a continuation of unsettled weather in Atlantic Coast districts Saturday morning probably clearing in the afternoon south of the Delaware Capes.

The temperature in the Middle and South Atlantic Coast States will fall on Saturday. Elsewhere changes will not be great.

Winds for Saturday and Sunday along the North and Middle Atlantic Coasts will be strong northeast, becoming northwest; South Atlantic Coast, brisk northwest.

FORECASTS TO-DAY AND SUNDAY.

Eastern New York—Fair in north, snow in south Saturday. Sunday fair; high northeast winds Saturday, becoming northwest Sunday.

Southern New England—Snow Saturday with rising temperatures. Sunday fair and colder, except snow on the coast; high northeast to east winds, increasing Saturday.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Snow Saturday. Sunday fair and colder; high northeast, shifting to northwest, winds.

Western New York—Snow Saturday. Sunday fair; moderate east winds.

Northern New England—Increasing cloudiness with snow and rising temperatures Saturday. Sunday fair in west, snow in east; variable winds, becoming strong northeast.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1913.	1914.		1913.	1914.
3 A. M.	13	1	4 P. M.	24	16
6 A. M.	10	1	6 P. M.	23	21
9 A. M.	14	4	9 P. M.	24	20
12 M.	20	14	11 P. M.	22	23

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 10; for the corresponding date last year it was 18; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 30.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was zero; at 8 P. M. it was 17. Maximum temperature, 23 degrees at 11 P. M.; minimum, minus 1 degree at 7 A. M. Humidity, 40 per cent. at 8 A. M., 70 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.70 inches, at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.87 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.	Loss.
12:50—1,896 1 Av.; Jack Vegarito	$300
1:35—224 W. 123 St.; T. Kowal	Slight
2:00—175 Wooster St.; Deason Walst.	$2,500
2:40—268 Grand St.; Mr. Murray	$500
2:50—271 W. 22 St.; Bertha Loeze	$1,000
2:55—57-59 Pitt St.; L. Koenigsburg	Slight
3:10—125 W. 21 St.; R. Thompson	Slight
3:40—161-163 Monroe St.; M. Softer	Slight
7:50—31 Cleveland Pl.; Frank McCoy	$5
9:20—531 E. 150 St.; Ceeley Adlidge	Slight
9:20—309 E. 109 St.; not given	None
9:30—172 3 Av.; H. Reynolds	Slight
10:00—2,124 Mapes Av.; Henry Hahn	$25
11:05—581 2 Av.; Max Krakow	Slight
11:30—Eldridge and Delancey Sts.; Holbrook, Cabot & Robins	$75
11:15—214-216 2 St.; Heming Bros	Slight
11:50—2,201 Valentine Av.; not given	None
P. M.	
12:15—126 W. 29 St.; Henry Beckman	Slight
12:25—349 W. 47 St.; Wm. Campbell	Slight
1:10—78-80 Mulberry St.; G. Cerabino	$100
1:35—178 W. 83 St.; Martha Jones	Slight
1:40—600 E. 169 St.; Herman Beckman	Slight
2:10—228 E. 45 St.; not given	Slight
3:35—429 E. 107 St.; Wm Ferguson	Slight
3:55—1,367 1 Av.; C. M. Wallace	$50
3:55—1,902 3 Av.; Thomas Dowd	Slight
4:15—243 Henry St.; David Shapiro	Slight
4:45—282 Amst'd Av.; Royal Laundry	Slight
5:50—2,247 7 Av.; Mary Wiggins	Slight
6:05—3,813 Barnes Av.; Billy Rose	$20
6:05—1,309 3 Av.; Thos. Laghan	Slight
6:05—351 W. 121 St.; Mary Dunn	Slight
6:10—19 Eldridge St.; K. Guinzburg	Slight
6:15—207 St., w. of Freeman Av.; not given	Slight
6:40—27 W. 24 St.; Pellman & Dreyfus	Slight
6:45—346 W. 84 St.; John MacArthur	Slight
6:45—65 Stanton St.; Ida Grunston	Slight
7:00—77 Madison Av.; E. Morris	Slight
7:20—816 Mott St.; not given	Slight
7:15—204th St. at Bainbridge Av.; Church of Nativity	Not given
7:20—239 W. 64th St.; Thedford Coal Co.	$500
7:25—377 Grand St.; N. Miller	Slight
7:40—51 W. 69th St.; J. A. Strauss	Slight
7:50—594 Jackson Av.; J. M. Dahl	Slight
7:50—826 E. 6th St.; not given	$10
8:15—314 E. 39th St.; John Moore	Slight
8 25—53 Nassau St.; Rhinehart	Slight
8:45—139 E. 45th St.; Morris	Slight
9:30—862 9th Av.; D. Carbone	Slight
9:40—538 W. 125th St.; Mary Dempsey	Slight
10:25—73 Liberty St.; not given	$50
10:35—114 W. 48 St.; Jas. Panzi	$300

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The eligible list for Inspector of Elevators, Grade 3, has been promulgated by the Municipal Civil Service Commission. The examination was taken on Nov. 19, 1913, by eighty-two candidates. Of this number thirty-six were successful. The list is as follows, with the ratings:

Edward A. Nevin, 95; Abram J. Pepperberg, 91.40; Thomas J. Nevin, 88.80; Daniel Donovan, 86.60; Frank Riva, 85; Oscar Kraus, 85; Daniel Mahoney, 84; Charles F. Flynn, 82.80; William Sigalose, 82.60; Michael Seckler, 82.20; Harry A. Yoe, 81.40; George D. Bragdon, 80.20; Francis M. Jennings, 80.20; Thomas J. Rahilly, 79.60; James F. Goodwin, 79; John Sirinek, (not qualified,) 79, Peter G. Hennig, 78; Edward E. Saphose, 78; John F. Maher, 77.80; David J. Finn, (not qualified,) 77.20; Richard P. Donahue, (not qualified,) 77.20; Thomas A. Bass, 77; John J. Montz, 76.80; Frederick A. O'Dowde, 76.20; Herman R. Amend, 75.60; Gustave B. Kehrt, 75.40; John J. Dillon, 75.40; Benjamin P. Hermes, 74.80; Patrick J. Dunn, 74.80; Edward Krauss, 74.20; Nathan Seckler, 74 20; Peter Testan, 73.60; David E. Hetzel, 73.60; John J. Cronin, 73; Patrick Cusack,, 73; William Sheridan, 73.

United States.

The United States Civil Service Commission announces an open competitive examination at the New York Custom House for clerk, qualified as inspector of furniture, for men only, on March 4, to fill a vacancy in the Bureau of Plant Industry, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., at a salary of $1,400 a year. The appointee is to assist in the general clerical work incident to the handling of property and supplies in the office of the property clerk of the bureau, and, incidentally, to assist the representative of the department on the General Supply Committee, who has charge of the schedule for furniture, floor coverings, &c. Competitors will be examined in spelling, arithmetic, penmanship, report writing, copying and correcting manuscript, practical questions on the manufacture of furniture, and experience tending to qualify one as an inspector of furniture. Applicants must have reached their twentieth but not their fortieth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.

EDUCATION NOTES.

William M. Ross has received an emergency appointment as a clerk in City Supt. Maxwell's office.

Permission has been granted to the Evander Childs Association to put a tablet containing Abraham Lincoln's Gettysburg address in the auditorium of Public School 17, Manhattan.

The Board of Education has granted permission to District Supts. Grace C. Strachan and Arthur C. Perry, Jr., to attend the sessions of the Department of Superintendence of the National Education Association to be held at Richmond, Va., Feb. 23 to 28.

The South Brooklyn Evening High School for Men will be kept open on Friday evenings for purposes of special instruction and recreation.

An additional leave of absence for six months without pay has been granted to James W. Jennings, former janitor of Public School 28, the Bronx.

Annie P. Deegan has been transferred from the Department of Health to the Division of Reference and Research, Department of Education, as a stenographer and typewriter.

The Board of Education has approved the plans for an addition to Public School 12, the Bronx.

The salary of Katharine F. Curtin, clerk to District Supt. Edsall and to the Local School Boards of Districts 28 and 30, has been increased from $600 to $750 a year.

The Board of Education has requested the Board of Estimate to transfer the sum of $975 from the amounts allowed in the 1914 budget for repairs to Public Schools 69 and 70, Queens, to provide an automobile for Deputy Supt. Frank A. Collins of the Bureau of Buildings. Mr. Collins lives in Flushing and has charge of Queens County.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

CASHIN, ELIZA. (Jan. —;) $450 personalty; $200 to Catherine Koenitzer; equal shares in residue to Stephen F., Sarsfield, and Margarot O'Brien.

CUTTER, HENRY T., (died Jan. 21;) more than $10,000 each realty and personalty to A. Gertrude Cutter, wife.

DOW, CHARLES H., (Feb. 6;) estate to Catherine H. Dow, wife.

SANDERSON, MARGARET E.; estate in equal shares to Marion W. Nall, Jenny S. Herrick, and Edith L. Sanderson, daughters.

STINER, SAM, (Jan. 29;) $5,500 personalty to Mina Stiner, wife.

YOULIN, FRANCES C., (Sept. 23;) $150 personalty; uncomputed amts. to Catherine C. Day, sister, and Catherine C. Davis, niece; residue to Francis C. Youlin, granddaughter.

SAYS ICE CO. PAID TRIBUTE.

Official Describes Payment of $1,000 to Independent's President.

Joseph A. Sheridan, President of the Independent Ice Dealers' Association, was put on trial yesterday before Justice Davis in the Criminal Term of the Supreme Court on an indictment accusing him of extorting $1,000 from the Knickerbocker Ice Company. Sheridan, it is alleged, threatened to start a newspaper campaign against the Knickerbocker Company unless the money was paid.

Charles C. Small, Superintendent of the Knickerbocker Ice Company, was the chief witness yesterday for the prosecution. He testified that in December, 1912, Sheridan met him in Forty-fourth Street. Sheridan, according to Small, said that it looked as if ice would be scarce in 1913. Then, according to the testimony, Sheridan said that he would start a campaign in different newspapers for the purpose of arousing prejudice against the Knickerbocker Ice Company for increasing prices. Several newspapers later did print such articles, and Sheridan, it is alleged, said he inspired them.

Small testified that in January, 1913, he received a circular from Sheridan which urged liquor dealers to combine in opposition to the "rapacious ice trust." Small said that on the same day Sheridan telephoned to him saying that he had 11,000 circulars, and would send them out unless he received the $1,000.

After the publication of some of the newspaper articles, Small swore, he handed Sheridan $1,000 in marked bills in a café on Forty-sixth Street.

Dictograph records of conversations between Sheridan, Small, and several others will be introduced as evidence to-day by Assistant District Attorney Weller.

RICHMOND SHORT OF WATER

Commissioner Says Island Wastes 1,000,000 Gallons a Day.

Staten Island was short of water yesterday owing to the shutting down of the pump at the Boulevard Station, and because of the cold weather residents of the borough became alarmed. The new Water Commissioner, William Williams, said he had been in office too short a time to understand the water situation on Staten Island, but he added:

"I am informed that there is enough water for normal daily requirement, though not enough to meet extraordinary situations, such, for instance, as arise during very cold weather. Consumers are then in the habit of allowing a great deal of water to run to waste in order to keep the pipes from freezing. Each of these cold days a million gallons of water is being wasted on Staten Island. That is where the trouble originates.

"Unfortunately it was necessary to shut down one of the pumps for repairs to the boiler, but it will be again in operation this afternoon. Arrangements are under way to provide Staten Island with a greater margin of water over the daily average requirements than now exists."

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Pensioned—Sergt. E. Moore, 2 Prect., $745 a year, Jan. 28, 1897; Patrolmen J. J. Fitzgibbons, 160 Prect., $700 a year, March 8, 1893; G. W. Reid, 18 Prect., $700 a year, Nov. 17, 1888; G. Fernin, 292 Prect., $625 a year, June 17, 1897; C. O. Bowen, 13 Ins. Dist., $406 a year, July 17, 1902.

Adv. to $1,400 grade—F. J. McGowan, 12; M. A. O'Connell, 18; John Dondero, 36; F. R. Volk, 37; G. Brock, 38; J. N. Miller, 40; A. Albinger, 63; H. Noar, 65; T. F. Stromberg, 65; A. C. Seifried, 143; J. F. Collins, 150; F. H. Filler, 150; S. P. Stillwaggon, 155; J. J. McCamley, 160; W. Clade, 162; H. G. Nichols, 170; J. Monaghan, 172; A. Lang, J. Reardon, 283; D. Sullivan, Traf. C; H. Powell, 13; J. T. Backes, 22; M. J. Howard, 37; E. Winterhalter, 38; J. F. Hayes, 39; W. J. Farrell, 43; W. Stumpf, 63; W. J. Meeney, 65; W. F. Dierker, 69; A. E. Smith, 145; L. B. A. Payez, 150; F. Ganss, 150; W. H. Faure, 155; E. G. Munk, 164; G. W. C. Colp, 164; J. B. Mitchell, 171; A. J. Stiliger, 174; C. S. Crossen, C. O.; F. A. Hellman, Traf. C.

Appointed Spec. Patrol—J. W. O'Connor, with Bu. of Licenses.

Magistrates' Court Attendants—J. G. Pfeiffer, R. A. Hamilton, J. H. Tonges, T. J. Boyce, W. Gleason, J. H. Murray, C. Graeser.

Fire Department.

Reprimanded—Lt. W. J. Fox, Eng. 246, absent, no leave.

Fined—G. J. Vetter, Eng. 280, disobedience of orders, 10 days; T. J. Brennan, Eng. 17, absent, no leave, 10 days, (sentence suspended on similar charge;) P. V. Buckman, H. & L. 25, neglect of duty, 1 day; Christopher Gravius, loss badge, $5.

Charges Dismissed—Lt. W. J. Fox, Eng. 246, neglect of duty; Marion McIlhoney, Eng. 246, same; Henry Gartelman, Eng. 17, same; J. A. Birmingham, H. & L. 7, same.

Dismissed from the Dept.—T. Farrell, H. & L. 20, 5 days unexplained absence.

These will report at 7 Regt. Armory at 10 A. M. Monday for practice: J. T. Foote, Eng. 15; F. S. Richards, Eng. 227; Wm. Clancy, Eng. 78; C. W. Eno, Jr., Eng. 3; E. A. Dammeyer, Eng. 92; E. A. Woolley, Eng. 287; J. J. D'Azevedo, Eng. 56; W. F. Hickey, Eng. 214; F. Ergenzinger, Eng. 237; Bernard, (not qualified,) 77.20; John J. O'Keefe, Eng. 250; Ralph Bornholz, Eng. 36; I. W. Chattaway, Eng. 271; Chas. Charous, Eng. 221; Jos. Stack, Eng. 250; C. A. Widmer, Jr., Eng. 250; W. F. Gallagher, Eng. 215; Ernest Bremen, H. & L. 11; J. Muir, H. & L. 2; E. S. Clements, H. & L. 35; J. J. Umrath, Eng. 35; A. M. Foster, H. & L. 108; W. H. Breuer, H. & L. 115; Jos. Miller, No. 3, H. & L. 11; N. J. Bruno, H. & L. 128; A. T. Cole, H. & L. 107; Alex. Ingerer, H. & L. 23; C. G. Brown, H. & L. 137.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army Orders.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—Major C. C. Whitcomb, M. C., N. Y. City, two visits to Trenton during Feb. and March to supt. const'n of ambulance bodies.

1st Lt. B. W. Phillips, 14 Inf., as instructor with Sig. Corps of the Militia of Ohio, Mich., Ind., and Ill.

Capt. A. L. Conger, Inf., Feb. 28 temp. duty with War College, D. C.

Orders Feb. 9 granting leave to 1st Lt. D. C. Cabbison, F. A. C., revoked.

2d Lt. H. O. Davis, Philipn. Scouts, March 25 to Ft. Myer for temp. duty, then sail April 5 for Manila.

1st Lt. W. R. Camp, 9 Cav., ordered examined by Retiring Board, D. C.

Leaves—Major E. J. Timberlake, C. A. C., 3 mos.; Capt. J. E. Gaujot, Cal., 14 days.

Navy Orders.

Commis'd Lts.—W. W. Bradley, Jr., J. L. Oswald, N. R. Vander Veer.

Ens. R. J. Carstaphen, the Kans. to the Montana.

Ens. W. D. Lamont, aviation duty, to the Minn.

Surg. R. E. Hoyt, the Mich., to sick leave.

Ch. Bo's'n G. Sabelstrom, to Key West.

Bo's'n E. F. Hosmer, Charleston, S. C., to Newport, R. I.

Bo's'n T. James, the Peoria, to Charleston, S. C.

Lt. J. C. Hilliard, the Saratoga, to Hosp., Canacao.

Ens. O. C. Pailthorp, to the Pompey.

P. A. Surg. H. Butts, the El Cano, to the Wilmington.

P. A. Surg. M. Donelson, the Wilmington, to Olongapo.

Asst. Surg. R. G. Davis, Hosp., Canacao, to the El Cano.

Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Lebanon and Parker at Guacanayabo Bay; Prometheus, Paulding, Ammen, Burrows, Patterson, and Tripper, at Guantanamo; Culgoa at Hampt. Rds.; San Fran. at Cape Haitien; Celtic at Port au Prince; Md. at San Diego.

Sailed—Henley, Drayton, Mayrant, McCall, Warrington, and Birmingham, Guacanayabo Bay for Guantanamo; Reid, Mayport for Guantanamo; Orion, Port au Prince for Guacanayabo Bay.

When the San Fran. is relieved by the Wheeling at Cape Haitien, she will go to Vera Cruz.

Ohio, at Vera Cruz, ordered to New Orleans, Feb. 20, for the Mardi Gras.

After target practice off San Diego the Md. will go to Santa Monica and Venice, and thence to Mare Isl. for repairs.

Calif. from San Diego, Feb. 20, for Mazatlan to relieve the Pittsburgh. The latter will go to San Diego for target practice, thence to San Fran. for liberty, and thence to Bremerton for repairs.

After target practice off San Diego the Buffalo will go to San Fran. or Mare Isl.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

TREMARI, PEDRO, (July 11, 1912;) net estate in New York, $14,450; stock of vaniline at 54 Stone Street, $14,375; furniture, $75; bank, $1,088; cash, $118.

WOOD, GEO. A., (June 29, 1911;) net estate in New York, $1,333; furniture, $300; stocks and bonds, $1,138; 10 shares Am. Tel. & Tel. Co.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Altman Estate Sells Riverside Drive Corner to Operators—Builders Buy Apartment Site Near Lexington Avenue —Big Dyckman Corner Sold — Private House Demand—Good Bronx Market.

A west side deal which imparted genuine activity to the realty market yesterday involved the sale of the northeast corner of Riverside Drive and Eighty-eighth Street, one of the few remaining unimproved corners on the Drive in the heart of the choicest residential section. The property was a part of the late Benjamin Altman's estate, having been accumulated by Mr. Altman several years ago. It has been sold by Michael Friedsam and the other executors of the estate to the realty operators, Klein & Jackson, who are having plans prepared by the architects, Rouse & Goldstone, for a building improvement of more than ordinary interest.

The property has a frontage of 108 feet on the Drive, being the lower half of the block, and a depth of 241 feet on the street. The Eighty-ninth Street half of the block is occupied by the former Isaac L. Rice home, which was purchased a few years ago by Solomon Schinasi. The holding price for the Altman corner has been $400,000.

The Riverside Drive front is restricted to high class private houses, and the new owners are preparing to erect there two fine detached houses in the Colonial style, with a wide garden space between them. The private house plots will have a depth of 123 feet on the street, and the easterly portion of the plot, 118 feet on Eighty-eighth Street by 100, will be improved with a nine-story apartment house. There will be a wide garden space between the west side of the apartment and the private house lots, and the apartment building on that side will also be attractively treated in the Colonial style. The architects estimate that these three new structures will cost from $600,000 to $700,000.

The transaction was closed by the brokerage firm of George R. Read & Co., Mr. Read being one of the executors of the Altman estate.

Good Deal Near Lexington Avenue.

An important deal which will lead to a large apartment house improvement in the upper Lexington Avenue section has just been closed in the purchase by a syndicate headed by Hyman S. and Sidney Crystal of the three old four-story apartments at 156, 158, and 160 East Seventy-ninth Street, on a plot 60 by 102.2, located 70 feet east of Lexington Avenue. The purchasers intend to erect a high-class twelve-story apartment house on the plot after the present leases expire, Oct. 1 next.

The property was sold by John Palmer, who accumulated it a year ago through N. A. Berwin & Co., and the same brokers have sold it at a substantial profit.

Big Dyckman Corner Sold.

The Dyckman section continues to show realty activity, and a large deal was closed there yesterday by William A. White & Sons, who sold for August Klipstein the vacant plot, 100 by 100, at the northeast corner of Cooper and Academy Streets. The same brokers within the last week sold three houses on Post Avenue, just east of the 207th Street Subway station.

Growing Demand for Private Dwellings.

That there is a growing demand for high-class private dwellings in the Park Avenue section and on the upper west side was shown in yesterday's market when several important sales were reported and plans were announced for three residences, one of which will cost about $250,000.

On the west side Pease & Elliman sold for Mrs. F. H. Wildes 355 West Eighty-eighth Street, a four and one-half story American basement dwelling on a lot 16 by 100. The property is near Riverside Drive and will be occupied by the buyer, Joseph F. Geraghty of Rye, N. Y.

On the east side the Hyde Realty Company sold the four-story American basement house, on lot 20 by 102.2, at 169 East Seventy-fourth Street, to Seymour L. Cromwell.

This house was held at a valuation of $40,000, and is one of four similar properties which the Hyde Realty Company acquired by purchase in July, 1910, from Mrs. Catherine Devlin and Morris R. de Leeuw, who maintained the property as tenements.

A few months before this transaction, Stowe Phelps had purchased the adjoining similar house, No. 161, and converted it into an American basement dwelling so successfully that the realty company was induced to buy and similarly treat the above houses.

The result was that, after the conversion of dwellings was made, the company sold 161, to Howard Greene, No. 163 was disposed of to Prof. William M. Sloane, and the third house was sold on Feb. 2 to Theodore Roosevelt, Jr.

H. H. Gallinger purchased from Charles Wynne 119 East 106th Street, a three-story and basement dwelling on a lot 16.8 by 100.11, for occupancy.

Walter E. Hope is the buyer of the remodeled dwelling, 123 East Eightieth Street, sold recently by Guy Warren Walker.

Residence for Isaac Brokaw's Daughter.

In accordance with the will of the late Isaac Brokaw, plans are being prepared by the architect, H. Van Beuren McGonigle, for a six-story private residence to be erected for Mrs. Elvira Brokaw Fischer at 9 East Seventy-ninth Street, a 50-foot plot adjoining the Brokaw home on the Fifth Avenue corner. The plot was bequeathed to Mrs. Fischer, who obtained a divorce from Carl Fischer-Hansen a few years ago, and provision was made in Mr. Brokaw's will that it be improved with a residence for his daughter to cost $250,000. It will be of the French Renaissance style of architecture.

Another Midtown Loft Deal.

Contracts were signed yesterday for the sale of four old-fashioned brownstone dwellings in the midtown loft zone as a site for a tall commercial structure.

The property is known as 31 to 37 East Thirty-first Street, and consists of a plot 85.8 by 98.6, located 151.5 feet east of Madison Avenue. Nos. 31 and 33 were owned by Thomas Williams and 35 and 37 by C. W. Cooley.

The parcel had been held at $300,000, and it is understood that the buyers, a syndicate, will erect a loft to cost about $500,000.

On Wednesday last the large site at 40 to 46, diagonally opposite, was secured by the Aeon Realty Company, Sumner Gerard, President, in a trade for the twelve-story apartment house at 562 to 568 West End Avenue. Mr. Gerard's company will build a sixteen-story loft building, to cost $600,000.

Bronx Borough Sales.

Charles Wynne has sold to a builder a vacant lot, 25 by 90 feet, on the southeast corner of Van Cortlandt Park South and Gale Place.

The M. Morgenthau, Jr., Company have resold the property 1,727 Popham Avenue, a two and one-half story frame dwelling on lot 25 by 100, which was sold under foreclosure by them at their first auction sale on Feb. 5 to Elizabeth Sturgis.

Frank A. Olmstead purchased from the Katherine Du Bois estate the two frame buildings 2,586 and 2,588 Third Avenue on a lot 25 by 88 by irregular, between 139th and 140th Streets. W. A. De Baun was the broker.

Dr. Edwin R. Crowe has purchased from George Pierce 200 Alexander Avenue, a three-story dwelling on a lot 16.8 by 100 feet, located between 136th and 137th Streets.

George J. McCaffrey has sold for Jacob Cohen the two-family stucco residence at 1,212 St. Lawrence Avenue, 25 by 100.

Smith & Phelps have sold the plot 100 by 150 on the north side of 176th Street, beginning 150 feet east of Marmion Avenue.

Brooklyn.

The Alco Building Company has sold the following one-family houses at Mapleton Park, on the Sea Beach Subway line: to M. Tierney, 2,054 Sixty-fourth Street; Louis Paris, 2,060 Sixty-fourth Street; R. A. Fudger, 2,070 Sixty-fourth Street; James A. Doke, 2,107 Sixty-seventh Street; H. B. Garnier, 2,146 Sixty-seventh Street; J. H. West, 2,125 Sixty-seventh Street; Mrs. Alex Pudreau, 2,136 Sixty-fifth Street; Harry Ewing, 1,932 Sixty-third Street; William Applebaum, 2,035 Sixty-third Street; Albert J. Gibney, 2,073 Sixty-third Street; Abram Franklin, 2,057 Sixty-third Street; George Hussick, 2,063 Sixty-third Street; Mrs. John Dwyer, 6,112 Twenty-first Avenue; Capt. Harry P. Dennison, 6,310 Twenty-first Avenue. Also rented 2,045 Sixty-fifth Street to John Loucke; 2,028 Sixty-third Street to James E. Potterton, and 2,101 Sixty-third Street, to Capt. Sidney W. Brewster.

The Jerome Property Corporation has sold 424 Third Street, near Sixth Avenue, a three-story brownstone private residence, for John J. Connolly, and also in Bay Ridge 1,044 Seventy-third Street, between Tenth and Eleventh Avenues, a two-story one-family residence for Maud C. Garrity to a client for investment. The plot is 31 by 100.

Long Island.

The Long Island Seashore Company has just taken title to a tract of forty-seven acres in the village of Bay Shore. The property has been surveyed and will be extensively developed for suburban residences.

The Windsor Land and Improvement Company sold at Hempstead to A. Gilligan, A. Lavert, M. B. Johnson, and A. Regan each a plot, 20 by 96, and to P. Brennan a plot 40 by 96, on Milburne Avenue; to A. Cummings and J. Moyka each a plot, 40 by 100, on Booth Street; to E. Eisinger a plot, 65 by 115, on Greenwich Avenue; to C. and B. O'Connor a plot, 40 by 160, on Tompkins Place; to J. Buckley a plot, 50 by 125, on Oak Avenue; to N. Lowenstein and M. Kelly each a plot, 40 by 100, on Homan Boulevard; to E. Rockett a plot, 40 by 100, on Frazier Street; to D. A. Hyland a plot, 40 by 100, on Windsor Parkway; to J. J. O'Malley a plot, 40 by 100, on Botsford Street; to T. J. Owens a plot, 40 by 100, on Nassau Parkway.

New Jersey.

Samuel Kraft sold for the Hasbrouck Park Land Company at Hasbrouck Heights to E. H. Talcott a plot, 100 by 113, on the Boulevard; to I. F. Dickinson, 100 by 125, on Longworth Avenue, and to A. C. Deurloo, 50 by 100, on Hasbrouck Avenue.

The Drier farm at Highland Park, New Brunswick, has been sold to the Podgur Realty Company of the Bronx. The property, which consists of about forty-six acres, will be cut up into building plots and developed at once by the buyers. Phillip Pollak was the broker.

Commercial Leases.

The M. Morgenthau, Jr., Company has leased for the Sixth Avenue Twenty-third Street Corporation, of which Alexander M. Powell is President, 369 Sixth Avenue, a store about 20 by 80. This is the first store to be leased in the building formerly occupied by Ehrich Brothers.

It is now being remodeled and divided into stores and lofts. This store is the second store from the corner of Sixth Avenue and Twenty-third Street, which is occupied by the Riker & Hegeman Drug Company. The tenant is the Paula Feather Company, which will occupy the premises for the sale of retail feathers and millinery.

N. Brigham Hall & Wm. D. Bloodgood, Inc., have leased for the Helenita Construction Company the store at 69 West Forty-sixth Street, for a long term of years to Miss Helen Young.

Realty Notes.

John N. Golding has procured for the G. & S. Amusement Company a loan of $22,000 at 5 per cent. on premises at the southeast corner of Teller Avenue and 167th Street; also for John Boardman a loan of $22,500 at 5 per cent. on premises 1,778 Thirty-ninth Street.

Eli Benedict, architect, for the Church Extension Committee of the Presbytery of New York, is preparing plans for a one-story parish house for the Mount Washington Presbyterian Church, at Dyckman Street and Riverside Drive. The parish house will front on Dyckman Street.

Suit has been started in the Supreme Court by the Title Guarantee and Trust Company to foreclose a mortgage of $120,000 on the property at 822 and 824 Broadway, southeast corner of Twelfth Street. The mortgage was made on Sept. 30, 1912, by the Peerless Investing Company. Construction on a loft building there was begun a short time ago.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

The Auction Offerings of Real Estate Yesterday Were as Follows.

AT 14 VESEY ST.

By L. J. Phillips & Co.

50th St, 320 West, s s, 225 ft w of West End Av, 42.8x100.8, six-story tenement; Simon Wolf et al., executors, against Sause Realty Co. et al.; Sol Kohn, attorney; S. A. Crummey, referee; due, $46,723.45; taxes, &c., $706.50; to the plaintiff for $48,000.

AT 3:30 P. M. 3D AV.

By Joseph P. Day.

Stebbins Av, 1,273, w s, 79.2 ft s of Chisholm, 25x100.2, two-story dwelling; W. E. Rabell against Silas Haley et al.; H. B. Abell, attorney; C. A. Hays, referee; due, $461.80; taxes, &c., $180; subject to a mortgage of $5,000; to Caroline A. Wheeler for $5,500.

By Morgenthau, Jr., Co.

171st St, 498 East, s s, 140 ft w of 3d Av, 16x100, two-story dwelling; Morris Cooper against A. S. Realty Co. et al.; A. O. Ernst attorney; A. McN. Munson, referee; due, $1,817.76; taxes, &c., $63.38; subject to a mortgage of $3,000; to the plaintiff for $3,554.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and the Bronx.

52d St, s s, 150 ft w of 1st Av, for a seven-story factory, 31.8x100.5; J. H. Becker, 207 10th Av, owner; G. J. Hardway, 346 5th Av, architect; cost $25,000

150th St, s s, 225 ft w of CortlandtAv, for a one-story brick studio, 9.4x48; Ralph Polcini, 328 East 150th St, owner; Henry Nordheim, 1,087 Tremont Av, architect; cost $500

228th St, n s, 188 ft e of Paulding Av, for a two-story brick dwelling, 19x38; A. Russo, 348 East 62d St, owner; W. Anagnost, 2,164 Bathgate Av, architect; cost $7,000

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

52d St, 306 to 312 West, to a two-story stable; J. W. Dimmock, 140 5th Av, owner; Harrison J. Wiseman, 2,309 Broadway, architect; cost $10,000

56th St, 22 West, to a four-story building; R. Fridenberg, 16 East 42d St, owner; G. A. & H. Boehm, 7 West 42d St, architect; cost $6,500

Gouverneur St, w s, whole front between East Broadway and Division St, to an eight-story store and loft; A. Cohen, 247 East 68th St, owner; L. Brooks, 132 Nassau St, architect; cost $10,000

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

FRIDAY, FEB. 13.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AVENUE A, 1,508, e s, 25x98; Max Cohen and others to Co-Frec Realty Co., 1,115 Boston Road, (mtg $21,000,) Feb. 2; attorneys, Davis & Davis, 51 Chambers St $100

MANHATTAN AV, 388, e s, 36.8x82; Fannie S., wife of Frederick C. Woodruff, to Resina Dinkelspiel, on premises, quitclaim, correction and confirmation deed, Feb. 5; attorney, L. W. Dinkelspiel, 27 William St $1

67TH ST, 630 East, n s, 25x100.10; Jacob Isaacs to Mortimer E. Isaacs, 526 West 161st St, Feb. 9; attorney, Reuben Tally, 320 Broadway $1

87TH AV, 2,840, e s, runs n s 305.5 to s s of 151st St x 86.7 to e s of 8th Av x 179 to beginning, (foreclosure Jan. 28;) John F. Couch, referee, to New York County National Bank, 79 8th Av, (mtg $139,000,) all liens, Jan. 31; attorneys, Kellogg & Rose, 115 Broadway $500

147TH ST, 612 East, s s, 25x103.3; Prudential Bond and Mortgage Co. et al to Benjamin Weinberg, 109 New Jersey Av, Brooklyn, Feb. 10; attorney, Joseph Sapinsky, 35 Nassau St $5,000

55TH ST, 20 East, s s, 22.6x100.5; Montrose Realty Co. to Joseph C. Mott, Great Neck, L. I., ½ part, all title, all liens, Feb. 11; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co. 135 Broadway $100

60TH ST, 100 to 104 East, s e corner of Park Av, 99x100.5; New Holland Land and Mortgage Co. to Freeman Estates, Inc., 30 East 42d St, all liens, Feb. 5 ..... $1

62D ST, 341 East, n s, 17x100.5; Frederick Gauss to John Bozzuffi, 1,149 1st Av, Feb. 4; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $6,500

95TH ST, 134 West, s s, 17x100.8; Agnes L. Rodgers to Samuel M. Roosevelt, Skaneateles, N. Y., (mtg $10,000,) all liens, Feb. 13; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

100TH ST, 206 East, s s, 25x100.11, (foreclosure Jan. 14;) Frank J. Ryan, referee, to Austin B. Fletcher, 1 East 60th St, and Lewis H. Schultz, 225 West 86th St, trustees of Jackson S. Schultz, Feb. 11; address, 165 Broadway $17,900

100TH ST, 208 East, s s, 25x100.11; Frank J. Ryan, referee, to Austin B. Fletcher, 1 East 60th St, and Lewis H. Schultz, 225 West 86th St, trustees of Jackson S. Schultz, Feb. 11; address, 165 Broadway $20,000

111TH ST, n s, 75 ft w of Madison Av, 25x100.11; Leon Dauber and others to Jafco Realty and Holding Co., 51 Chambers St, (mtg $21,000,) Feb. 11; attorney, Frank Locker, 51 Chambers St $1

124TH ST, 513-515 West, n s, runs n 25x w 0.6ix n 75.11x w 52.6x s 100.11 to street x 53 to beginning, (foreclosure Jan. 20;) William C. Murphy, referee, to Frederick Correll, 1,186 Lexington Av, (mtg $60,000,) all liens, Jan. 23; attorneys, Elkus, G. & P., 170 Broadway $7,000

131ST ST, 231 West, n s, 16x99.11; Samuel A. Gould and another to Warren H. Logan, 2,311 7th Av, (mtg $7,500,) Feb. 11; attorney, E. A. Johnson, 154 Nassau St $1

Bronx.

ALLERTON AV, s w corner White Plains Rd, —x— to Bleecker St; Chas. Siedler to Margaret Miles, White Plains, N. Y., Feb. 5; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co. $1

BEACH AV, s w corner of Elm St, 75x irregular; Henry M. Haffen to Haffen Realty Co., 398 East 152d St, Oct. 18, 1913; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

BEACH AV, same property; Walter C. Fuselehr to Haffen Realty Co., 398 East 152d St, Nov. 15, 1913; attorney, same $1

BEACH AV, same property; Marietta Owens and

Real Estate

Thirty cents a line.

Bronx—For Sale or to Let.

Katonah Av., 4,323,—Beautiful two-family house, open, near 238th St.; $6,000, $250 down. Ackerman, 187 Greenwich St.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

At Pelham Heights—For sale, new and cosey shingled ten-room Cottage and garage; conservatory, two tiled baths, laundry, storm sash, bronze screens, fireplaces, steam heat; plot 75x120 feet, with large hickory trees; two blocks from station, school, and trolley; price $12,500; easy terms. Phone 1936 Pelham or 6645 Murray Hill. M. A. PONTON, 505 5th Av.

Mount Vernon.

Mt. Vernon, N. Y., 406 South Third Av.—Comfortable home, 12 rooms, hardwood trim, attractive surroundings, for sale cheap. Inquire on premises or 'phone 250-M Mt. Vernon.

Mount Vernon and vicinity; choice homes for sale and rent; personal management of your property solicited. The Oliver Hubbard Co., 13 South 3d Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

New Jersey—For Sale or to Let.

In ideal Ridgewood, N. J., 30 minutes from New York, we offer a remodeled homestead; also two new modern houses, with good-size garden ground; fruit and shade trees, hedges, &c.; Ridgegood is known as the healthiest spot in the East. Saddle River Valley Construction Co., Walthery Av., Ridgewood, N. Y. office, 80 B'way. Tel. Ridgewood—889 & 528-W. Tel. Rector—4794-5.

Fanwood.—Fine home, 6 rooms, modern house, big plot, with trees; steam heat; oak floors, &c.; too many improvements to mention. Send for full particulars and pictures. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building.

RIDGEWOOD, NEW JERSEY.
1,000 satisfied commuters; 80 daily trains; homes for rent and for sale; ask for booklet. E. S. Walstein-Gordon & Forman, Ridgewood, N. J. Fone 555.

Bungalows and cottages, artistic and complete, 6 to 10 rooms, large plots, near station; best section of New Jersey; photographs on request. Smith-Singer Company, Ridgewood, N. J.

For HUDSON COUNTY real estate write to Board of Real Estate Brokers of HUDSON COUNTY, N. J.
P. O. Box 57, Jersey City, N. J.

Summit, N. J.—Fine old place, beautifully situated; large residence, modernized; barn, garden, fruit; fine grounds. Owner, 606 Springfield, Summit, N. J.

Finely furnished stucco cottage; 14 rooms, 3 baths; reasonable terms; local agents, or H. B. Davis, 52 Broadway.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

$3,800 Buys 10-room house and lot in village on R. R. near Middletown. Barn, hen houses, six hen yards, 40 peach trees, apple, plum, pear, and cherry trees, grapes, small fruit; also good garden. Write F. C. Cock, Slate Hill, N. Y.

Connecticut—For Sale or to Let.

WATER FRONT, BLACK ROCK.
Four acres; new hollow tile house, garage, stable, and tenant; cost $75,000. Box 242, Short Hills, N. J.

Real Estate.

Real Estate Salesmen.—Intelligent men to learn the real estate business; will be given an exceptional opportunity and receive a thorough sales training by an old-established firm; commission. Apply Rickert-Finlay Realty Co., 1 West 34th St., New York.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Will sell my two 3-story buildings on Hancock St., Brooklyn, each containing 6 families, or will consider a small house or farm land in part payment; act quick. Address "Woman," Box 108 Times, Harlem.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

A.—510 WEST END AV., 4 stories, 2 baths, 2 quiet floors; rent low. Caretaker.

Mortgage Loans.

Abundance of estates money for liberal mortgage loans. Equity, 33 Times Downtown.

$5,000, $5,000, $12,000, $20,000 for Manhattan-Bronx firsts. Oppenheimer, 540 Bergen Av.

MORTGAGE MONEY.—Firsts, 5%; seconds, 6%. R. M. de Leeuw & Co., 15 Broad St.

Furnished Houses Wanted.

Wanted.—Furnished house for excellent tenant; moderate rent. Reynolds Estate, 31 Nasau.

To Let for Business Purposes.

Thirty cents a line.

Have two modern lofts, 50x100, 56 West 22d St.; paying $250 month; will sublet for $120 (just half) to responsible tenant. Address Lofts, Box No. 176, Madison Square Station, New York.

To Rent.—One room of finely furnished offices, at $75, in Forty-second St. Building. Address X 299 Times Annex.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

A.—A.—CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th, Columbus Av.
1, 2, AND 3 ROOMS.
Private bath, kitchenette, furnished, $30, $40, $50 up monthly; unfurnished, $25, $30, $40; elevator, hot water service, "L" and Subway, references; special rates on lease.

THE PETER STUYVESANT,
205 WEST 103D STREET.
Furnished or unfurnished apartment to sublet; six rooms, two baths. Apply on premises.

SUBLET, FURNISHED.
one 3-room apartment.
HOTEL WALTON,
104 West 70th St.

At Hotel Bretton Hall, Broadway, 86th, four rooms, two baths, to sublet to July 1 or Oct. 1; maid service, linen, and light; free hotel service. Apt. 525, Taylor.

Elaborately furnished front suite; elevator, steam heat; telephone; furnish rugs; luxurious draperies; also single rooms. 236 West 44th St. Apartment 6.

Five sunny rooms, southern, eastern exposure, electricity, telephone, elevator; all outside; rent, $60 monthly, furnished. 510 West 124th.

Exceptionally desirable furnished apartment on West 139th; sublet at bargain. Further particulars, apply Leland Co., 4 West 33d.

113th St., 610 West, (Near Riverside Drive.)—Sublet for three months, attractive six-room apartment; very reasonable. Apartment 8.

307 West 79th St., 6, east; seven outside rooms, handsomely furnished; lease to Sept. 1; possession immediately; references.

456 Riverside Drive, 116th St.—Delightful small apartment; $85 month. Supt.

Four rooms and bath; high class elevator house. Apply Supt., 480 West 119th St.

East Side.

TO SUBLET FOR ONE MONTH OR LONGER AT THE LORRAINE, 2 East 45th St., an apartment of parlor, bedroom, and bath; beautifully furnished; at liberal reduction.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

THE ANITA AND THE KATHRYN,
non-elevator apartments,
75-83 NORTHERN AV.,
BETWEEN 100TH AND 101ST STS.,
3 blocks west of Broadway;
3, 4, and 5 rooms, modern improvements, overlooking the Hudson; $25 to $40; lowest rents on Washington Heights.

A.—605 West 111th.—Four rooms and bath to sublet; rent $50 per month. Leroy Coventry, 156 West 72d. 4939 Columbus.

5 ROOMS, HIGH-CLASS BUILDING.
Desirable neighborhood. Electric Light, Shower Bath, Hardwood Floors.....Rents $36-$40
Minerva, 711 West 178th St.

Eight outside rooms, two baths; newly decorated; sublet reasonable, account moving West. 441 Ft. Washington Av.; 4173 Audubon.

Elevator apartments, $35-$53; 4, 5, 6, 7, rooms; facing Highbridge Park; concessions. Corner 178th St., Amsterdam Av.

25th, 254 West.—4, 5, 6 sunny rooms; high-class elevator apartments; moderate rent; abundant steam heat; concessions.

Elevator Apartments, $35-$53; 4, 5, 6, 7 rooms, facing Highbridge. Concessions. Corner 178th St., Amsterdam Av.

47th St., 16 West.—Charming kitchenette apartment; bath, hot water; conveniences; moderate rental.

38-40 West 98th.—4 rooms, bath; low rent; improvements; newly decorated. Janitor.

98th St., 220 West.—Sublet at big reduction; $50; possession immediately; 6 rooms.

169 West 80th.—8 rooms and bath; low rent; newly decorated. Janitor.

East Side.

635 East 24th St.—4 nice rooms, improvements; cheap rent. See janitor.

Brooklyn.

942 HIGH-CLASS END APARTMENT $42.
6 light rooms; tiled bath; parquet floors; electric lights; walking distance Subway. Golden Realty, St. James's Pl., near Fulton.

Other Real Estate Advertisements on Preceding Page.

Lost

Thirty-five cents a line.

LOST—Lady's handbag and purse, green leather, small sum of money, three railroad passes, and three lady's pins; reward will be gladly paid for the pins because of their sentimental value, and for the passes, which have no value to any one but the owner. Mrs. H. B. Fullerton, Medford, Long Island, N. Y.

LOST—Lady's purse, black leather, silver trimmings, monogram, "B. R. T.," containing money, sketches, &c., left in taxicab on West 44th St. about 7:45 P. M., Feb. 12; reward. Reynolds, Thomas & Freidman, 2 Rector St.

LOST.—Reward offered for return Certificate No. D 10,614, for 5 shares first preferred stock United States Rubber Company, standing in name of Richard R. Weller, owner. Sargent, Atty., Rosenbloom Bldg., Syracuse.

LOST—Saturday evening last, cheap plated open-faced Elgin watch with platinum evening dress chain and gold fountain pen; $25 reward; no questions asked. X 296 Times.

LOST.—Wednesday, between Manhattan Hotel and Altman's, lady's ring; three diamonds, two rubies, set as cross. Return to Box X 309 Times; reward of $20.00.

LOST—Feb. 6, private house, West 55th St., a platinum and diamond wrist watch; liberal reward; no questions asked. E. D., 1,364 Broadway.

LOST—Sunday, Feb. 8, in Cathedral of St. John the Divine, beaded handbag, gun metal chain, containing small gold watch; monogram "M. C. R."; reward. G 173 Times.

LOST—Jan. 10, two certificates of deposits, American Exchange National Bank; payment stopped; reward. Return 414 West 120th, (Apartment D-5.)

LOST—Small green enameled watch set diamonds, gold chain. Finder kindly deliver to Manager Central Park Branch, Produce Exchange Bank; reward.

LOST—Feb. 12, Childs's Restaurant, 118 West 23d St., gentleman's torquoise ring; liberal reward. Assistant Superintendent, O'Neill-Adams Co.

LOST—Feb. 7, between 54th St., West End Av., Simpson-Crawford, and O'Neill-Adams, diamond bar pin; reward. Kane, 495 West End Av.

LOST—Diamond crescent pin, Friday, between 30th and 59th Sts., or 5th Av. 'bus; reward. 47 East 57th St.

LOST—Feb. 11, diamond scarfpin, question mark design; suitable reward. Hoar, 250 West 78th St.

LOST—One diamond and baroque pendant earring. Liberal reward if returned to Black, 512 5th Av.

LOST—Diamond horseshoe pin; liberal reward. McBride, 1,226 Intervale Av., Bronx.

$500, no questions asked, for return of 3-stone diamond ring, platinum setting, left in washroom Oppenheim, Collins & Co., 34th St., Monday afternoon. Miss MacGinnis, Hotel Grenadan, Bronxville, N. Y.

$100 REWARD and no questions asked for return of valuable sapphire and diamond bracelet, lost Friday, Feb. 6. Huyler, 260 West 76th St., city.

Lost and Found, Cats and Dogs.

LOST.—Sunday morning, white bull pup; split lip, black ear; reward. Kennedy, 1,155 Boston Road

Boarders Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

11TH, 29 EAST.—Rooms, single or en suite; heated; running water; excellent table.

21ST ST., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Sunny rooms; steam; excellent table; references; phone.

29TH ST., 38 EAST.—Rooms, with large closets; hot, cold water; parlor dining room.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Sunny front parlor; running water; also room and bath; 'phone.

West Side.

57TH AV., 46.—Large, small front rooms; excellent board; table guests; telephone.

89TH STREET, 49 WEST.
One room and bath; excellent board.

49TH, 68 WEST.—Established 25 years; rooms, suites; baths, telephones; superior table.

54TH STREET, 54 WEST.
Large, small rooms; first-class references.

57TH ST., 359 WEST.—French board; large and small rooms; French cooking; telephone.

68TH ST., 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private baths; excellent table; reasonable.

68TH ST., 15 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable rooms, suites; private baths; board optional; references.

68TH, 67 WEST.—Large, small rooms; hot, cold water; near subway; elevated.

70TH, 30 WEST.—Large sunny rooms; every convenience; board; best location; refined home.

71ST, 62 WEST.—Exceptional board; double, single rooms; private baths; steam; electricity.

71ST, 135 WEST.—Exceptional board; large room; private bath; laboratory; steam, electricity.

74TH ST., 131 WEST.—19th year; double, sunny room; excellent table; reference.

78TH, 121 WEST.—Attractive, single room, heated; bath adjoining; gentleman; private family.

79TH ST., 114 AND 182 WEST.
Norece Hall and The Bonheur, residential hotels; attractive, homelike, unusual; Southern cooking; white maid service; steam heat; telephone in every room; booklet on request.

79TH ST., 121 WEST.—Large and small rooms with board; high grade.

80TH ST., 106-108-110 WEST.
The House Richards.—A satisfactory home for permanent, refined people; all new, high-type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; parlor dining room; table guests.

81ST, 120 WEST.—Large room; private bath; smaller room, $7; telephone; references.

85TH, 125 WEST.—Pleasant, large room; reasonable; parlor dining; private house; references.

86TH, 23 WEST.—Sunny, attractive, medium room; board; table guests; high class.

87TH, 70 WEST.—Large room; electric lights; dressing room; excellent table; references.

91ST ST., 149 WEST.—Handsome second floor, single; en suite; scrupulously clean; private family.

93D, 128-130 WEST.—High-class boarding house; table guests accommodated; parlor dining.

95TH ST., 171 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms, single, en suite; excellent meals; reasonable. Fick.

102D ST., 253 WEST, (La Grange.)—Accommodations unsurpassed; suite, private bath, (board two,) $25; single rooms, $10; electric lights; telephone.

103D, (cor. West End Av., 879.)—Bright room; excellent meals; moderate; references.

106TH ST., 309 WEST.—Beautifully equipped new private dwelling, overlooking Hudson; clean and airy; all rooms have running water; 6 beautiful bathrooms.

105TH ST., 76 WEST.—Thirty of our present guests have been our guests from one to six years; that means satisfied guests; references; reasonable; Southerners.

113TH ST., 560 WEST.—Elegant rooms; southern exposure; suitable one, two; excellent cuisine

113TH ST., 625 W.—Small room; table board; business gentleman. Telephone Morningside 8136.

121ST ST., 132 WEST.—Handsome, large rooms; separate, en suite; private bath; steam; parlor dining room; American table; reasonable.

122D ST., 520 WEST.—Two single rooms; select location; all conveniences; good table. Kerker.

123D ST., 111 WEST.—Very desirable room for two; convenient to bathroom; excellent table; well-kept house.

141ST, 527 WEST.—Beautiful sunny second floor room; steam heat.

149TH ST., 540-558 WEST, (Broadway Subway.)—Nicest, healthiest section; Audubon; large, bright rooms, well heated, electricity, phone, $4, $4.50, $18 week; for two. Including first-class meals; smaller room, $8; parlor dining rooms; separate table; every comfort. Telephone 2757 Audubon.

149TH ST., 512 WEST.—Select, private boarding house; magnificent floor; two or three rooms; private bath; to select party; very moderate rate. Tel. 1344 Audubon.

Charming Winter Home,
Away from city and noise,
yet within 20 minutes from Manhattan;
grand location, overlooking city, country, sea; cool in Summer, warm in Winter;
"THE EVELYN LODGE."
Lovely, sunny rooms, suites, all outside, beautifully furnished, magnificent dining room, excellent chef and service; separate tables; everything aware and clean; very attractive. Single, from $9; two, from $17, with meals. Take boat at Battery; fare 5 cents. 71 Central Av., Tompkinsville, S. I.

COSTA HOUSE, 144 WEST 80TH.
Handsome rooms; private baths; French cuisine.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—Refined family adults will accommodate gentleman; room, with private bath; excellent table. Morningside 9645. Apartment 41.

THE NORWOOD,
174 West 126th, corner 7th Av. Family hotel, restaurant; every room steam heated; newly renovated; reasonable rates; refined location.

THE WOODBURY, 85b Riverside Drive.—Two blocks north 157th Subway; country house. Audubon 4412.

PROMPT DELIVERY FREE.
Want advertisements for The New York Times received at American District Messenger offices in New York City at office rates.—Adv.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

11TH, 29 EAST.—Rooms, single or en suite; heated; running water; excellent table.

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West Side.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.—Clean and good home; reasonable terms. 349 West 145th St. Margaret Scott.

Country Board.

Thirty cents a line.

New Jersey.

Lenox Manor, 75 Lenox Av., East Orange, N. J., is just ready with every convenience, fresh and new; unusual attention has been given to detail in the effort to offer tasteful, homelike furnishings, and exceptional table; the house is one-quarter mile from station and reached via Hudson tunnels and Lackawanna R. R. in forty-five minutes from Cortlandt St. or 33d St.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

117TH ST., 15-19 EAST.—Rooms with private bath and meals, $14 per week; rooms without bath and meals, $12 per week; hotel service.

17TH ST., 108 EAST.—Large front room; private bath; also other rooms $4 up.

17TH ST., 180 EAST.—Large and small well-furnished rooms; private house; reasonable.

23D ST., 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.) Suite, two rooms and bath.

28TH ST., 109 EAST.—Subway; large, warm, light room; suitable business men; telephone.

45TH ST., 16 EAST.—Handsome rooms, with private bath single room; breakfast optional; references.

60TH ST., 110 EAST.—Very large second story front room; modern conveniences; references; reasonable.

60TH, 143 EAST.—LARGE, COMFORTABLY FURNISHED ROOMS. 8364 PLAZA.

72D ST., 178 EAST.—Large, small steam-heated rooms, baths, $2.50 to $7.

76TH, 43 EAST.—Desirable, sunny rooms; ideal location; every convenience; telephone.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

West Side.

9TH, 17 WEST.—Private residence, charming suite; room for gentlemen; electricity, telephone; references.

9TH ST., 23 WEST.—Fine, large room; bath connected; suitable two; reference; telephone.

13TH ST., 104, (West of 6th Av.)—Desirable square and hall, adjoining bathrooms; gentlemen.

22D, 309 WEST.—Housekeeping and single rooms; heat; hot water; telephone; $1.50 up.

30TH ST., 131 WEST.—Sunny, large, small rooms, $4, $5; conveniences. Mad. Sq. 3624.

37TH, 45 WEST.—Elegantly furnished large and small, sunny rooms; modern conveniences; reasonable.

43D, 113 WEST.—DESIRABLY FURNISHED LARGE, SMALL ROOMS; TELEPHONE.

47TH ST., 1 WEST.—Large, elegantly furnished room; private bath; electricity, steam; gentleman preferred.

47TH, 41 WEST.—Single front room; steam-heated house; telephone; reasonable.

52D ST., 238 WEST, (Off Broadway.)—Large room; suitable two; bath; reasonable. Walter.

56TH ST., 125 WEST.—Attractively furnished parlor bedroom and bath; every convenience; telephone; references.

58TH ST., 128 WEST.—Nice, large, sunny room; modern conveniences; one or two gentlemen.

58TH ST., 360 WEST.—Two rooms; kitchen; homelike; other rooms; elevator; Subway, "L." Edwards.

63D, 143 WEST.—Elegant large, small, warm, sunny rooms; conveniences, bath; light housekeeping.

64TH ST., 133 WEST.—Desirably furnished large, small rooms; private bath, conveniences; telephone. Sohn.

68TH, 70 WEST.—Single and medium rooms; also handsome parlor suite; telephone; references.

69TH ST., 108 WEST.—Large room; private bathroom; telephone; meals optional; ladies preferred.

69TH, 65 WEST.—Large room; bath, toilet; hall room; electricity; steam heated.

71ST, 69 WEST.—Newly renovated medium rooms; modern conveniences; references; Subway; 4692 Columbus.

71ST, 280 WEST.—Large, elegantly furnished double, single rooms; conveniences; central; telephone; references.

71ST, 308 WEST.—Neat, cozy room, adjoining bath; $3. Telephone 9987 Columbus.

72D ST., 268 WEST.—Front parlor, suitable light business; also medium room; telephone.

73D ST., 115 WEST.—Large, comfortably furnished rooms; single or en suite; in newly furnished and decorated house; homelike; references

73D, 103 WEST.—LARGE, COMFORTABLY FURNISHED ROOMS; HOMELIKE; REFERENCES.

79D ST., 255 WEST.—Large room; private bath; telephone; Subway express; exclusive home.

74TH ST., 106 WEST.—Best rooms and location in the city. Telephone.

75TH, 253 WEST.
Large front room; private bath; gentlemen.

76TH ST., 174 WEST.
Desirable rooms, kitchenette; $5-$10; references.

76TH ST., 56 WEST.—Desirable room, bath; telephone, electric light; private residence.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Beautiful second-floor front; twin beds; room $8.50 up.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Large, newly furnished, sunny rooms; all conveniences; excellent service; phone.

78TH ST., 217 WEST.—Newly decorated, elegantly furnished light rooms; all conveniences.

79TH ST., 213 WEST.—Delightful small room; near Subway; home comfort; reasonable; references.

79TH, 213 WEST.—Delightful room, private bath; housekeeping privileges; small room; Subway.

80TH, 140 WEST.—ATTRACTIVELY FURNISHED PARLOR FLOOR SUITE; SOUTHERN EXPOSURE; REASONABLE; REFERENCE.

80TH, 122 WEST.—Gentlemen; handsome rooms, modern conveniences, select private house; references

81ST ST., 265 WEST.—Light, well furnished room, running water; two closets; gentleman or business woman; references.

82D, 140 WEST.—Furnished rooms; large, small; reasonable; private house; telephone; reference.

85TH ST., 207 WEST.—Parlor, piano, telephone, breakfast; for gentleman tired hotel. Curtis.

85TH ST., 333 WEST.—Large, attractive front room, two; conveniences; board optional; private family.

85TH ST., 120 WEST.—Elegantly furnished front and back parlor; private bath; private.

90TH, 13 WEST.—Refined home can accommodate few people; excellent table; references.

91ST, 126 WEST.—Front suite; every convenience; private family; board optional, Wheelock.

91ST ST., 203 WEST.—Light, cozy room, adjoining bath. Stobbe.

49 WEST 93D ST.
Large rooms; private house; references.

94TH, 34 WEST.—Large, desirable rooms; private bath; quiet surroundings; owner; references.

94TH ST., 144 WEST.—Desirable small rooms; convenient; good table; reasonable.

95TH ST., 330 WEST, (Apt. 25.)—Responsible gentlemen can rent elegantly furnished rooms; all conveniences; seen Sunday.

103D, 145 WEST.—Large, beautiful rooms, private house; convenient neighborhood; telephone; references.

105TH ST., 69 WEST.—Comfortably furnished room; steam heat; private family; bath; gentlemen.

107TH ST., 220 WEST.—LARGE FRONT ROOM; CONVENIENCES; TELEPHONE. JUDSON.

107TH ST., 220 WEST.—Large, small front room, newly furnished; elevator; reasonable. Livingston.

107TH, (2,783 Broadway).—Unusually cheerful homelike front room; elevator; telephone. Apt. 6A.

111TH ST., 605 WEST.—Large, elegantly furnished, sunny front room, overlooking Hudson. Apt. 15.

111TH ST., 255 WEST.—PARLOR AND ALCOVE, PIANO ELEVATOR, SNYDER.

111TH ST., 532 WEST.—Room, next bath; no other roomers; Subway station. Gale.

112TH ST., 601 WEST.—Large, beautiful room; one, two persons; home comforts; telephone Mathison.

114TH ST., 610 WEST.—A large front parlor, beautifully furnished; large bedroom; also housekeeping suite, two rooms, kitchen.

115TH, 357 WEST, (Morningside Park.)—Trained nurse would let large outside room to nurses or business women; convenient bath; large closet; kitchen privileges; elevator, telephone, electricity; near 116th "L," Thomas.

115TH, Morningside and Amsterdam.—One or two rooms to rent to business people in first-class apartment at reasonable rate. X 316 Times.

115TH ST., 419 WEST, (Columbia University)—Large rooms; electricity; bath; Lyman.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

118TH ST., 430 WEST.—Large, newly furnished room, overlooking Columbia Campus; bath, electricity, telephone, elevator; good service. Herbert.

118TH ST., 405 WEST.—Attractive rooms; elevator, shower, telephone; business men preferred. Apt. 41.

118TH, 419 WEST.—Morningside Heights; light, attractive rooms, single, double. Apartment 52.

120TH ST., 434 WEST.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS; CONVENIENCES. APARTMENT 8H.

120TH, 423 WEST.—Large, attractive outside rooms; southern exposure; new apartment house. Apt. 85.

121ST ST., 501 AND 519 WEST. (Opposite Columbia University.)—Beautifully furnished sunny rooms; elevator; telephone; electricity; gas; steam; hot water; shower; parlor for callers; exclusive or part use of kitchen; also kitchenette; double, $6, $7 week; single, $3.50 to $6; meals if desired, at cost; co-operative dining room; Broadway Subway. Mrs. M. S. Young.

121ST, 527 WEST.—Front room; two southern windows; all improvements; breakfast optional. Park.

122D, 540, WEST.—Large, homelike corner rooms. Telephone Morningside 4880. Apartment 51.

122D, 523 WEST.—Choice two rooms; kitchen, bath; also single, $3.50. Sherman.

124TH, 541 WEST.—American family; elevator; Broadway Subway; gentlemen; $2.50. Apartment 21.

126TH ST., 600 WEST.—Large, attractive outside, sunny room in newly furnished elevator apartment; no other roomers; bath, piano; rent moderate; gentlemen. Apt. 8D. 5610 Morningside.

140TH ST., 608 WEST, (Apartment 58.)—Elegantly furnished room; strictly modern; new elevator apartment.

140TH ST., 608 WEST.—Very desirable large room; southern exposure; Subway, telephone. Apartment 44.

157TH ST., 544 WEST.—Private American family; large, light, outside rooms, adjoining bath; suitable for two gentlemen or couple; elevator house. Apt. 2.

164TH ST., 548 WEST.—LADY; KITCHEN, PIANO, ELEVATOR; $4. O'GRADY.

178TH ST., 656 WEST.—Elegant front parlor, suitable one, two gentlemen; electricity, 'phone; Subway; breakfast optional; references; smaller rooms. De Grath.

183D ST., 555 WEST.—Beautifully furnished single and double rooms in refined American family; excellent board; private house.

A.—Attractive rooms; running water; elevator apartment; fine location. 207 West 85th St.

CLAREMONT AV., 191.—Apartment 54, two newly furnished rooms in business woman's attractive elevator apartment; privilege kitchen.

FORT WASHINGTON AV., 46.—Large furnished room in high-class apartment, suitable for couple; breakfast if desired; near 157th St., Broadway Subway. Apartment 24.

FORT WASHINGTON AV., 415.—Attractive outside room; private family; gentleman. Apartment 58.

LADY HAVING MODERN APARTMENT IN 80th St. will rent room to business women; references exchanged. Tel. 8279 Schuyler.

LENOX AV., 212.—Rooms, together or separately; furnished or unfurnished.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, near Grant's Tomb.—Attractive unfurnished rooms, suitable two; small room, with bath. Phone 9576W Morningside.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (96th St. Subway.)—Lovely large room, suitable for two; everything first class. 'Phone Riverside—2667.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 583.—CONNECTING ROOMS. OVERLOOKING HUDSON. APARTMENT 34.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 244.—Connecting parlor and bedroom, facing drive; express Subway. Meek.

WASHINGTON PLACE, 88.—Attractive outside rooms, $2.50, $4; private family; refined surroundings.

WEST END AV., 841, (101st.)—Sunny, outside room; private family; references. Bailey.

WEST END, 611.—Magnificent room, private bath; electricity; private family; 91st Subway.

Brooklyn.

QUINCY ST., 93, (near Franklin Av.)—Large front room for two; all improvements; private house; references; sunny; separate beds.

Rooms Wanted—Furnished

Twenty cents a line.

WANTED—By out-of-town girl, one week monthly, room, with breakfast, private family, between 80th and 90th Sts., west side; references absolutely necessary. Answer letter, stating price. H 57 Times.

Help Wanted Female

Fifteen cents a line.

BOOKKEEPER. — Wanted, capable bookkeeper and stenographer; good opportunity. Holtz-Krug Co., 97 5th Av.

WANTED—A thoroughly experienced, high-class stenographer for permanent position with manufacturing corporation in Bronx. Applicants must give fully their experience, state their age, the salary they have earned, and give references. X 300 Times Annex.

YOUNG lady, over 20, refined and cultured, speaking knowledge of Yiddish, to represent commercial school. Call 9:30 to 11 A. M., 115 East Houston St., first floor. Schapiro.

Instruction.

Thirty cents a line.

A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES, AEOLIAN HALL, 33 WEST 42D ST. SECRETARIAL COURSE, $75. STENOGRAPHY, SECRETARIAL, ENGLISH, ACCOUNTANCY, AND SOCIAL AMENITIES. V. M. WHEAT, DIRECTOR.

A SPECIAL COURSE FOR TRAINING SECRETARIES at a reliable school. Registered and Inspected by the Regents of the University of the State of New York. Individual instruction; monthly payments. PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St. Known throughout the country for thorough work.

MISS CONKLIN'S SECRETARIAL SCHOOL,
7 West 42d St., opp. the Library.
STENOGRAPHY, TYPEWRITING, SECRETARIAL WORK, ENGLISH.

Help Wanted, Male

Fifteen cents a line.

ACCOUNTANT CLERKS.—Experienced in railroad accounting methods; state age, qualifications, and salary expected. E 244 Times Downtown.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH CO.
wants young college graduate, American, familiar with foreign languages. Apply to A. L. Lavine, 30 Church St.

AN energetic man may earn $100 monthly profits in the mail order business; spare time at first; send for particulars. Dept. E, Mutual Opportunities Exchange, Buffalo, N. Y.

BOOKKEEPER.—Wanted, a competent man to take charge of books, accounts, and collections; one with a thorough knowledge of bookkeeping and of the newspaper or publication business desired. Address, with reference and stating experience, E. M., 1 Times.

LEONIA HEIGHTS LAND COMPANY,
Marbridge Building,
1328 Broadway.

New York, Feb. 11, 1914.

The New York Times:—

We have advertised our property at Leonia, N. J., in New York newspapers, including The New York Times. All advertisements being keyed, we know what results we obtain from each newspaper. Invariably The Times has brought us good customers.

It may interest you to know that last week we made a special test with an advertisement in five newspapers. The results were most gratifying, and as usual The Times headed the list.

THE LEONIA HEIGHTS LAND CO.,
E. D. PAULIN, President.

Telephone advertisements to The Times—1000 Bryant.

Help Wanted, Male

Fifteen cents a line.

CLOAK SALESMEN WANTED.
Experienced cloak salesmen wanted with established trade by large, well-known cloak house that makes coats only; all applications strictly confidential; territory open New York State, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois; also Denver west to Coast; commission basis. H 68 Times.

DRAFTSMAN, WHO CAN MEASURE AND DETAIL WORK FROM BUILDING FOR TRIM CONCERN; ONE WHO CAN FIGURE PLANS PREFERRED; STATE EXPERIENCE AND TERMS. H 33 TIMES.

ESTIMATOR, SALESMAN, THOROUGHLY ACQUAINTED WITH BUILDERS; ONE PREVIOUSLY CONNECTED WITH TRIM CONCERN PREFERRED; EXCELLENT PROPOSITION FOR RIGHT MAN; REPLY STATING EXPERIENCE, TERMS. H 34 TIMES.

ETCHER.—Man to take charge of department making etched name plates. H 59 Times.

FEEDERS.—Frederick Loeser & Co., Brooklyn, require competent feeders on Colt's Armory presses. Apply to

POLITICS MENACES NEW GRAFT SEARCH

Assembly Committee Needs Money, but Hostile Senate May Vote No Supplies.

JOINT INQUIRY IS DEMAND

Lawmakers Seek Counsel Here—Attempt to Steal Graft Evidence from Whitman.

Speaker Thaddeus C. Sweet of the Assembly; John Leo Sullivan, Chairman of the new Assembly Graft Investigating Committee; Alvah W. Burlingame, Jr., Vice Chairman, and Michael Schaap, another member of the committee, are in the city to select counsel for the committee. They met formally yesterday at the Murray Hill Hotel but did not reach any agreement as to the man they would recommend to the whole committee when it is called together in Albany on Monday evening. A selection, it is likely, will be made to-morrow.

All the prophecies made yesterday about the counsel of the Sullivan Committee had to do with the District Attorney's office. Most of the prophets selected District Attorney Whitman as counsel of the committee. Other prophets selected Kirkland Clark, Mr. Whitman's assistant. Mr. Whitman is in Washington and will not return until to-morrow. Mr. Clark is in Albany. While the members of the sub-committee refused to say who was under consideration, they did acknowledge that Mr. Whitman would be consulted before a selection was made. The impression prevailed that Mr. Whitman could have the job if he wanted it.

Before Mr. Whitman left town for a week-end trip through Maryland and Virginia he told friends that he could not think of taking the place as counsel for the Assembly Committee. He felt in duty bound, he said, to remain at his post as District Attorney. If Mr. Whitman adheres to this view, it is believed, he will sanction the selection of his chief assistant in the graft investigation, Mr. Clark.

A grave situation has arisen which threatens to end the career of the Sullivan Committee. It appears quite probable now, as dispatches from Albany in the past few days have indicated, that every effort will be made by a hostile Democratic Senate to thwart the plans for investigation made by the Republican Assembly. The outlook yesterday was that these things might happen:

That the Senate would refuse to appropriate money to the Sullivan Committee.

That a rival investigation by the Senate would be ordered unless the Republican Assembly agreed to a joint investigation.

That there might be a partisan Republican investigation and a partisan Democrative investigation, the expenses of each defrayed by private individuals.

Minority Member Outspoken.

One of the members of the Sullivan Committee who is very much dissatisfied is ex-Speaker Alfred E. Smith, the minority leader of the Assembly. Mr. Smith was in the city yesterday and he intimated that there would be much dissension in Albany in the coming week. Mr. Smith wants a joint investigation.

"What is such an investigation for if it isn't to point out the necessity of remedial legislation?" said Mr. Smith yesterday. "There are many Senators who are enraged over the action of the Assembly in this matter. If the Senate isn't going to have a part in this investigation what can you expect when the remedial measures go to the Senate for action?"

Mr. Smith acknowledged that he had heard much talk about a rival investigation by the Senate. The Republican Senators, he said, were leaders in the movement.

If there is a split, Mr. Smith said it would come when the Cristman bill, which makes an appropriation of $25,000 to pay the expenses of the Sullivan Committee, reaches the Senate. It is expected that this bill will be rushed through the Assembly, but will be blocked in the Senate. The Senate, it is expected, will demand a joint investigation, and will sanction no appropriation otherwise.

"What can our committee do without money?" asked Mr. Smith.

If a separate investigation were ordered by the Senate there would still be the problem of expense. Mr. Smith suggested that there was nothing to prevent an investigation, the expenses of which should be defrayed by private individuals.

In case of real need it is believed plenty of Republicans would offer funds to further an investigation by the Sullivan Committee. Democrats, it is believed, also would support a rival investigation. Both parties under such circumstances, would keep up the fight until the Gubernatorial election next Fall. It is the Gubernatorial election which is the big issue in the present situation. Ex-Speaker Smith made this plain yesterday.

Smith Sees Politics in Inquiry.

"It is obvious," he said, "that there is politics behind this projected investigation. According to the resolution creating the committee the committee must report within three weeks, before the adjournment of the Legislature next month. In other words, the committee will have about a week and a half to work up evidence. That is a joke. What the Republican leaders are planning is to extend the life of this committee over into the next Legislature. They want to lie idle for a while in the hope of popping up just before election with something good.

"I am in favor of a joint investigation. A joint committee would still be controlled by Republicans. There would be three Senators on it and five Assemblymen. There wouldn't be any doubt about getting money under such a plan. This Assembly investigation, as planned, is entirely without precedent. The question arises whether the Sullivan Committee has power to investigate without a special appropriation. I, for one, want a ruling on this question by the Attorney General."

Mr. Smith said that he would be on hand Monday evening when the subcommittee reported to the whole committee its selection of counsel.

"Would you agree to the selection of District Attorney Whitman?" Mr. Smith was asked.

"Why not?" he replied. "What have I to say? There are only two Democrats on the committee, Charles A. Brewster of Steuben County and myself. And Mr. Brewster is against Tammany. Even if Mr. Brewster and Mr. Schaap, the Progressive member of the committee, agreed with me what chance would we have against the five Republican members on the committee?"

It was pointed out yesterday that a joint committee, sanctioned by both Assembly and Senate, could be thwarted at any time by a hostile Senate if anti-Tammany revelations became too annoying. This is exactly what the Republican leaders desire to avoid, it is said. A joint investigation, it was argued yesterday, would prevent a thorough search for the grafters who had robbed the State of hundreds of thousands of dollars in the last four years.

TO STEAL GRAFT EVIDENCE.

Thief Tampers with Prosecutor's Steel Chest Filled with Papers.

Detectives from Police Headquarters have begun to search for the person or persons who tried to break into the steel chest in the Criminal Court Building where the most important of the evidence in District Attorney Whitman's graft investigation is stored. The attempt to break open the chest apparently was made on Thursday, a legal holiday, when none of the members of Mr. Whitman's staff visited the building.

The steel chest is kept in the office of Assistant District Attorney John Kirkland Clark, Mr. Whitman's chief aid in the graft investigation. The chest is four feet high and about two feet square. It contains four drawers, which may be opened when a key is turned in a lock at the top of the chest.

In the chest are the transcripts of the bank accounts of Charles F. Murphy, the Tammany leader; James E. Gaffney, Murphy's warm friend, and of fourteen other politicians.

It contains the official copy of the testimony which ex-Gov. Sulzer gave against Murphy and Gaffney before the Supreme Court Grand Jury; a transcript of the testimony given by John M. Murphy, a Bronx contractor, against Gaffney; transcripts of the testimony of the members of the Canal Board and of the Board of Water Supply, and several hundred canceled checks which were given to Tammany agents for favors extended by the State Highway Department. Practically all of the evidence obtained in the three months of the graft investigation is stored in the chest. Besides it contains the Grand Jury minutes.

There are two keys to the chest, but only one of them has been in use for the last month. One of the keys has been in the possession of Assistant District Attorney Embree, another of the Whitman aids, and the other in the possession of Mr. Clark. Mr. Embree has kept his key locked in his safe. Mr. Clark used his key in office hours, but locked it in his own safe before leaving for the day.

Mr. Clark locked the steel chest as usual on Wednesday evening and in the presence of his Secretary, Jay D. Barry, and his stenographer, Miss May Reimer, he placed the key in the safe and locked the safe. When Mr. Barry and Miss Reimer left the office they locked the door of the office. Three windows bordering on the corridor on the north end of the building, however, remained unlocked. The windows, as a matter of fact, cannot be locked securely.

Mr. Clark did not return to his office on Thursday. Mr. Barry and Miss Reimer also did not visit the office. Barry was the first to appear at the office yesterday morning. Mr. Clark telephoned to him, asking him to get certain papers from the chest and bring them to him at his home, 15 St. Nicholas Place. Mr. Clark was preparing to take the 12:40 train to Albany on a matter pertaining to the graft investigation.

"I can't open the chest," reported Barry a little later. "Somebody has been trying to get into it, I believe."

Mr. Clark telephoned to Mr. Embree and asked him to make an investigation. Embree tried his own key, but without success.

After working on the lock for an hour an expert employed by the makers of the chest was called. He tried a number of keys without success and then opened the chest by drilling a hole near the lock. The expert took a top section of the chest containing the lock to his shop, where he found the shank of a key which apparently had been twisted off. He gave this to Detectives Raines, Johnson, and Leigh. Clark had to leave for Albany without the papers but they were sent to him later in the day.

Mr. Embree pointed out that the chest might have been opened and that the key could have been broken after documents had been removed. It was also pointed out that an intruder could have taken his time about copying anything of value.

"We have not discovered so far that any papers are missing," said Mr. Embree last night.

KENNEDY MAY PROTEST.

State Treasurer Unwilling to Testify as a John Doe Witness.

Much interest attaches to the expected visit of State Treasurer John J. Kennedy to the District Attorney's office on Monday. Mr. Kennedy refused to testify in the John Doe investigation by invitation, and a Grand Jury subpoena was served on him on Wednesday. The subpoena called for his appearance on Monday afternoon.

Technically the subpoena calls for the State Treasurer's appearance before the Grand Jury, and he could be taken before any of the three Grand Juries sitting in the Criminal Court Building. The purpose, however, is to call him as a witness before Chief Magistrate McAdoo at the public hearing. Mr. Kennedy has made it evident that he does not care to submit to cross-examination in public.

It was reported yesterday that he would come to the city with counsel prepared to challenge the District Attorney's right to take him before Magistrate McAdoo on a Grand Jury subpoena. The legality of the John Doe investigation as affecting out-of-town witnesses has been questioned before but never has been thrashed out.

Osborne Postpones Hearing.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 13.—James W. Osborne has postponed the next highway graft hearing from to-morrow until Monday at 2 P. M. He expects to devote the entire week to the investigation.

FIVE DIE IN EXPLOSION.

Victims Killed While Packing Powder for Mexico at Dover, N. J.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, N. J., Feb. 13.—Five men were killed early this morning by an explosion in the packing house of the Hercules Powder Works at Kenvil, N. J., owned by the Du Pont Powder Company. The dead are:

BARTH, PHILIP, 25 years old, of Reynolds, Penn.

LANTERMAN, JOHN, 20 years old.

RUMBLE, CHARLES, 21 years old, of Reynold, Penn.

SCHUMAN, RAYMON, 21 years old, of Ledgewood, N. J.

WORTH, JOHN, 50 years old, of Haskell, N. J.

The packing house was a corrugated iron structure 25 by 50 feet. The five men who lost their lives were engaged on the night shift in packing powder to fill a rush order for Mexico. The cause of the explosion has not been ascertained. The victims were not blown to pieces, but all the flesh was burned from their bodies and only their skeletons were found.

The fathers of Barth and Rumble were killed in powder plant explosions two years ago. Lanterman was married just before Christmas.

CANNING FACTORY BURNS.

E. C. Hazard Plant at Shrewsbury Valued at $200,000.

RED BANK, N. J., Feb. 13.—The Hazard canning factory at Shrewsbury was totally destroyed by fire early this morning. It was the largest factory of the kind in New Jersey and was built by the late E. C. Hazard, who had a place of business in New York City. The fire is supposed to have started in the boiler room. Several employes were working daily in the factory getting ready for Summer business.

The business is conducted now by Harry Powers, son-in-law of the late Mr. Hazard. Several fire companies responded to the alarm, but all they could do was to save some adjoining buildings. The burned factory and equipment were valued at about $200,000. The loss is partly covered by insurance.

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By W. B. MAXWELL

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JANE ADDAMS PROUD OF CHICAGO SHOWING

Registration Figures Prove Conclusively That Women Want the Vote, She Asserts.

WOMEN INSPECTORS ON JOB

Mrs. Bowen Tells of New Court to Handle Cases of Youths Between 17 and 21 Years.

Miss Jane Addams, who was at the Hotel Belmont yesterday, was enthusiastic over the result of the recent registration in Chicago, when 158,156 women took advantage of their first opportunity to qualify as voters.

"As nearly as we can estimate," Miss Addams said, "one woman out of every two and three-quarters of those eligible to vote registered, and this, I think, is a remarkable showing. It is an emphatic answer to those who have been saying that the women do not want the vote, for the percentage of those who registered was greater than almost any one predicted."

Miss Addams said that a woman Inspector had been placed in every registration place and that this, she thought, had helped to draw the women out. Also, a few days before the registration books were opened representatives of the Municipal Citizenship Committee, of which Miss Addams is Chairman, visited every registration place in the city, and where they found one in an undesirable location complaint was made to the election authorities, with the result that a new booth was chosen. Thus, no woman had to go into disagreeable surroundings to register.

Mrs. Joseph T. Bowen, the Treasurer of Hull House and President of the Juvenile Protective Association of Chicago, is with Miss Addams. She said that through the efforts of the Juvenile Protective Association the first Boys' Court in the world would be opened in Chicago this month.

"This court," Mrs. Bowen said, "is to come between the juvenile courts and the adult courts, and is for the cases of boys and young men from 17 to 21 years old. By investigation in Chicago we found that many youths who were first offenders were being held for weeks and sometimes months in jails awaiting trials, and were then being sentenced in the adult courts as hardened criminals.

"One young man, for example, who jerked a bell cord to stop a train so that he could get off to go fishing was given five years for train wrecking, and another who smashed a grocery store window and stole a handful of crackers when he was hungry was sentenced to twenty years in the penitentiary for burglary. Both were first offenders and, while they broke the law, they certainly did not deserve the punishment inflicted upon them.

"Even when the punishments are just the young offenders suffer from the evil influence of the older criminals with whom they are confined awaiting trial. When the new court is opened the boys will not be held more than twenty-four hours before their cases will be heard. We hope to introduce the probationary system, which works so well in the juvenile courts, and by it prevent the imprisonment of many who really do not want to become criminals and will obey the law if given a second chance."

Mrs. Bowen said that the next step of the Juvenile Protective Association would be an attempt to have a public defender appointed.

"We have a public prosecutor now," she said, "and I do not see why we should not have a public defender. The average youth brought to trial is too poor or too ignorant to employ a good lawyer to defend him, and for this reason often loses his case. I think the State should employ some one to defend the first offenders, any how, as well as some one to prosecute them."

LYMAN ABBOTT ON POLICE.

Tells the Mayor His Bills at Albany Are All Right.

Lyman Abbott wrote a letter to Mayor Mitchel yesterday favoring the Mayor's Police bills, which are designed to take from the courts the power to reinstate policemen who have been dismissed, and to vest that power solely in the Police Commissioner. In his letter Mr. Abbott said:

"To make a police force effective, discipline should be both prompt and decisive. If from the disciplinary decisions of the Police Commissioner an appeal is allowed to the civil courts, and they are authorized to retry the question whether his decision is right or not, discipline can neither be prompt nor decisive. * * * No Police Commissioner has been able to maintain a thoroughly efficient police organization because of this fatal defect in the law. No Police Commissioner, however able he might be, can maintain a really efficient police administration so long as this defect continues.

"I believe that the great body of police in this city are brave, honorable, and capable men. All that is needed to make the force, as a body, brave, honorable, and capable is power lodged in the head to take from the force those who bring dishonor upon it, sometimes by incapacity, sometimes by corruption."

The Mayor has received many other letters from prominent citizens praising his efforts to have the present police law changed.

Bride of a Year Asks Divorce.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, Feb. 13.—After a year of married life Mrs. Katie Donovan, 20 years old, brought suit in the Court of Chancery here for divorce from Matthew Donovan of Paterson, who is said to be worth about $500,000 and has an annual income of $25,000. She alleges extreme cruelty. They were married in St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York, on Jan. 21, 1913, and started for Europe. En route and abroad most of the cruel treatment took place, according to the bride. Her husband was insanely jealous, she says, and one time on a train he seized her by the throat and it took three men to loosen his hold.

JOSÉ VILA

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UPHOLD ARSON CONVICTIONS

Three Firebugs Must Go to Prison —Kaye Must Serve His Term.

Several cases of importance to the Fire Prevention Bureau, of which Joseph O. Hammitt is the Chief, were decided in the Appellate Division yesterday. The appeals of two convicted firebugs, one of whom maintained a fleet of automobiles at Police Headquarters in which to send adjusters to fires, were dismissed, and their convictions were affirmed. In another case, the court dismissed the appeal of a real estate owner from a conviction in Special Sessions for violating an order of the Fire Prevention Bureau which required him to supply a sprinkler system in one of his buildings.

Henry C. Freeman, head of the so-called arson trust, lost his appeal for a new trial. Freeman was sentenced to serve not less than eight years nor more than twenty-four years. He was convicted on the testimony of Isidore Stein, known as Izzy the Painter, and Moe Sliten, who took out insurance policies in the name of dummies. The Appellate Division affirmed also the conviction of George Grutz, who was a member of the same gang, without handing down an opinion.

Charles Kaye lost his appeal from a conviction in Special Sessions, where it was asserted that he had refused to equip a loft building with an automatic sprinkler system. Kaye's building was a twelve-story structure, seventy-five feet wide and eighty-five feet deep, built of brick, iron, concrete, and steel. Several hundred persons were employed by manufacturing furriers and clothiers who were tenants of the building.

Kaye's contention that the alleged fireproof character of his building exempted him from putting in an automatic sprinkler system drew forth this comment from the Appellate Division:

"It did appear that one of the most dreadful disasters in the history of the City of New York had resulted from a fire in a building similar in type, size and construction to defendant's building."

The Court said that in a building used for industrial purposes a fire was likely to be followed by loss of life and great damage. Kaye's argument that the law under which he was convicted made no direct provision for an automatic sprinkler was thus met by the Court:

"It would be unreasonable to attribute to the Legislature and to the Board of Aldermen the purpose of committing to the Fire Commissioner the discretionary power to require slight and often ineffective precautions to be adopted, and to deny him the power to require the adoption of such other and more highly effective means of fire control as might from time to time be invented and adopted."

SAYS GIRLS AREN'T ABUSED.

Head of Jersey Home Defends Her Administration.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 13.—Mrs. Elizabeth V. H. Mansell, Superintendent of the State Home for Girls here, was a witness to-day before the special committee named by Gov. Fielder to investigate charges that corporal punishment was inflicted in that institution. Mrs. Mansell said that flogging was abolished last October, but she asserted that the custom of washing out the mouths of inmates who misbehaved was in force still.

Mrs. Mansell said that the home was "the dumping ground of the State" for wayward girls, but she said her charges were not vicious.

"They are weak, but they are not vicious," she asserted.

The inquiry was due to dissension in the Board of Managers of the institution. Some of the members are opposed to Mrs. Mansell and her methods and others are her earnest supporters. Referring to her critics, Mrs. Mansell said it was most unfair for them to visit the institution and then go "hither and yon" to find fault and complain, while never saying a word to her.

Mrs. Mansell said that once in a great while it was necessary to lock a girl in the attic for bad conduct. The dark room at the institution has not been used since 1903, she said.

FREE CONCERTS IN SCHOOLS

First of 60 to be Given To-morrow Afternoon in Normal College.

The first of the sixty free concerts to be given under the auspices of the Board of Education will take place to-morrow afternoon at 3.15 o'clock in the auditorium of Normal College, at Park Avenue and Sixty-ninth Street. President Churchill of the Board of Education and George McAneny, who were among the most active workers in arranging the concerts, will make brief addresses.

Prof. Henry T. Fleck of Normal College will conduct the musical programme, which will include selections by the Metropolitan Opera Orchestra, among them Cowen's "Scandinavian Symphony," the "Adagio and Gavotte" from Bach's E minor suite for strings, and the "Dance of the Sylphs," from "Faust." Miss Grace Hoffman, a soprano soloist, will sing the aria from "Rigoletto," "Caro Nome." Other soloists who will appear are Edna Dunham and Royal Dunham.

Other concerts will be held at 8.15 o'clock each evening during the week, as follows: Monday, City College; Tuesday, Public School 46; Wednesday, Washington Irving High School; Thursday, Richmond Hill High School; Friday, Jamaica High School; Saturday, Flushing High School.

IN NEW JERSEY.

BAYONNE.—Arrested for selling oleomargerine, which he manufactured himself, John Wolfe, alias Moore, was held in $500 bail for a hearing on Feb. 25 by United States Commissioner Carpenter yesterday.

BAYONNE.—While trying to turn on the steam in the machine shop of the Standard Oil Company, Thomas Hitchell, 53 years old, of 67 Evergreen Street, dropped dead of heart disease shortly after 6 o'clock yesterday morning.

ELIZABETH.—Fire early yesterday routed out six families in the apartment house at 317 and 319 Westfield Avenue. The building was almost totally destroyed with a loss of $20,000.

ELIZABETH.—Judge Connolly in the County Court yesterday set the poisoned pen case, so called, for March 2. On that day Mrs. Nelson L. Pollard will face a jury and answer the accusations of Mrs. Charles F. Jones, her next door neighbor.

HACKENSACK.—The Bergen County Board of Taxation yesterday sustained the action of the Assessors of the boroughs of Fairview and North Arlington in taxing property which it was claimed was being held for cemetery purposes.

HACKENSACK.—The home of Max Viavager of Saddle River Road, Rochelle Park, was totally destroyed by fire yesterday with a loss of $5,000.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

Important to Theatre-Goers!

These Theatres and attractions have no dealings whatever with THE TYSON CO. and NO TICKETS will be found on sale at any of their agencies or hotel stands. The best seats for all performances at these theatres can be obtained at the Box Offices at regular box office prices.

EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. To-day & Wed., 2:20.
MAUDE ADAMS
IN J. M. BARRIE'S FANTASTIC COMEDY.
THE LEGEND OF LEONORA

LYCEUM 45th St., near B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. To-day & Thurs., 2:30.
MISS BILLIE BURKE
in W. S. Maugham's Greatest Success,
THE LAND OF PROMISE

KNICKERBOCKER. B'way & 38th St. Evs. 8. Matinees To-day & Wed. at 2.
THE MUSICAL COMEDY WITH A PUNCH.
THE LAUGHING HUSBAND

GARRICK 35 St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Matinee To-day, 2:30.
EVA MOORE & H. V. ESMOND
with the London Criterion Co. in THE DEAR FOOL

HUDSON 44th St., E. of B'way. Ev. 8:20. Matinees To-day & Wed., 2:15.
Wm. Collier A Little Water on the Side

New Amsterdam W. 42d St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Wed.
Klaw & Erlanger's New Musical Comedy,
The Little Cafe
By Ivan Caryll and C. M. S. McLellan.

LIBERTY 42 St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. To-day & Wed. 2:20.
SARI THE INTERNATIONAL OPERETTA SENSATION

GAIETY B'way & 46th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. To-day & Wed., 2:20.
MABEL AND EDITH
TALIAFERRO
in RACHEL CROTHERS' New Comedy,
YOUNG WISDOM

FULTON 46th St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. To-day & Wed., 2:30.
THE MISLEADING LADY
Special: DARTMOUTH COLLEGE STUDENTS will give two special matinee performances of "The Misleading Lady" Mon. & Tues. next at 2:30.

GREATEST DANCING SHOW IN TOWN
QUEEN OF THE MOVIES
MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2:20.

BELASCO 44th St., E. of B'way. Ev. 8:35. Mats. To-day & Thurs., 2:20.
Frances Starr in "THE SECRET"

HARRIS 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:25. LAST MAT. TO-DAY, 2:20.
Last Time To-night
ADELE
BIGGEST and BEST OF ALL MUSICAL HITS.
NEXT MON.—SEATS NOW.
"THE RULE OF 3"
New Farcical Comedy by GUY BOLTON.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. To-day & Wed., 2:20.
CYRIL MAUDE in GRUMPY

GEO. COHAN'S B'way & 43d St. Evs. 8:15. M. Mats. To-day & Wed. 2:15.
POTASH & PERLMUTTER

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23 St., 8 Ave. 25c to $1 Mats. To-day & Wed.
CHAUNCEY OLCOTT in "Shameen Dhu"

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
To-day Mat. at 1:45. Tristan und Isolde. Fremstad, Ober, Berger, Well, Braun. Cond., Toscanini.
To-night, 8. Pop. Prices. Faust. Farrar, Fornia; Martin, Rothier, Gilly. Cond., Hageman
Sun. at 8:30, CONCERT. 50c. to $1.50. Jean Gerardy, Violoncellist. Mabel Garrison, Braslau; Jorn, Entire Orchestra. Cond., Rothmeyer.
Next Mon. at 8. Ballo in Maschera. Destinn, Hempel, Duchene; Caruso, Amato, Rothier, Segurola. Cond., Toscanini.
Tues. at 8. Phila.-Ch'go Opera Co. (1 Time.) Monna Vanna. Garden, Muratore, (debut,) Marcoux; Huberdeaux, Nicolay. Cond., Campanini.
Wed. at 8:15. Tosca. Farrar, Braslau; Martin, Scotti, Pini-Corsi, Rossi. Cond., Polacco.
Thur. at 1:30. Goetterdaemmerung. Fremstad, Ober; Berger, Braun. Well. Gorlz. Cond., Hertz.
Thurs. at 8:15. Amore dei Tre Re. Bori; Ferrari-Fontana, Amato, Didur. Cond., Toscanini.
Sat. at 1. Manon Lescaut. Bori; Caruso, Scotti, Segurola, Reiss. Cond., Polacco.
Sat. at 2. Boris Godunow. Ober, Braslau, Mauboury; Didur, Althouse, Bothier, Bada, Segurola, Reiss. Cond., Toscanini.
Sat. at 7:45. Walkuere. Gadski, Fremstad, Robeson; Berger, Well, Ruysdael. Cond., Hertz.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Tues. Feb. 17, at 8. Aida. Gadski, Ober; Martin, Gilly, Rothier. Cond., Polacco.
HARDMAN PIANO USED.

SYMPHONY
Society of New York
WALTER DAMROSCH, Conductor.
TO-MORROW (SUN.) AFT., AT 3.
Violinist CARL FLESCH
ELGAR'S SYMPHONY NO. 1.
BRAHMS'S VIOLIN CONCERTO.
Seats at Box Office, AEOLIAN HALL.

Gala Concert for the Benefit of
THE ORDER OF NOSTRADAMUS
WALDORF-ASTORIA—FEB. 22nd, 3:15.
Bella Alten, Anna Case, Johanna Gadski, Frieda Hempel, Margarete Ober, Otto Goritz, Robert Leonhardt, Karl Jorn, Albert Reiss, Hermann Weil, Ruysdael, Althouse, Marbridge Building.
Gotsch, v. Doenhof, Winkler,
Tickets $1.50 to $3.00 at 744 Herald Square; Tyson's and all leading hotels.

VOCAL RECITAL
By the McCONNELL TRIO.
Under the Direction of Mrs. Minne McConnell, at the
Country Life Permanent Exposition,
GRAND CENTRAL TERMINAL,
Saturday, Feb. 14th, at 3:30.
No Admission Charged.

CARNEGIE HALL, This Afternoon at 2:30.
2nd Violin Recital—MISCHA
ELMAN
Tickets 75c to $2.00, now at Box Office.
Mgt. Wolfsohn Bureau. Steinway Piano.

AEOLIAN HALL, Tues. Ev., Feb. 17, at 8:15
RUSSIAN SYMPHONY
Soc. of N. Y. Conductor MODEST ALTSCHULER.
Seats at Box Office.
Novelties by Tschaikowsky, Spendiarow, Liadow, Scriabine, Violin Concerto Conus.
CORDELIA LEE.
And characteristic Russian National Dances.

CENTURY OPERA HOUSE | CENTRAL PARK WEST 63D ST.
Nights at 8. Mats. To-day & Wed. at 2.
This week and Next Mon. Night, "HANSEL and GRETEL," INTERNATIONAL BALLET and "CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA." Week beginning next Tues., "MANON."
Popular Concert Every Sunday Night.

CARNEGIE HALL, Tues. Aft., Feb. 24, at 3.
JULIA CULP
COENRAAD V. BOS at the Piano (Knabe.)
Seats on Sale. Mgt. Antonia Sawyer.

Aeolian Hall, Mon. Aft., Feb. 16, at 3.
Song Recital—CARRIE BRIDEWELL
Tickets 50c. to $2.00 at Hall. Mgt. Wolfsohn Bureau.

LITTLE THEA., TUES. AFT. FEB. 17, at 3.
SONG RECITAL PAUL REIMERS
Seats $2 at Mgt. Antonia Sawyer, 1435 B'way.

Yale DRAMATIC ASSOCIATION | Waldorf-Astoria, To-day, 2:30. To-night, 8:30.
THREE ONE-ACT PLAYS.

BIJOU B'WAY, 30TH ST. At 11, 12:30, 2, 3:30, 5, 6:30, 8, 9:30. ADM. 15-25c.
LAST WEEK HOUSE of BONDAGE Photo Drama of Sensation.
BEGINNING NEXT MON. DAVID BELASCO presents IN MOTION PICTURES, "THE STRANGLERS OF PARIS," also THE LAUGHING BURLESQUES SCREAM, "TRAFFICKERS ON SOLES."

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'way & 47th St.
BLANCHE BATES, Ed. Wynn & Co. "Celluloid Sara." Howard & McCane, Mary Elizabeth, Howard's Novelties, others.

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th Burlesque Mat. To-day
BROADWAY GIRLS

MINER'S HIGH-CLASS BURLESQUE
People's (Bowery & Spr'g) Belles of Beauty Row.
Bronx (3 Av. & 150 St.) Bohman Show—Lew Kelly.

UNION SQ. B'way, 14 St. Beginning SUN., 5 TIMES DAILY, 1, 2, 3, 7 & 9.
GEORGE KLEINE'S "QUO VADIS" PRICES 15 & 25c
REPUBLIC 42d St. W. of B'way. ADM. 25c
Daily 2 P. M. to 11 P. M.
Universal Film Co. presents TRAFFIC IN SOULS

VOTES FOR WOMEN MEETING, HOTEL McALPIN, Sunday, 3:30 P. M. Speakers: Beatrice Forbes-Robertson Hale, Max Eastman. Chairman, Mrs. Stanton Blatch. ADM. FREE.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE.
To-day Mat., 2:15. & Eve., 8:15. Prof. Bernhardt.
Carnegie Lyceum Daily Incl'd'g Sun. 2:15-8:15.
VICTOR HUGO'S LES MISERABLES Nights, Sat. & Sun Mats. 25-50.

HAMMERSTEIN'S 47 END ACTS. 1, 7:45 & 11:45 SHARP.

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The Balmacaan,
the Hat of Cloth

It is worth while going out of your way to see these unusual, smart, welt seam, hand-blocked Tweed hats introduced by Truly Warner. You will welcome it as the flowers of Springtime. At Truly Warner Stores only—Price $2. Get it to-day. Mail order charges prepaid.

Tyson Company's Announcement
WE RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE THAT WE HAVE AN AMPLE SUPPLY OF EXCELLENT SEATS FOR ALL NEW YORK FIRST-CLASS THEATRES. ALL STATEMENTS TO THE CONTRARY NOTWITHSTANDING. WE CAN ASSURE OUR CUSTOMERS SATISFACTORY AND PROMPT SERVICE.
TYSON COMPANY, 1482 BROADWAY.
Tickets at all Leading Hotels.

HIPPODROME
6th Av., 43d-44th. Daily Mat. 2. Best Seats $1. Evs. 8.
Biggest spectacle on the world's largest stage.
A—M—E—R—I—C—A
amplified by the cleverest, most sensational circus acts of two hemispheres.

WINTER GARDEN B'way & 50th. Evs. 8 sharp.
Matinee To-day at 2.
GREATEST OF ALL WINTER GARDEN SHOWS. THE WHIRL OF THE WORLD LYDIA KYASHT
Sunday Night Concert—Best Bill in New York.

Maxine Elliott's Thea., 39th, nr. B'y. Ev. 8:30. Mat. To-day, 2:30.
A New Play. HELP WANTED

LYRIC TO-NIGHT AT 8 SHARP. MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2.
WILLIAM FAVERSHAM
ALL-STAR CAST in
OTHELLO

44TH ST. THEATRE, W. of B'WAY. Evs. 8:30. Mats. To-day & Wednesday at 2.
Lew Fields.....Proprietor & Manager
London Gaiety Theatre Co. and Production
THE GIRL ON THE FILM
LAST 2 WEEKS—LAST 2 WEEKS

Folies Marigny ATOP 44TH ST. THEA. Phone Bryant 7292.
Ft to closing time. Adm. $1. Or. Sq. 75c. Dorma Leigh | Variete-Dancing Restaurant TOYO Every Monday—JOSEPH SMITH'S TANGO NIGHT.
THURSDAY, FEB. 26.
ARABIAN NIGHTS' BALL
Get Tickets Now. Five Dollars a Person. Supper a la Carte.

SHUBERT THE. 44, W. of B'way. Ev. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Wed., 2:15.
A THOUSAND YEARS AGO

Little 44th St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:45. Matinees To-day & Wed. at 2:30.
The Unique Theatre of America
Housing Plays by Authors of International Reputation
BERNARD SHAW'S
Amazing Comedy,
"The Philanderer"
All Seats for All Performances, $2.00.

BOOTH THEA., 45th, W. of B'way. Eve. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Thurs., 2:15.
OMAR THE TENTMAKER

PLAYHOUSE 48th, E. of B'y. Ev. 8:30. Mats. To-day & Wed., 2:30
MATINEE TO-DAY.
THE THINGS THAT COUNT
Isn't it better to laugh, cry, and be thrilled by the things that happen to decent personages than vile characters from the slums?

COMEDY Thea., 41st, nr. B'way. Twice To-day, at 2:15 and 8:15.
KITTY MacKAY
Act I.: LAUGHTER
Act II.: LAUGHTER
Act III.: Laughter

CASINO B'way and 29th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Wed., 2:15.
HIGH JINKS

48TH ST. THEA. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Thurs., Sat.
SEASON'S BIGGEST SUCCESS. TO-DAY Matinee To-day, 2:20.

39TH ST. Thea., near B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. To-day & Wed., 2:20.
BLANCHE RING in "WHEN CLAUDIA SMILES."
Supported by HARRY CONOR.

PRINCESS THEATRE OF THRILLS
39th, near B'way. Night, 8:30; Aft., 2:30.
TWICE TO-DAY 5 SENSATIONAL PLAYS

MANHATTAN O. H. Evs. 8:15. Mat. To-day, 2:15.
Last Week, Beginning Next Monday. WITHIN THE LAW with JANE COWL. THE WHIP Seats on Sale.

WEST END. Evs. 8:15. Mat. To-day, 2:15.
EDITH WYNNE MATTHISON in THE DEADLOCK
Next Wk.—MAY ROBSON in 'The Clever Woman'

48th St., E. of B'way. Evs. at 8:30.
Cort Mats. To-day & Wed. at 2:20. | Laurette Taylor in "Peg o' My Heart."

Royal 1 blk. from 149 St. & 3 Av. Evgs. Mat. To-day, 2:15. 35c-$1.
NAT. C. GOODWIN "Never Say Die."
NEXT WEEK .....WITHIN THE LAW

THIRD ANNUAL
WOMAN'S INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION
George Washington Memorial Day
Last Day. Exhibition of plans for enormous Convention Hall to be erected at the capitol, in accordance with Washington's last wishes. Your last chance to see the World of Women
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE
Lexington Ave., 46th and 47th Sts.
11 a.m to 11 p.m
Feb. 5-14
Admission 50c.

VITAGRAPH
THEATRE, B'WAY & 44TH ST.
11 A. M., 2:30, 5:30, & 8:30 P. M.
MOTION PICTURE CLASSICS
"A MILLION BID," BUNNY (himself) and "GOODNESS GRACIOUS."

JARDIN DE DANSE, Matinee Teas 3:30 to 6:30. 8:30 TO CLOSING
To-night—First Time in America "FURLANA" Dance Approved by Pope. & OTHER STARS.
ADELAIDE

WEBER'S, B'way & 29th St. 1-3-5-7 & 9 P. M. ALL SEATS 25c.
Smashing the Vice Trust,
A terrific warning, showing 10 ways the Vice System Trapped Young Girls and Sold Its Victims.

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.
BROOKLYN ACAD